Hans H. Ørberg

LINGVA LATINA
PER SE ILLVSTRATA

Pars II
Roma Aeterna

Exercitia Latina II



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NOTAE

abl.	ablātīvus	part.	participium
acc.	accūsātīvus	pass.	passīvum
āct.	āctīvum	perf.	perfectum
adi.	adiectīvum	pers.	persōna
adv.	adverbium	plūr., pl.	plūrālis
cēt.	cēterī -ae -a	plūsquamperf.	plūsquamperfectum
comp.	comparātīvus	pos.	positīvus
coni.	coniūnctīvus	praes.	praesēns
dat.	datīvus	sing., sg.	singulāris
dēcl.	dēclīnātiō	sup.	superlātīvus
dēp.	dēponens	voc.	vocātivus
ex.	exercitium	[1, 2, 3, 4]	coniugātiō I, II, III, IV
f., fēm.	fēminīnum	1, 2, 3	persōna I, II, III
fut.	futūrum	–	thema praesentis
gen.	genetīvus	~	thema perfectī
imp.	imperātīvus	≈	thema supīnī
imperf.	imperfectum	|	fīnis thematis
ind.	indicātīvus	/	sīve
inf.	īnfinītīvus	<	factum ex
m., masc.	masculīnum		
n., neutr.	neutrum		
nōm.	nōminātīvus		
p.	pāgina		

EXERCITIA LATINA

CAPITVLVM TRICESIMVM SEXTVM

Cap. XXXVI

Lēctiō prīma (versūs 1–86)

Lēctiō I

Exercitium 1

Exemplum: Altī mūrī Rōmam cingunt = Rōma altīs mūrīs cingitur.

nōm + acc + āct = nōm + abl + pass

1. Magnum incendium templum Iovis cōnsūmpsit = ...
2. Columnae pulcherrimae tēctum templī sustinent = ...
3. Signa deōrum forum exōrnant = ...
4. Cloāca palūdem siccāvit = ...
5. Nūntius victōriae populum dēlectat = ...
6. Clāmor hostium Rōmānōs excitāvit = ...
7. Fuga celeris exercitum servāvit = ...
8. Poena sevēra hominēs scelestōs dēterret = ...
9. Timor mortis nōs perturbat = ...
10. Cantus avium mē dēlectat = ...

Exercitium 2

1. Ex urbe antīquissimā, quae ā fōrmā moenium 'Rōma __________' vocābātur, nihil __________ [= superest].
2. __________ est parva domus pauper quae strāmentō __________ [= operītur].
3. __________ dīcitur summus mōns arduus __________ [= validīs] mūrīs mūnītus.
4. Dē saxō Tarpēiō hominēs scelestī __________ [= prōiciēbantur].
5. Templum est aedificium __________ [: ubi diī adōrantur].
6. Postquam rēx L. Tarquinius Superbus ā Brūtō Rōmā __________ est, duo __________ populō Rōmānō praepositī sunt.
7. Templum __________ [= magnificum et deō dignum] in summō Capitōliō situm Iovī Optimō Māximō __________ [= sacrum factum] est.
8. Hoc templum cum __________ [: igne] cōnsūmptum esset, ā Domitiānō __________ est et iterum __________ [= sacrātum].
9. Templum Iovis Capitōlīnī aurō et gemmīs __________ [= clārē lūcet] et columnae ē __________ pulcherrimō factae sunt.
10. In __________ templī est ingēns __________ [= signum] Iovis in altā __________ sedentis.
11. Imperātor victor ducēs hostium in __________ ante currum suum dūcit.
12. Post triumphum Capitōlium ascendit, ut Iovī __________ faciat.
13. In templō Iūnōnis Monētae, quod in summā Arce __________ [= situm] est, nummī efficiuntur ex __________ pretiōsīs, aurō, argentō, aere.
14. __________ est metallum ex quō assēs efficiuntur.
15. __________ est __________ [= magnum] aedificium in quō tabulae et litterae pūblicae __________ [= salvae cūstōdiuntur].
16. In forō Rōmānō ōlim __________ [= locus ūmidus] erat.
17. Aqua palūdis cloācā __________ [= sub terrā sitā] in Tiberim __________ est; ita __________ [< siccum factum] est forum.
18. Forum Rōmānum multīs aedificiīs pūblicīs cingitur, in iīs duābus __________, Aemiliā et Iūliā.
19. __________ est aedificium ā Iūliō Caesare __________ [= aedificātum] quō __________ Rōmānus convenīre solet.
20. Senātus Rōmānus cōnstat ex DC __________, cīvibus nōbilissimīs.
21. Locus __________ est quō multī hominēs conveniunt.
22. __________ dīcitur pars urbis cum viīs domibusque.
23. In tabernīs Rōmānīs multae mercēs __________ [= vēnduntur].

aes
amplus
arx
augustus
basilica
casa
celeber
cella
cōnsecrāre
cōnsul
cūria
dēdūcere
expellere
exstruere
fīrmus
incendium
locāre
marmor
metallum
palūs
praecipitāre
quadrātus
reficere
restāre
sacer
sacrāre
sacrificium
sēdēs
senātor
senātus
servāre
siccāre
simulācrum
splendēre
subterrāneus
tabulārium
tegere
triumphus
vēnīre
vīcus

acc + īnf
nōm + īnf

Exercitium 3

Exempla: "Mercurius nūntius deōrum est":
(Hominēs) dīcunt/nārrant/putant 'Mercurium nūntium deōrum esse':
Mercurius nūntius deōrum esse dīcitur/nārrātur/putātur.
"Rōmulus frātrem suum necāvit":
'Rōmulum frātrem suum necāvisse' dīcunt/nārrant:
Rōmulus frātrem suum necāvisse dīcitur/nārrātur.

1. Dīcunt 'Iūli____ domin____ sevēr____ es____':
   Iūli____ domin____ sevēr____ es____ dīcitur.
2. 'Iān____ duās faciēs hab____' dīcunt:
   Iān____ duās faciēs hab____ dīcitur.
3. 'Rōmul____ Palātium mūnīv____' dīcunt/nārrant:
   Rōmul____ Palātium mūnīv____ dīcitur/nārrātur.
4. Dīcunt 'prīm____ mūr____ Rōmān____ quadrāt____ fu____':
   Prīm____ mūr____ Rōmān____ quadrāt____ fu____ dīcuntur.
5. 'Cinn____ versiculōs in mē scrīb____' nārrant:
   Versiculōs in mē nārrātur scrīb____ Cinn____ .
6. Dīcunt 'Solōn____ vir____ sapient____ et iūst____ fu____':
   Sol____ vir sapiēns et iūst____ fu____ dīcitur.
   (Sapientia Solōnis ab omnibus laudātur.)

sapientia -ae f
< sapiēns

sacer sacr|a sacr|um
ācer ācr|is ācr|e
sup
sacerrim|us -a -um
ācerrim|us -a -um

Exercitium 4

Exempla: locus celeber, celeberrimus
via celebris, celeberrima
forum celebre, celeberrimum

1. Templum est locus sac____ et aedificium sac__________.
2. Via Sac____ dīcitur via quae ad templa sac____ forī Rōmānī dūcit.
3. Ex omnibus templīs sac____ Rōmānīs sac__________ est templum Iovis Capitōlīnī.
4. Nūllus locus tam celeb____ est quam forum Rōmānum: illud forum est locus urbis celeb__________ .
5. Via Latīna nōn est tam celeb____ quam via Appia; haec est via Rōmāna celeb__________ .
6. Forum Tūsculānum nōn tam celeb____ est quam forum Rōmānum.
7. Achillēs fuit dux bellī āc____ et fortis.
8. Apud Trōiam pugna āc____ (bellum āc____) fuit.
9. Bellum Trōiānum fuit omnium āc__________ .

Exercitium 5

1. Cūr urbs Rōma in collibus sīve montibus locāta est? ...
2. Quod nōmen est campī quī inter collēs et Tiberim patet? ...
3. Moenia Rōmulī antīquissima quam fōrmam habēbant? ...
4. Num Rōmulus in domō magnificā habitābat? ...
5. Ubi sita est 'domus Augustāna'? ...
6. In Capitōliō quod templum clārissimum est? ...
7. Illud templum ā quō aedificātum et ā quō sacrātum est? ...
8. Cūr templum Iovis Capitōlīnī iterum sacrātum est? ...
9. Quō imperātor post triumphum ascendit? ...
10. Quod templum in summā Arce situm est? ...
11. Ubi situm est Tabulārium? ...
12. Quōmodo siccātum est forum Rōmānum? ...
13. Cūr medium forum appellātur 'lacus Curtius'? ...
14. Quae sunt aedificia pūblica amplissima in forō Rōmānō? ...
15. Quō senātus Rōmānus convenīre solet? ...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 87–184

Lēctiō II

Exercitium 6

Exempla:

media Italia = medium (= media pars) Italiae

prīma/postrēma aestās = initium/fīnis (= prīma/postrēma pars) aestātis

summus/īnfimus mōns = summum/īnfimum (= summa/īnfima pars) montis

1. In medi____ for____ Rōmānō [= in mediō forī Rōmānī] ōlim lacus erat.
2. Itaque medi____ for____ Rōmānum [= medium forī Rōmānī] etiam nunc 'lacus Curtius' appellātur.
3. Naxos in medi____ mar____ Aegaeō [= in mediō maris Aegaeī] sita est.
4. Hōra sexta dīcitur 'merīdiēs', id est medi____ di____ [= medium diēī].
5. Sōl altissimus est hōrā sextā vel merīdiē, id est medi____ di____ [= mediō diēī].
6. Sexta hōra noctis est medi____ nox [= medium noctis].
7. Postrēm____ mēns____ Iūnius est prīm____ aestās [= postrēma pars mēnsis Iūniī est initium aestātis].
8. Arx dīcitur summ____ mōns arduus [= summum montis arduī].
9. In summ____ mont____ Capitōlīnō [= in summō montis Capitōlīnī] templum Iovis situm est.
10. Tabulārium in īnfim____ Capitōli____ [= in īnfimā Captōliī parte] situm est.
11. Cūria ad īnfim____ Argīlēt____ [= ad īnfimam partem Argīlētī] locāta est.
12. In postrēm____ cōmoedi____ [= in fīne cōmoediae] spectātōrēs plaudunt.
13. In postrēm____ libr____ [= in fīne librī] est index vocābulōrum.

Exercitium 7

1. Ex Rōstrīs ____________ verba faciunt ad populum.
2. Is locus ōrnātur ____________, quae ē ____________ [↔ puppibus] nāvium captārum ērepta sunt.
3. Cicerō fuit ōrātor ____________ [= clārissimus].
4. Rōstra antīqua ā Iūliō Caesare ____________ [↔ exstrūcta] sunt.
5. Vesta est dea ____________ [= ignis domesticī].
6. In ____________ [= templō] Vestae, quae fōrmam ____________ habet, ignis semper ____________.
7. Ignis ille, quī numquam ____________ [↔ accenditur], Rōmam urbem ____________ [= perpetuam, sine fīne] esse significat.
8. ____________ est domus rēgis, idemque nōmen habet domus ____________ māximī, quī cēterīs sacerdōtibus ____________ [= praepositus] est.
9. Sacerdōtēs sacrificia faciunt ac rēs ____________ [< deus] cūrant.
10. Post mortem Iūlius Caesar '____________ [= dīvīnus] Iūlius' nōminātus est.
11. Mōs Rōmānōrum est corpus hominis mortuī ____________ [= ūrere].
12. Templum Sāturnī senātus populusque Rōmānus incendiō cōnsūmptum ____________ [= refēcit].
13. Id templum est ____________ populī Rōmānī, ubi pecūnia pūblica ____________ ac servātur.
14. Ōlim ____________ inter duās ____________ [= partēs cīvium] inimīcissimās, ____________ et ____________, populum Rōmānum dīvidēbat.
15. ____________ [↔ discordiā] restitūtā, aedēs Concordiae aedificāta est.
16. Haec aedēs, cum ____________ [< vetus] ____________ [= ad terram lāpsa] esset, in meliōrem ____________ [= fōrmam] restitūta est.
17. In Carcere subterrāneō sordidō foedus ____________ sentītur (nāsō).
18. Dīvō Vespasiānō ā fīliō aedēs ____________ [= sacrāta et dōnāta] est.

aedēs
aerārium
aeternus
āra
ārdēre
aurātus
boārius
clīvus
collābī
concordia
cremāre
dēdicāre
dēpōnere
dēstruere
discordia
dīvīnus
dīvus
ēminēre
exstinguere
faciēs
factiō
focus
illūstris
odor
ōrātor
patriciī
pecūs
plēbēiī
pontifex
porticus
praeficere

prōmunturium
prōra
rēgia
restituere
rōstrum
rotundus
triumphāre
vetustās

dat/abl plūr
-īs *m f n*
-ibus *m f n*
-ābus *f*

coniūnx
domesticus
geminī
sapientia
Apollō -inis,'Απολλων
Cerēs -eris, Δημητηρ
Diāna -ae, 'Αρτεμις
Iūnō -ōnis, 'Ηρα
Iuppiter Iovis, Ζευς
Mārs -.rtis, 'Αρης
Minerva -ae, 'Αθηνη
Mercurius -ī, 'Ερμης
Neptūnus ī, Ποσειδων
Sāturnus -ī, Κρονος
Venus -eris, 'Αφροδιτη
Vesta -ae, 'Εστια
Vulcānus -ī,'Ηφαιστος

Lēctiō III

arcuātus
balneae
bibliothēca
committere
ductus
exercēre
genetrīx
glōriārī
ibīdem
incohāre
indūcere
intericere
later
latericius
longitūdō
marmoreus
mausōlēum
monumentum
renovāre

19. In ____________ deōrum inter columnās stant signa ____________ [= aurō operta].
20. ____________ Capitōlīnō imperātōrēs ____________ [< triumphus] in Capitōlium ascendunt.
21. In forō ____________ [< bōs] bovēs aliaeque ____________ [= bēstiae agricolārum] vēneunt.
22. Ibi locāta est ____________ Māxima, in quā sacrificia fīunt Herculī deō.
23. ____________ est mōns quī in mare ____________.

Exercitium 8

Nōmina deōrum et deārum

1. Porticus sub Capitōliō sita sex di____ et sex de____ sacrāta est.
2. Illī duodecim diī sunt: Iuppiter cum tr____ sorōr____, Iūn____ et Vestā et Cer____, ūnō frātre, Neptūnō, quattuor fīli____, Mār____, Mercuriō, Vulcānō, Apoll____, du____ fīli____ virginibus, Minervā et Diānā, et cum Ven____, quae item I____ fīlia esse putātur.
3. Iūnō est Iovis soror atque ____________ [= uxor].
4. Sāturnus est pater Iovis et Iūn____ et Vestae et Cer____ et Neptūnī.
5. Apollō, deus sōlis, et Diāna, dea lūnae, Iovis fīliī ____________ [: eōdem diē nātī] sunt.
6. Vesta est dea focī rērumque ____________ [< domus], Cerēs dea frūgum.
7. Aedēs Iovis Capitōlīnī etiam du____ de____, Iūnōnī et Minervae, cōnsecrāta est.
8. Minerva, Iovis fīlia virgō, dea artium ac ____________ [< sapiēns] est.
9. Nōmina deōrum Graeca et Latīna: *Zeus* __________, *Hēra* __________, *Hestia* __________, *Dēmētēr* __________, *Poseidōn* __________, *Arēs* __________, *Hermēs* __________, *Hēphaistos* __________, *Apollōn* __________, *Athēnē* __________, *Artemis* __________, *Aphrodītē* __________, *Kronos* __________.

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 185–263

Exercitium 9

1. Inter Palātium et Aventīnum ____________ est [= interest] vallis Murcia.
2. Circus Māximus ā Caesare ____________ [= novus factus] est.
3. Ad Pharsālum Caesar exercitum Pompēiī ____________ [= vīcit].
4. Caesar novum forum fēcit cum templō Veneris ____________ [= mātris].
5. Caesar ad pedēs ____________ [= signī] Pompēiī necātus est.
6. C. Octāviānus, quī necem Caesaris ____________ voluit, cum Brūtō et Cassiō proelium ____________ [= coepit].
7. Post victōriam novum templum, quod ante proelium Mārtī deō ____________ [= prōmīserat], ____________ [= aedificāre coepit].
8. Hoc ____________ [< monēre] victōriae suae templum Mārtis ____________ [< ulcīscī] nōmināvit.
9. Augustus multa nova opera ____________ [< marmor] exstrūxit in locō veterum domuum quae ē ____________ aedificātae erant.
10. Itaque hīs verbīs ____________ est [= glōriōsē dīxit]: "Marmoream relinquō urbem quam ____________ [< later] accēpī."
11. In ____________ Augustī ossa prīncipis servantur.
12. In campō Mārtiō sitae sunt ____________ [= balnea pūblica] quae ____________ Agrippae appellantur.

13. In thermīs Rōmānī lavantur atque ______________ [= eōdem locō] corpora ______________ natandō, currendō, luctandō.
14. Aquae ______________ veterrimus, quī ab Appiō Claudiō in urbem ______________ est, habet ______________ [< longus] prope XII mīlium passuum.
15. Prope Rōmam sunt longī aquae ductūs ______________ [< arcus].
16. In ______________ servantur librī.

statua
superāre
thermae
ulcīscī
ultor
vovēre

Exercitium 10

Exemplum:

Caesar Cūriam aedificandam cūrāvit = Caesar cūrāvit ut Cūria aedificārētur.

1. Pompēius cūrāvit ut theātrum aedificārētur = ...
2. Caesar cūrāvit ut Circus Māximus renovārētur = ...
3. Appius Claudius Caecus cūrāvit ut via Appia mūnīrētur = ...
4. Augustus cūrāvit ut aedēs collāpsae reficerentur = ...
5. Caesar cūrāvit ut novum forum fieret = ...
6. Post incendium necesse est cūrāre ut nova domus aedificētur = ...
7. Sacerdōtum negōtium est cūrāre ut sacrificia fīant = ...

acc + gerundīvum
+ cūrāre

Exercitium 11

1. Cūr 'Rōstra' vocātur locus ex quō ōrātōrēs verba faciunt? ...
2. Quid est rōstrum nāvis? ...
3. Quis fuit Cicerō? ...
4. Quandō clauditur aedēs Iānī? ...
5. Quandō Iānus tertium clausus est? ...
6. Estne quadrāta aedēs Vestae? ...
7. Quid significat ignis Vestae semper ārdēns? ...
8. Quid est officium virginum Vestālium? ...
9. Quis habitat in Rēgiā? ...
10. Pontifex māximus quis est? ...
11. Quid aedificātum est eō locō quō corpus Caesaris cremātum erat? ...
12. Ubi est aerārium populī Rōmānī? ...
13. Quī sunt Castor et Pollūx? ...
14. Quandō aedēs Concordiae aedificāta esse dīcitur? ...
15. Quid appellātur carcer Rōmānus subterrāneus? ...
16. Quot statuae in porticū deōrum stant? ...
17. Quid est forum Boārium? ...
18. Cui deō in ārā Māximā sacrificia fīunt? ...
19. Ubi est Circus Māximus? ...
20. Ubi C. Iūlius Caesar necātus est? ...
21. Cūr Venus ā Iūliō Caesare 'genetrīx' vocābātur? ...
22. Quōmodo Octāviānus necem Caesaris ultus est? ...
23. Brūtō et Cassiō victīs quod templum aedificāvit? ...
24. Quālem urbem Augustus sē relinquere glōriātus est? ...
25. Ubi servantur ossa Augustī? ...
26. Quārē Rōmānī in thermās eunt? ...
27. Unde et quōmodo aqua in thermās dēdūcitur? ...

Lēctiō IV

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 264–370

absūmere
adimere
aereus
candēlābrum
collocāre
dēlēre
flamma
incendere
inīre
īnsānus
laurus
magnitūdō
morbus
orīgō
pōns
praeclārus
probāre
splendidus
stāgnum
tuba
vestibulum

Exercitum 12

1. Ex incendiō altae ______________ surgunt.
2. Cum māximum incendium Rōmam ______________ [= cōnsūmeret], Nerō scaenam ______________ [= intrāvit], ut incendium Trōiae caneret.
3. Tyrannus ille ______________ [↔ mente sānus] ipse urbem ______________ [= accendisse] putātur.
4. Post Rōmae incendium Nerō sibi domum ______________ [< splendēre] aedificāvit, quae 'domus aurea' appellāta est.
5. In ______________, id est in locō clausō ante iānuam, ingēns statua ______________ [< aes] Nerōnis ______________ [= locāta] erat.
6. Vespasiānus, quī opus Nerōnis nōn ______________ [< probus], domum auream dēstrūxit et in locō ______________ [= lacūs] amphitheātrum aedificāvit.
7. Titus Iūdaeōs vīcit, urbem et templum eōrum ______________ [= perdidit] et rēs sacrās iīs ______________ [↔ dedit].
8. __________ dīcitur rāmus et folia quibus imperātor triumphāns ōrnātur.
9. __________ est mala valētūdō.
10. __________ est magna lucerna quā domus illūstrātur.
11. Cantū ______________ mīlitēs ante proelium convocantur.
12. Hadriānus ______________ Aelium in Tiberī fēcit.
13. Vergilius scrīpsit carmen __________ [= clārissimum] cui titulus est *Aenēis*.
14. Urbs Rōma ā parvā ______________ [< orīrī] ad mīrābilem ______________ [< magnus] crēvit.

abl et acc temporis
quandō? *abl*
quamdiū? *acc*

Exercitium 13

1. Circus Flāminius ann____ ducentēsim____ vīcēsim____ [CCXX] ante Chrīstum nātum exstrūctus est ā C. Flāminiō, quī e____dem tempor____ viam Flāminiam mūniendam cūrāvit.
2. Vergilius īd____ Octōbr____ nātus est ann____ septuāgēsim____ [LXX] ante Chrīstum nātum et ūn____ et quīnquāgintā ann____ vīxit.
3. Senātus in templum Iovis Statōris convēnit e____ di____ qu____ Cicerō ōrātiōnem prīmam in Catilīnam habuit.
4. Caesar novem ann____ in Galliā bellum gessit.
5. Caesar necātus est īd____ Mārti____ quārt____ ann____ postquam Pompēium vīcit.
6. Octāviānus ūndēvīgintī ann____ nātus dux exercitūs fuit.
7. Nerva ann____ tantum et quattuor mēns____ imperāvit.
8. Cum exercitus prīm___ lūc___ profectus magnīs itineribus di____ noct____ que prōcēderet, mīlitibus pauc____ hōr____ noct____ dormīre licuit.

Exercitium 14

Dīvide hōs versūs in pedēs dactylōs et spondēōs appositīs notīs (— ∪∪ | — —):

1. *Iūnō |Vesta Mi|nerva Ce|rēs Dī|āna Ve|nus Mārs*
   — — — ∪ ∪
   Mercuri us Iovi' Neptū nus Vul cānus⁀A pollō.
2. *Hīc⁀ubi nunc Rō ma'st⁀or bis capu t⁀arbor⁀e t⁀herbae*
   et pau cae pecu dēs et casa rāra fu it.
3. *Iuppite r⁀arce su ā cum tōtum spectat⁀i n⁀orbem*
   nīl nisi Rōmā num quod tue ātur⁀ha bet.

Exercitium 15

1. Cūr Nerō urbem incendisse putābātur? ...
2. Quid ēgit Nerō post incendium Rōmae? ...
3. Quid aedificātum est in locō domūs aureae? ...
4. Quae templa Vespasiānus aedificāvit? ...
5. Quam gentem Titus in Oriente vīcit et quam urbem dēlēvit? ...
6. Quās rēs sacrās Titus Iūdaeīs adēmit? ...
7. Ubi situs est arcus Titī? ...
8. Quid est stadium? ...
9. Columna Trāiānī ubi locāta est? ...
10. Quae sunt māxima Hadriānī opera? ...
11. Quis post Hadriānum imperium accēpit? ...
12. Quid Ovidius poēta Rōmam appellat? ...
13. Quis est dux Trōiānus ā quō populus Rōmānus orīginem trahit? ...
14. Quis poēta carmen praeclārum dē Aenēā scrīpsit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 16

Syllabae <u>acūtae</u> sunt quae vōce māiōre seu clāriōre leguntur quam cēterae.
In vocābulīs bīnārum syllabārum syllaba <u>prior</u> acūta est.
In plērīsque vocābulīs longiōribus acūta est syllaba <u>paenultima</u>; sīn paenultima in vōcālem brevem dēsinit, syllaba <u>antepaenultima</u> est acūta.
In hīs vocābulīs dūc līneam [__] sub syllabam acūtam!

(syllaba) paen-ultima (< paene ultima) = secunda ā fīne
ante-paen-ultima = tertia ā fīne

1. e-rant	13. ap-pā-rē-re	25. pon-ti-fex	37. tri-um-phus
2. va-lē	14. trī-gin-tā	26. mū-nī-tus	38. cōn-se-quī
3. fe-rōx	15. a-mī-cus	27. pri-us-quam	39. cōn-se-qui-tur
4. in-gēns	16. pū-bli-cus	28. iu-ven-tūs	40. sa-lū-tā-tus
5. pa-lūs	17. im-pe-ri-um	29. sa-cer-dōs	41. sa-lū-tāns
6. pa-lū-dis	18. cir-cum-da-re	30. cōn-sti-tu-it	42. in-tel-le-git
7. si-mi-lis	19. in-ter-fi-cit	31. īn-sti-tu-e-re	43. in-tel-lēx-it
8. ser-vī-lis	20. in-ter-fec-tus	32. Nep-tū-nus	44. re-fer-re
9. an-tī-qua	21. se-nā-tor	33. ge-ne-trīx	45. re-ci-pe-re
10. Au-gus-tus	22. se-nā-tō-rēs	34. the-ā-trum	46. re-ci-pit
11. con-ve-nit	23. in-te-gra	35. il-lī-us	47. du-o-de-cim
12. con-vē-nit	24. ce-ler-ri-mus	36. in-te-ri-or	48. du-cen-tī

Exercitium 17

Datur singulāris alicuius cāsūs. Dā <u>plūrālem</u> eiusdem cāsūs!
Exemplum: abl sg rēge bonō, *pl* <u>rēgibus bonīs</u>.

sing > plūr

1. *acc sg* servum fīdum, *pl* ...
2. *nōm/acc sg* opus difficile, *pl* ...
3. *abl sg* diē longō, *pl* ...
4. *dat sg* bēstiae ferae, *pl* ...
5. *nōm sg* magna pars, *pl* ...
6. *acc sg* collem altum, *pl* ...
7. *dat sg* meae sorōrī, *pl* ...
8. *gen sg* mīlitis fortis, *pl* ...
9. *abl sg* litterā Graecā, *pl* ...
10. *dat/abl sg* virō sapientī, *pl* ...
11. *nōm sg* hostis superbus, *pl* ...
12. *abl sg* vōce clārā , *pl* ...
13. *abl sg* versū brevī, *pl* ...
14. *acc sg* nautam Rōmānum, *pl* ...
15. *acc sg* currum novum, *pl* ...
16. *gen sg* passūs, *pl* ...

Exercitium 18

1. adimere, ad______isse, ad______um esse
2. augēre, ______isse, ______um esse
3. collābī, col______um esse
4. cōnstituere, cōn______isse, cōn______um esse
5. dēlēre, ______isse, ______um esse
6. dēstruere, dē______isse, dē______um esse
7. expellere, ex______isse, ex______um esse
8. exstinguere, ex______isse, ex______um esse
9. exstruere, ex______isse, ex______um esse
10. incendere, in______isse, in______um esse
11. operīre, ______isse, ______um esse
12. orīrī, ______um esse

prae-ficiō -iunt
re-ficiō -iunt

13. praeficere, prae______isse, prae______um esse
14. reficere, re______isse, re______um esse
15. restituere, re______isse, re______um esse
16. tegere, ______isse, ______um esse
17. ulcīscī, ______um esse

vēn-eō -eunt

18. vēnīre, ______isse
19. vovēre, ______isse, ______um esse

Cap. XXXVII

Lēctiō I

amplectī
anguis
arvum
āvehere
benignus
clipeus
conclāmāre
cōnfugere
contingere
corripere
cūra
cūstōs
dēcurrere
dēmittere
discumbere
diūturnus
dolus
explicāre
fabricāre
fēstus
frōns frondis
fūnis
immolāre
īnsānia
īnspicere
iūstitia

CAPITVLVM TRICESIMVM SEPTIMVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–88

Exercitium 1

1. Rēx Sāturnus māximā ______________ [< iūstus] fuit; ______________ [< rēx] eius erat tempus beātum.
2. Sāturnālia dīcuntur diēs ______________ mense Decembrī quibus servī cum dominīs ______________ [= accumbunt].
3. Faunus Euandrō ______________ [= fugientī] ______________ colenda dedit.
4. Fīlius rēgis Latīnī in prīmā ______________ [< iuvenis] mortuus est.
5. In Italiā pāx ______________ [< diū] erat, cum Trōia ā Graecīs capta est.
6. Graecī hōc ______________ ūsī sunt: equum ligneum ______________ [< faber] et mīlitibus complēvērunt.
7. Minerva dea Trōiānīs ______________ erat [= bene volēbat].
8. Trōiānī, cum Graecōs ______________ [↔ advectōs] esse putārent, sine ______________ exiērunt et ______________ [= magnitūdinem] equī mīrābantur.
9. Lāocoōn ā summā arce ______________ cīvēs monuit nē dōnum illud ______________ ā Graecīs īnfīdīs acciperent.
10. Hasta quam Lāocoōn in equum ligneum mīsit nōn ______________ ad mīlitēs ______________ [= latentēs], sed in ______________ [= lignō dūrō] stetit.
11. Paulō post duo ______________ terribilēs Lāocoontem, dum ad āram taurum ______________, petunt.
12. Anguēs corpus eius ______________ [= complectuntur] neque is sē ______________ [↔ implicāre] potest.
13. Simul anguēs duōs fīliōs eius ______________ [= rapiunt] et membra eōrum [= mollia, invalida] edunt.
14. Inde sub ______________ [= scūtum rotundum] Minervae ______________ [= fugiunt], ubi nēmō eōs ______________ [= tangere] audet.

15. Trōiānī ________ [= subitō timōre] perturbātī ________ [= simul clāmant] 'dōnum Graecōrum in arcem Minervae dūcendum esse.'
16. Tanta erat ________ [< īnsānus] Trōiānōrum ut equum ligneum in urbem traherent, dum templa ________ [= foliīs] exōrnant.
17. Etsī ________ [= ex interiōre parte] arma ________ [< sonus] audiunt, nēmō partem equī interiōrem ________ cōnātus est.
18. Cassandra fātum Trōiae ________ nec quisquam eī crēdēbat.
19. Plūrimīs Trōiānīs ille diēs ________ [= summus, ultimus] fuit.
20. Equō ________ [= apertō] Graecī per ________ ________ ad terram lāpsī sunt.
21. Urbis ________ [> cūstōdīre] occīdērunt et portās patefēcērunt.
22. ________ est īnstrūmentum bellī quō mūrī dēstruuntur.
23. Catilīna arma ________ [< scelus] contrā patriam cēpit.

iuventūs
māchina
mōlēs
occultus
patefacere
pavor
penetrāre
penitus
praedīcere
profugus
rēgnum
rōbur
scelerātus
sonāre
suprēmus
suspectus
tener

Exercitium 2

Exempla: Dominus: "Dāvus vocandus est. Vocā Dāvum!"
Dominus 'Dāvum vocandum esse' dīcit = Dominus Dāvum vocārī iubet.

1. Gubernātor 'mercēs ēiciendās esse' dīxit = Gubernātor ..... iussit.
2. Dominus 'servum improbum pūniendum esse' dīcit = ...
3. Rēx 'Daedalum in labyrinthum dūcendum esse' dīxit = ...
4. Caesar dīxit 'novam Cūriam aedificandam esse' = ...
5. Augustus 'Iānum tertium claudendum esse' dīxit = ...
6. Trōiānī dīxērunt 'equum in arce locandum esse' = ...
7. Aliī 'eum in mare prōiciendum aut ūrendum esse' dīxērunt = ...
8. Aliī 'interiōrem equī partem īnspiciendam esse' dīxērunt = ...

acc + īnf pass + iubēre

-ndum esse dīcit
= *-(r)ī iubet*

Exercitium 3

1. Incolae Italiae prīmī quī fuērunt? ...
2. Quālis rēx fuit Sāturnus? ...
3. Quid Sāturnālibus fierī solet? ...
4. Unde vēnit Euander et quid eī dedit Faunus? ...
5. Latīnō rēgī quot līberī erant? ...
6. Quō dolō Graecī ūsī sunt ut Trōiam caperent? ...
7. Ubi Trōiānī equum ligneum invēnērunt? ...
8. Omnēsne eum in urbem dūcendum esse cēnsēbant? ...
9. Quid Lāocoōn cīvēs suōs monuit? ...
10. Quid eī accidit cum equum hastā percussisset? ...
11. Hoc videntēs quid dīxērunt Trōiānī? ...
12. Quōmodo equus ligneus in urbem tractus est? ...
13. Quae fuit Cassandra et quid ēgit? ...
14. Quid factum est cum sōl occidisset? ...
15. Quōmodo cēterī Graecī urbem intrāvērunt? ...

Lēctiō II

aedēs *pl*
āmēns
barba
coma
concēdere
concidere
conicere
crīnis
culmen
dēfēnsor
dēfīgere
dominārī
egēre
ēlābī
ērigere
flagrāre
gemere
gemitus
haerēre
incitāre
īnfīrmus
inūtilis
laeva
moritūrus
nātus
nēquīquam
pandere
pavidus
quondam
resonāre
ruere
sacra
somnium
speciēs
stringere
tēlum
trabs
trucīdāre
turris
ululātus
undique
vādere
vinculum

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 89–180

Exercitium 4

1. Hector, quī Aenēae in somnīs appāruit, ________ et ________ [= capillōs] cruentōs gerēbat.
2. Ille graviter ________ Aenēam monuit ut ex urbe ________ [= ārdentī] fugeret:
3. *"Heu, fuge,* ________ *deā, tēque hīs" ait "ēripe flammīs! Hostis habet mūrōs.* ________ *altō ā* ________ *Trōia."*
4. Hōc ________ [< somnus] turbātus Aenēās ________ [= sine mente] gladium ________ [= ēdūxit] et iuvenēs ad pugnam ________.
5. Sacerdōs Apollinis ________ [= rēs sacrās] tenēns vix ex ________ [= pīlīs/sagittīs] Graecōrum ________ est [= effūgit].
6. "*... Incēnsā Danaī* ________ [= dominī sunt] *in urbe*" inquit magnō cum ________ [< gemere].
7. Iuvenēs audācēs ________ [*part fut* < morī] in hostēs ________ [= eunt].
8. Cassandra crīnibus ________ ā templō Minervae trahēbātur, nec manūs, quae ________ tenēbantur, ad caelum ________ [= tollere] potuit.
9. Trōiānī, cum hanc ________ ferre nōn possent, ________ [= ex omnibus partibus] in mediōs hostēs ________ [= sē praecipitābant].
10. Apud ________ [= domum] Priamī ācerrimē pugnābātur.
11. Culminibus domōrum dēstrūctīs Trōiānī laterēs ________que in hostēs ________ [< con- + iaciēbant].
12. Magnum ātrium ________ [< ululāre] fēminārum ________ .
13. Tandem frāctīs cardinibus forēs ________ [= collābuntur].
14. Graecī in ātrium penetrantēs ________ [= eōs quī dēfendunt] ________ [= crūdēliter occīdunt].
15. In manū senis ________ [↔ fīrmī] tēlum ________ est.
16. Hecuba, quae cum fīliābus ________ [= territīs] circum āram sedēbat, "Iam nōn tēlīs ________" inquit, "sed auxiliō deōrum. *Hūc tandem* ________*! Haec āra tuēbitur omnēs"*
17. Tēlum Priamī ________ [= frūstrā] in clipeō Pyrrhī ________ [= fīxum est].
18. Ille ________ [= sinistrā] ________ [= crīnem] rēgis prehendit et dextrā gladium in latere eius ________.
19. Priamus ________ [= ōlim] rēx fuit multārum gentium.
20. ________ est aedificium altē ēminēns.

Exercitium 5

Exemplum:

Dum Ariadna dormit/Cum Ariadna dormīret, Thēseus abiit = Ariadnā dormiente Thēseus abiit.

abl abs cum part praes = dum + *praes ind* / cum + *imperf coni*

1. Dum Latīnus in Italiā rēgnat, Trōia ā Graecīs capta est = ...
2. Dum puerī puellaeque canunt, equus ligneus in urbem tractus est = ...
3. Dum Trōiānī dormiunt, Graecī ex equō ligneō exiērunt = ...
4. Cum hominēs perterritī clāmārent, Aenēās excitātus est = ...
5. Dum Priamus spectat, fīlius eius trucīdātus est = ...
6. Cum Venus dūceret, Aenēās salvus domum rediit = ...
7. Dum Nerō imperat, incendium Rōmae ortum est = ...
8. Dum multī plaudunt, victōria nūntiātur = ...

Exercitiium 6

Exempla:

Cum hostēs victī essent/Postquam hostēs victī sunt, imperātor triumphāvit = Hostibus victīs imperātor triumphāvit.

Augustus, cum Antōnium vīcisset/postquam Antōnium vīcit, Iānum clausit = Antōniō victō Augustus Iānum clausit.

abl abs cum part perf = postquam + *perf ind* / cum + *plūsquamperf coni*

1. Cum rēx Tarquinius expulsus esset, duo cōnsulēs ēlēctī sunt = ...
2. Caesar, cum multās domūs prīvātās dēstrūxisset, novum forum fēcit = ...
3. Postquam Titus mortuus est, Domitiānus imperāvit = ...
4. Cum equus ligneus in lītore collocātus esset, Trōiānī exiērunt = ...
5. Lāocoōn, cum equum hastā percussisset, ab anguibus necātus est = ...
6. Postquam rēx Priamus occīsus est, Aenēās domum rediit = ...
7. Cum nox iam cōnsūmpta esset, Aenēās ad sociōs revertit = ...
8. Thēseus, cum Ariadnam Naxī relīquisset, in patriam rediit = ...
9. Postquam lucernae accēnsae sunt, dominus librum poscit = ...
10. Postquam ālās cōnfēcit, Daedalus cum fīliō suō ēvolāvit = ...
11. Cum ēiectae essent mercēs, nāvis servāta est = ...

Exercitium 7

1. Cuius fīlius erat Aenēās? ...
2. Quid Hector Aenēam monuit? ...
3. Quōmodo Aenēās ē somnō excitātus est? ...
4. Quid Panthūs Aenēae dē fortūnā patriae interrogantī respondit? ...
5. Quid Aenēās iuvenēs Trōiānōs hortātus est? ...
6. Quid Cassandrae accidit? ...
7. Ubi ācerrimē pugnābātur? ...
8. Quōmodo Trōiānī in aedibus Priamī inclūsī sē dēfendēbant? ...
9. Quōmodo Aenēās in rēgiam penetrāvit? ...
10. Quid ibi agēbant fēminae? ...
11. Frāctīs rēgiae foribus quid ēvēnit? ...
12. Num rēx Priamus quiētē hostēs exspectābat? ...
13. Quid dīxit Hecuba cum marītum senem arma capere vīdit? ...
14. Ubi interfectus est Polītēs? ...
15. Quōmodo periit Priamus? ...

Lēctiō III

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 181–285

Exercitium 8

participium praesentis

1. *Quidquid id est, timeō Danaōs – et dōna* ______________ [= cum... ferunt].
2. Anguēs oculīs ______________ [= quī ārdent] Trōiānōs prōspiciunt.
3. Nēmō Cassandrae rēs futūrās ______________ [= cum... praedīceret] crēdēbat.
4. Hector graviter ______________ [= dum... gemit] Aenēam monuit ut ex urbe ______________ [= quae flagrābat] fugeret.
5. Graecīs undique ______________ [= quī... prōcurrēbant] Trōiānī vī et armīs resistēbant.
6. Laterēs trabēsque in hostēs mūrōs ______________ [= quī... ascendēbant] coniciēbant.
7. Pyrrhus senem ______________ et in sanguine fīliī ______________ [= dum tremit et... lābitur] ad āram occīdit.
8. Coniūnx pedēs virī ______________ [= quī abit] complectitur.
9. Pius Aenēās patrem ______________ et fīlium manū ______________ [= dum... portat et... dūcit] domō ēgressus est.
10. Creūsa marītum ______________ [= quī aberrābat] sequī nōn potuit.
11. Uxor virō ______________ [= quī stupēbat] appāruit et "... *valē!* ..." inquit.
12. *Haec ubi dicta dedit,* ______________ *et multa* ______________ *dīcere* [(virum) quī lacrimābat et multa volēbat dīcere] *dēseruit* ...
13. Aenēās frūstrā imāginem eius ______________ [= quae effugiēbat] amplectī cōnātus est.

Exercitium 9

1. Rēgem ______________ [= trucīdātum] vidēns Aenēās ______________ [< horrēre] ______________ est.
2. Pater Anchīsēs domō fugere ______________ [= nōluit], etsī fīlius et parvus ___ [= fīlius fīliī] eī suāsērunt ut sēcum fugeret.
3. Aenēās: "Sine tē hinc pedem ______________ [= hinc ēgredī] nōlō.
   Reddite mē Danaīs! Sinite ______________ [= renovāta] ______________
   proelia! Numquam omnēs hodiē moriēmur ______________*!*"
4. Tum mīrābile ______________ visum est: ______________ [= lūx] ārdēns in Iūlī capite appāruit.
5. Dum parentēs ignem ______________ [= exstinguunt], ā laevā ______________ [= tonitrus fit] magnō ______________ [= strepitū] et simul stēlla ______________ [= subitō splendēns] caelum percurrit.
6. Anchīsēs manūs ad caelum ___________ [=extendit] et deōs ___________:
   "Iam iam nūlla mora est, sequor et ___________ [= ubi] *dūcitis adsum,*
   dī ___________ [< pater]*! Servāte domum, servāte* ___________*!"*
7. Aenēās patrem ex urbe portāvit, nec fīliō ____________ id ____________ grave fuit.
8. ______________ [= servōs] iussit extrā urbem ad ______________ [= parvum collem] convenīre.
9. Aenēās per tenebrās prōcēdēns ____________ [= aequē] patrī ac fīliō timēbat.
10. Quī ______________ [= nūper] tēlīs hostium nōn ______________ [= permovēbātur] iam omnī ______________ [= ventō levī] et omnī sonō terrēbātur.
11. ______________ [= ubi prīmum] clipeōs et gladiōs ______________ [= fulgentēs] vīdit, ē nōtā viā discessit nec ad uxōrem suam ______________ [↔ prōspexit].

alloquī
aura
commovēre
comprehendere
cōnferre
dūdum
efferre
famulus
fragor
fulgēre
horror
īnstaurāre
inultus
lūmen
micāre
nepōs (*bis*)
obtruncāre
onus
pariter
patrius
perfundere
pius
prōdigium
quā
quīn etiam
recūsāre
rēgius
repetere
respicere
restinguere

12. Extrā urbem multōs ______________ invēnit, sed cum uxōrem deesse vidēret, domum patriam ______________; ______________ etiam rēgiam Priamī revīsit.
13. Hūc Graecī dīvitiās Trōiae ______________ [= in eundem locum ferēbant].
14. Creūsa eī terram ______________ [= fertilem] et ______________ [< rēx] coniugem prōmīsit, sed prius eī per ______________ [= ingentia] maria nāvigandum erat.
15. Aenēās manum Creūsae ______________ [= prehendere] cōnātus est.

revīsere
socius
tendere
tonāre
tumulus
ūber
ubi (+ *perf*)
vāstus

Exercitium 10

ablātīvus sēparātīvus (*< sēparāre* ↔ iungere)

1. Rōmānī hostēs moen______ prohibuērunt.
2. Brūtus populum Rōmānum rēgn____ līberāvit.
3. Incendiō Rōmae magna pars urbis dom______ vacua facta est.
4. Iuppiter, arc____ su____ cum tōtum spectat in orbem, nīl nisi Rōmānum quod tueātur habet.
5. "Heu, fuge, nāte deā, tēque h____" ait "ēripe flamm____!"
6. "Crēditis āvectōs hostēs? aut ūlla putātis dōna carēre dol____ Danaum? ..."
7. "Iam nōn tēl____ egēmus, sed auxili____ deōrum."
8. Anchīsēs loc____ sē movēre recūsāvit.

Exercitium 11

1. Quōs Aenēās domī dēseruerat? ...
2. Quid Venus Aenēae fīliō suō suāsit et quid prōmīsit? ...
3. Quid respondit Anchīsēs cum Aenēās eum rogāret ut sēcum fugeret? ...
4. Num Aenēās patrem senem domī relinquere voluit? ...
5. Quod prōdigium effēcit ut Anchīsēs fīlium suum comitārētur? ...
6. Quō Aenēās famulōs convenīre iussit? ...
7. Quid fēcit Aenēās nē pater senex fatīgārētur? ...
8. Quam ob rem ē nōtā viā discessit? ...
9. Cūr Aenēās in urbem revertit? ...
10. Quālem domum suam invēnit? ...
11. Quid vīdit apud rēgiam Priamī? ...
12. Quid factum est cum Aenēās uxōrem suam quaereret? ...
13. Quid Creūsa Aenēae prōmīsit? ...
14. Quō Aenēās sine coniuge rediit? ...
15. Quōs ibi invēnit? ...
16. Quārē tot hominēs eō convēnerant? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 12

Quod genus (m/f/n)?
Quī cāsus (nōm/acc/gen/dat/abl/voc)? Uter numerus (sg/pl)?
Exemplum: flūmen *n*: flūminis *gen sg*, flūmina *nōm/acc pl*.

1. urbs ____: urbis ______ ____, urbe ______ ____, urbium ______ ____.
2. mōns ____: montem ______ ____, montibus ______/______ ____.
3. annus ____: annōs ______ ____, annī ______ ____ aut ______ ____.
4. scelus ____: scelus ______/______ ____, scelerum ______ ____.
5. via ____: viā ______ ____, viās ______ ____, viārum ______ ____.
6. nauta ____: nautae ______/______ ____ aut ______ ____, nautīs ______/______ ____.
7. templum ____: templō ______/______ ____, templī ______ ____, templa ______/______ ____.

8. rēx ____: rēgī ______ ____, rēge ______ ____, rēgēs ______/______ ____.
9. portus ____: portūs ______ ____ aut ______/______ ____.
10. porta ____: portās ______ ____, portīs ______/______ ____.
11. tempus ____: temporī ______ ____, temporibus ______/______ ____.
12. amīcus ____: amīcō ______/______ ____, amīce ______ ____.
13. rēs ____: reī ______/______ ____, rēs ______ ____ aut ______/______ ____.
14. avis ____: avī ______ ____, ave ______ ____, avēs ______/______ ____.
15. carmen ____: carmine ______ ____, carmina ______/______ ____.
16. manus ____: manū ______ ____, manum ______ ____, manuum ______ ____.
17. collum ____: collī ______ ____, colla ______/______ ____, collīs ______/______ ____.
18. collis ____: collis ______/______ ____, collī ______ ____, collēs ______/______ ____.

Exercitium 13

gen → nōm

Datur genetīvus. Dā nōminātīvum!
Exemplum: gen corporis, *nōm* corpus

1. *gen* mortis, *nōm* ______
2. *gen* pontis, *nōm* ______
3. *gen* flōris, *nōm* ______
4. *gen* equitis, *nōm* ______
5. *gen* portūs, *nōm* ______
6. *gen* cornūs, *nōm* ______
7. *gen* pecoris, *nōm* ______
8. *gen* capitis, *nōm* ______
9. *gen* lectī, *nōm* ______
10. *gen* tēctī, *nōm* ______
11. *gen* agrī, *nōm* ______
12. *gen* theātrī, *nōm* ______
13. *gen* aeris, *nōm* ______
14. *gen* iūris, *nōm* ______
15. *gen* bovis, *nōm* ______
16. *gen* itineris, *nōm* ______
17. *gen* senis, *nōm* ______
18. *gen* hiemis, *nōm* ______
19. *gen* maris, *nōm* ______
20. *gen* faciēī, *nōm* ______
21. *gen* operae, *nōm* ______
22. *gen* operis, *nōm* ______
23. *gen* aedis, *nōm* ______
24. *gen* sēdis, *nōm* ______
25. *gen* rēgis, *nōm* ______
26. *gen* pontificis, *nōm* ______
27. *gen* arcis, *nōm* ______
28. *gen* prīncipis, *nōm* ______
29. *gen* virtūtis, *nōm* ______
30. *gen* palūdis, *nōm* ______
31. *gen* flūminis, *nōm* ______
32. *gen* orīginis, *nōm* ______
33. *gen* līberōrum, *nōm* ______
34. *gen* thermārum, *nōm* ______
35. *gen* castrōrum, *nōm* ______
36. *gen* moenium, *nōm* ______

Exercitium 14

1. attingere, at______isse, at______um esse
2. complēre, com______isse, com______um esse
3. cōnferre, con______isse, col______um esse
4. conicere, con______isse, con______um esse (con-iciō -iunt)
5. cōnsistere, cōn______isse
6. contingere, con______isse, con______um esse
7. corripere, cor______isse, cor______um esse (cor-ripiō -iunt)
8. ēgredī, ē______um esse (ē-gredior -iuntur)
9. ērigere, ē______isse, ē______um esse
10. haerēre, ______isse
11. occidere, oc______isse
12. pandere,______isse, ______um esse
13. perfundere, per______isse, per______um esse

14. recēdere, re________isse
15. respicere, re________isse
16. revīsere, re________isse
17. sonāre, ________isse
18. stringere, ________isse, ________um esse
19. stāre, ________isse
20. suādēre, ________isse
21. tonāre, ________isse
22. vādere, ________isse

re-spiciō -iunt

CAPITVLVM DVODEQVADRAGESIMVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–74

Exercitium 1

Exemplum: Post Faunum Latīnus rēgnāvit. Quī [: is] bonus rēx fuit.

1. Latīnus fīliam habēbat iam mātūra virō. ________ multī virī petēbant.
2. Euander profugus in Italiam vēnit. ________ rēx Faunus arva colenda dedit.
3. Aenēae dormientī Hector appāruit. ________ eum hortātus est ut fugeret.
4. Cassandra in vinculīs trahēbātur. ________ speciem cīvēs ferre nōn poterant.
5. Rēx Priamus senex arma cēpit. ________ cum coniūnx eius vidēret, eī suāsit ut ad āram cōnfugeret.
6. Rēx tēlum in Pyrrhum coniēcit. ________ Pyrrhus "Nunc morere!" inquit.
7. Subitō stēlla per caelum lābitur. ________ cum post montem Īdam occidisset, Anchīsēs deōs alloquitur.
8. Aenēās tēla hostium cōnspexit. ________ rē perturbātus ē nōtā viā discessit.
9. Aenēās 'Creūsam' vocābat. ________ cum diū fēcisset, uxor virō appāruit.
10. Extrā urbem Aenēās multōs sociōs invēnit. ________ omnēs posterō diē sēcum trāns montēs dūxit.
11. Aenēās deōs precātus est. ________ factō patrem certiōrem fēcit.

Exercitium 2

1. Rēx Thrāciae Polydōrum, quem Priamus ad eum mīserat cum magnō aurī ____________, obtruncāvit et aurō ____________ est.
2. Itaque Trōiānī profugī novam urbem in Thrāciā ____________ nōluērunt.
3. ____________ [= celeriter] Thrāciam relīquērunt et in altum ____________ sunt.
4. Dēlī Apollō Trōiānīs et ____________ eōrum novam terram prōmīsit.
5. In Crētā, cum nāvēs in lītus ____________ [↔ dēductae] essent, foeda ____________ [= morbus multōrum] eōs afficere coepit.
6. Simul sōl flagrāns agrōs ____________ [= tam valdē] ____________ [= igne siccābat] ut nūllās frūgēs ferre possent.
7. Hīc dī Penātēs ____________ [= nocte] Aenēae vīsī sunt ante lectum ____________ et eum monēre ut aliam ____________ in terrā ____________ [↔ propinquā] peteret nēve in Crētā ____________ [= sēdem caperet].
8. Aenēās ____________ [= stupēns factus] ____________ [= patrem] suum dē eā rē ____________ fēcit.
9. Nāvēs rūrsus vāstum ____________ [= mare] percurrēbant, cum ____________ [= nūbēs] ____________ [< repente] caelum operuit.
10. Tempestāte ortā gubernātor cursum nōn tenuit, cum diem noctemque ____________ nōn posset.
11. Nec sōl ____________ [↔ noctū] nec stēllae noctū vidēbantur!

Cap. XXXVIII

Lēctiō I

... Quī...
... Quae...
... Quod...

adeō
adstāre
aequor
certiōrem facere
citō
condere
cōnsīdere
curvus
dēferre
discernere
interdiū
linquere
longinquus
nimbus
noctū
parēns
pestilentia
pondus
posterī
potīrī
prōvehere
quoad
repentīnus
sacrificāre
sēdēs
stupefacere
subdūcere

torrēre
totidem
tumidus
unda
volucris

12. Trēs diēs et ____________ [: item trēs] noctēs nāvēs caecae errābant, ____________ quārtō diē ad īnsulās Strophadēs ____________ sunt.
13. Synōnyma: arcuātus et ____________, turgidus et ____________, avis et ____________, parvus flūctus et ____________, sacrificium facere et ____________, relinquere et ____________ .

Exercitium 3

Perfectum indicātīvī verbī dēpōnentis.

1. Graecī dolō ____________ sunt [< ūtī].
2. Octāviānus necem Caesaris ____________ est [< ulcīscī].
3. Augustus 'sē urbem marmoream relinquere' ____________ est [< glōriārī].
4. Graecī in īnsulam propinquam ____________ sunt [< proficīscī].
5. Anguēs Lāocoontem ____________ sunt [< complectī]; ita ille Minervae supplicium ____________ est [< patī].
6. Graecī per fūnem dēmissum ad terram ____________ sunt [< lābī].
7. Pugna ācris ante templum ____________ est [< orīrī].
8. Anchīsēs manūs ad caelum tendēns deōs ____________ est [< alloquī].
9. Aenēās cum patre et fīliō domō ____________ est [< ēgredī].
10. Polydōrō interfectō rēx Thrāciae aurō ____________ est [< potīrī].
11. Apollō Trōiānīs novam terram ____________ est [< pollicērī].
12. Penātēs Aenēam sīc ____________ sunt [< cōnsōlārī]: "Nōs quī tē per mare ____________ sumus [< sequī] posterīs tuīs imperium dabimus."

Exercitium 4

1. Quid Trōiānī profugī fēcērunt hieme? ...
2. Quandō nāvēs dēdūxērunt et profectī sunt? ...
3. Quō prīmum nāvigāvērunt? ...
4. Cūr in Thrāciā novam urbem condere nōluērunt? ...
5. Quid fēcerat rēx Thrāciae, ut aurō Priamī potīrētur? ...
6. Cui deō sacra est īnsula Dēlos? ...
7. Quid Apollō Trōiānīs et posterīs eōrum pollicitus est? ...
8. Quid prohibuit nē Trōiānī in Crētā cōnsīderent? ...
9. Quōs Aenēās noctū in somnīs ante lectum adstāre vīdit? ...
10. Quam sēdem dī Penātēs Aenēam quaerere iussērunt? ...
11. Cui Aenēās dicta Penātium rettulit? ...
12. Quid ēvēnit in mediō marī Īoniō? ...
13. Cūr gubernātor nec sōlem nec stēllās aspicere poterat? ...
14. Quō nāvēs quārtō diē dēlātae sunt? ...
15. Harpȳiae quae sunt? ...
16. In īnsulā Leucadiā quid fēcit Aenēās ad templum Apollinis? ...

Lēctiō II

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 75–147

Exercitium 5

sē
sibi
suus -a -um

1. Augustus: "Urbem marmoream relinqu____ ." Augustus dīxit '____ urbem marmoream relinqu____ .'
2. Nerō: "Quasi homō tandem habitāre coep____!" Nerō dīxit '____ quasi homin____ tandem habitāre coep____!'
3. Lāocoōn: "Time____ Danaōs..." Lāocoōn dīxit '____ Danaōs tim____'/ 'Danaōs ā ____ tim____ .'
4. Aenēās: "Patrem meum portābō, nec mihi grave erit hoc onus." Aenēās dīxit '____ patrem ________ port________ ________, nec ________ grave ________ [= futūrum esse] id onus.'

5. Aenēās: "Fīlium meum mēcum dūcam." Aenēās dīxit '____ fīlium ________ ____cum duct________ ________.'
6. Aenēās: "Ubi est uxor mea? cūr mē nōn sequitur?" Aenēās interrogāvit 'ubi ________ uxor ____? cūr ____ nōn sequ________?'
7. Andromachē: "Dīc mihi: Hector meus ubi est?" Andromachē Aenēam ōrāvit ut ________ dīc________ ubi Hector ________ ________.
8. Andromachē: "Ego et Helenus in Ēpīrum abductī sumus; posteā vērō Helenus Chāoniā potītus est et mē uxōrem dūxit." Andromachē nārrāvit '____ et Helen____ in Ēpīrum abduct____ ________; posteā vērō Helen____ Chāoniā potīt____ ________ et ____ uxōrem dūx____.'
9. Aenēās: "Quae perīcula mihi vītanda sunt?" Aenēās ab Helenō quaesīvit 'quae perīcula ________ vītanda ________?'
10. Aenēās: "Dī immortālēs! Servāte mē et sociōs meōs!" Aenēās ōrat ut dī immortālēs ____ et sociōs ________ serv________.

Exercitium 6

1. Quod dē Andromachē nārrātur ____________ est [= vix crēdī potest].
2. Helenus Chāoniā, parte Ēpīrī ____________ [< extrā], potītus esse et Andromachēn, ____________ Hectoris, uxōrem dūxisse nārrātur.
3. Andromachē in ____________ [= silvā sacrā] sacrificābat et ____________ Hectoris invocābat.
4. ________ [= ut prīmum] Aenēam ____________ [= recognōvit], ____________ [= territa] ____________ [< pallēscere], quia eum mortuum esse ____________ [= arbitrābātur].
5. Dum Andromachē fortūnam suam nārrat et dē ____________ [< cadere] Aenēae quaerit, Helenus vēnit et Aenēam ad cēnam ____________ [= vocāvit].
6. Helenus, postquam ____________ [= bovēs iuvenēs] immolāvit, Aenēam dē perīculīs quae ā fretō Siculō nautīs impendent certiōrem fēcit.
7. Scylla ex ____________ obscūrō nāvēs in saxa trahit, et Charybdis nāvēs in ____________ [= vorāginem] mergit.
8. ____________ [= melius est] tōtam Siciliam ____________ quam mōnstra illa terribilia ____________ [= cognōscere quālia sint].
9. Helenus ____________ erat, quī dīvīnō modō rēs futūrās praedīcere poterat.
10. Cum Trōiānī inde ____________ essent [= discessissent], post sōlis ____________ [< occidere] in lītus exiērunt.
11. Mediā nocte profectī, cum iam ____________ rubēret, Italiae lītus cōnspexērunt.
12. Anchīsēs ____________ vīnō implēvit atque deōs sīc invocāvit: "*Dī maris et terrae tempestātumque* ____________!"
13. Trōiānī in terrā illā Graecōrum ____________ [< mora] nōluērunt.

agnōscere
antrum
aurōra
circumīre
cāsus
dīgredī
experīrī
exterrēre
extrēmus
gurges
incrēdibilis
invītāre
iuvencus
lūcus
Mānēs
morārī
occāsus
pallēscere
patera
potēns
praestāre
rērī
ut (+ perf)
vidua
vātēs

Exercitium 7

1. Cuius uxor fuerat Andromachē? ...
2. Trōiā captā quis Andromachēn et Helenum in Ēpīrum abdūxerat? ...
3. Ā quō Pyrrhus interfectus est? ...
4. Quō rēgnō Helenus potītus est et quam uxōrem dūxit? ..
5. Quid Andromachē agēbat in lūcō extrā urbem? ...
6. Quid Andromachē ab Aenēā quaesīvit? ...
7. Quōmodo Helenus Aenēam sociōsque eius recēpit? ...
8. Quid Aenēās Helenum interrogāvit? ...
9. Quid Helenus dē fretō Siculō nārrāvit? ...
10. Quid Trōiānīs profugīs suāsit? ...

11. Quod dōnum Ascanius accēpit ab Andromachē? ...
12. Mediā nocte profectī quid Trōiānī prīmā lūce cōnspexērunt? ...
13. Quōmodo Anchīsēs Italiam salūtāvit? ...
14. Cūr Trōiānī in eā regiōne Italiae morārī nōluērunt? ...
15. Cui deae sacrificāvērunt antequam ad Siciliam profectī sunt? ...

Lēctiō III

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 148–213

cum *inversum* (*in-vertere* = ōrdinem inter sē mūtāre)

Exercitium 8

Exemplum: Cum nautae haec falsa nārrārent, Arīōn repente intrāvit = Nautae haec falsa nārrābant, cum Arīōn repente intrāvit.

1. Cum omnēs dēspērārent, subitō prōdigium visum est = Omnēs .....
2. Cum iam portīs appropinquārent, Anchīsēs exclāmat... = ...
3. Cum Aenēās dormīret, Hector eī appāruit = ...
4. Cum Aenēās diū uxōrem vocāvisset, imāgō Creūsae eī appāruit = ...
5. Cum Trōiānī iam arva nova colerent, pestilentia eōs afficere coepit = ...
6. Cum iam aurōra rubēret, procul humilēs collēs appāruērunt = ...
7. Cum vix haec dīxisset, Polyphēmum vīdērunt = ...

acūtus
cavus
concurrere
cōnfectus
cōnferre sē
contremēscere
ēdere
egomet
ēmittere
flētus
fūmus
genitor
horribilis
incīdere
incitāre
īnfandus
īnfōrmis
lapis
nīmīrum
ortus
quīcumque
scopulus
sepelīre
sepulcrum
supplex
terror
trepidus
vescī

Exercitium 9

1. Ā fretō Siculō audiēbātur fragor __________ [< horrēre] quem __________ flūctibus pulsātī __________ [< ē + dabant].
2. "__________ [= scīlicet] haec est illa Charybdis" inquit Anchīsēs.
3. Ex monte Aetnā __________ āter et flammae in caelum surgunt.
4. Nōnnumquam __________ [= parva saxa] cum māximō fragōre ex monte interiōre __________.
5. Ante sōlis __________ [< orīrī] vir fame __________ exiit ē silvīs.
6. Ad lītus sē __________ cum __________ [< flēre] precibusque.
7. __________ [= ōrāns] manūs ad Trōiānōs extendit et "Hinc tollite mē" inquit, "in quās __________ terrās mē abdūcite!"
8. Vir Graecus, cum __________ [< terrēre] eius cessisset, nārrāre coepit dē mōnstrō __________ [= horrendō] quī carne hūmānō __________.
9. "Ego__________ [= ego ipse]" inquit "vīdī eum duōs sociōs meōs dēvorāre!"
10. Graecī hastam __________ in Cyclōpis oculō ūnō et sōlō dēfīxērunt.
11. Trōiānī __________ [= pavidī] Polyphēmum caecum accēdere vīdērunt, *mōnstrum horrendum,* __________, *ingēns, cui lūmen adēmptum!*
12. Fūnēs __________ [= secuērunt] et nāvēs rēmīs __________ [= citō ēgērunt].
13. Clāmōre Polyphēmī __________ [= valdē tremuit] terra et mōns __________ [= penitus vacuus] resonuit.
14. Cēterī Cyclōpēs __________ [= in eundem locum cucurrērunt].
15. In Siciliā __________ [= pater] Aenēae mortuus est et in monte Eryce __________.
16. __________ Anchīsae situm est in monte Eryce.

Exercitium 10

1. Cūr Trōiānī per fretum Siculum nōn nāvigāvērunt? ...
2. Quō deinde advectī sunt? ...
3. Cūr Trōiānī perterritī in silvīs latuērunt?
4. Quid ex monte Aetnā ēmittitur? ...
5. Quī vir ex silvīs prōcessit? ...
6. Cūr ille exterritus restitit? ...
7. Quid Anchīsēs virum ignōtum interrogāvit? ...

8. Quid vir Graecus respondit?
9. Quōmodo Ulixēs necem sociōrum suōrum ultus erat? ...
10. Ūnō oculō perditō nōnne Polyphēmus alterō oculō vidēre poterat? ...
11. Quid Trōiānī Polyphēmum agere vīdērunt? ..
12. Quid fēcērunt Trōiānī, ut quam celerrimē fugerent? ...
13. Ā quō benignē receptī sunt in Siciliā? ...
14. Quem Aenēās in monte Eryce sepelīvit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 11

hic haec hoc

Prōnōmen dēmōnstrātīvum hic haec hoc.

	singulāris *m*	*f*	*n*	*plūrālis* *m*	*f*	*n*
1. *nōm*	h______	h______	h______	h______	h______	h______
2. *acc*	h______	h______	h______	h______	h______	h______
3. *gen*	h______	h______	h______	h______	h______	h______
4. *dat*	h______	h______	h______	h______	h______	h______
5. *abl*	h______	h______	h______	h______	h______	h______

6. H______ modō dēclīnātur h______ prōnōmen.
7. Dēclīnātiō h______ prōnominis haud facilis est.
8. H______ prōnomina *hic, iste, ille* appelllantur 'dēmōnstrātīva'.
9. H______ prōnominibus dēmōnstrantur rēs et hominēs.
10. Dēclīnātiō h______ prōnōminum bene discenda est.
11. H______ libellō titulus est EXERCITIA LATINA.
12. H______ libellus multa exercitia continet.
13. H______ pāgina exercitium habet de h______ prōnōmine: *hic haec hoc.*
14. Exercitia quae h______ libellō continentur discipulīs solvenda sunt.
15. Quī h______ libellum legit et h______ exercitia solvit grammaticam Latīnam discit.

Exercitium 12

-et -ētur: *praes ind? praes coni? fut?*

Quod tempus? futūrumne (fut) an praesēns indicātīvī (praes ind) an praesēns coniūnctīvī (praes coni)?

Exempla: neget: *praes coni;* auget: *praes ind;* leget: *fut.*

1. dolet: ____________; colet ____________; ambulet ____________.
2. scrībet: ____________; habet: ____________; turbet ____________.
3. movet: ____________; vīvet: ____________; servet: ____________.
4. gaudet: ____________; claudet: ____________; laudet: ____________.
5. vocet: ____________; docet: ____________; dūcet: ____________.
6. manet: ____________; canet: ____________; cēnet: ____________.
7. amet: ____________; timet: ____________; sūmet: ____________.
8. aget: ____________; neget: ____________; auget: ____________.
9. pāret: ____________; ōret: ____________; curret: ____________.
10. portet: ____________; patet: ____________; mittet: ____________.
11. iaciet: ____________; cruciet: ____________; sciet ____________.
12. nūntiet: ____________; sentiet: ____________; rapiet: ____________.
13. fatētur: ____________; ūtētur: ____________; mūtētur: ____________.
14. fruētur: ____________; tuētur: ____________; statuētur: ____________.

Exercitium 13

1. agnōscere, __________isse
2. concurrere, con__________isse
3. condere, con_____isse, con__________um esse
4. contremēscere, con__________isse

dī-gredior -iuntur

5. dīgredī, dī__________um esse
6. ēdere, ē__________isse, ē__________um esse
7. efferre, ex__________isse, ē__________um esse
8. excēdere, ex__________isse
9. incīdere, in__________isse, in__________um esse
10. linquere, __________isse, __________um esse
11. pallēscere, __________isse
12. prōcēdere, prō__________isse
13. resistere, re__________isse
14. sentīre, __________isse, __________um esse
15. sepelīre, __________isse, __________um esse
16. torrēre, __________isse, __________um esse

Cap. XXXIX

Lēctiō I

abripere
arcēre
bellicōsus
colligere
crēber
disicere
dispellere
ferīre
impellere
iūdicium
iūdicāre
memor
mōlēs
nāre
pontus
rēgīna
rigēre
scēptrum
sēdāre
sinus
tridēns
vadum
vertex
volvere

CAPITVLVM VNDEQVADRAGESIMVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–65

Exercitium 1

1. Iūnō, deōrum __________ [*f* < rēx], īrāta erat ob __________ Paridis, quī Venerem deam pulcherrimam esse __________ [= cēnsuerat].
2. Huius reī __________ [= reminīscēns] Iūnō ā Latiō __________ [= prohibēbat] Trōiānōs, quī novam urbem condere cupiēbant.
3. *Tantae* __________ *erat Rōmānam condere gentem!*
4. Iūnō Aeolum, rēgem ventōrum, rogāvit ut classem Trōiānōrum submergeret aut __________ [= in variās partēs iaceret].
5. Simul atque Aeolus montem hastā __________ [= pulsāvit], ventī mare turbant et magnōs flūctūs ad lītora __________ [= circumagunt]
6. Per caelum obscūrum __________ [= frequentia] fulgura micant.
7. Membra frīgentia __________ [= flectī nōn possunt].
8. Aliae nāvēs in saxa perīculōsa __________ [< ab + rapiuntur], aliae ab altō in __________ [↔ altum] feruntur.
9. Ūna nāvis ingentī flūctū __________ [= pulsātur] et in __________ [= vorāginem] mergitur.
10. *Appārent rārī* __________ [= natantēs] *in gurgite vāstō.*
11. Neptūnus vērō flūctūs turbidōs __________ [↔ turbāvit] et nūbēs __________ [= in variās partēs pepulit].
12. Aenēās septem nāvēs __________ [↔ sparsit] in __________ [= lītus curvum], ubi īnsula portum efficit inter duōs scopulōs.
13. __________ [< trēs + dēns] est __________ Neptūnī, cui imperium __________ [= maris] datum est.
14. Rōmulus fuit rēx __________ [= bellī studiōsus].

Exercitium 2

adi + gen
amāns
cupidus
ignārus
memor
plēnus
potēns
studiōsus

1. Quī pecūni______ cupit est __________ pecūni______.
2. Quī patri______ amat __________ patri______ est.
3. Quī vi______ ignōrat vi______ __________ est.
4. Quī litter______ studet __________ litter______ est.
5. Pōculum vīn______ implētur; iam pōculum __________ est vīn______.
6. Neptūnus mar______ imperāre potest; is deus mar______ __________ est.
7. "Dī mar______ et terr______ tempestāt______que __________!"
8. Iūnō Paridis iūdici______ meminerat. Paridis iūdici______ __________ Iūnō Trōiānōs persequēbātur.

Exercitium 3

1. Quam urbem Iūnō ante omnēs dīligēbat? ...
2. Quamobrem Trōiānōs ōderat Iūnō? ...
3. Quam deam Paris pulcherrimam esse iūdicāverat? ...
4. Cūr Minerva Graecōrum classem disiēcerat? ...
5. Quōmodo Iūnō classem Trōiānōrum disiēcit? ...
6. Quis est Aeolus et quid est officium eius? ...
7. Cūr Aenēās optāvit ut prō patriā pugnāns occidisset? ...
8. Cūr nāvēs nec vēlīs nec rēmīs agī poterant? ...
9. Trēs nāvēs quō tempestāte abreptae et aliae trēs quō lātae sunt? ...
10. Quid factum est ante ipsīus Aenēae oculōs? ...
11. Cui datum est imperium maris? ...
12. Cum mare tantā tempestāte miscērī vidēret, quid fēcit Neptūnus? ...
13. Quō vectae sunt nāvēs quae ex tempestāte supererant? ...
14. Quid fēcērunt Trōānī ē nāvibus ēgressī? ...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 66–156 — *Lēctiō II*

Exercitium 4

Dā contrāria!

Exemplum: Omnēs loquuntur: nēmō tacet.

1. Multī dormiunt: __________ __________.
2. Vīta urbāna mihi molesta est: Vīta __________ mihi __________ est.
3. Servus numquam abest: Servus __________ __________.
4. Aestās est tempus calidum: __________ est tempus __________.
5. Calor vīneīs prōdest: __________ vīneīs __________.
6. Vesperī sōl occidit: __________ sōl __________.
7. Discipulus piger reprehenditur: Discipulus __________ __________.
8. Nōn omnēs dīvitēs beātī sunt: Nōn omnēs __________ __________ sunt.
9. Agricola in sōle labōrat: Agricola in __________ __________.
10. In montem ascende!: In __________ __________!
11. Aestāte nāvēs dēdūcuntur: __________ nāvēs __________.
12. Puppis est pars nāvis posterior: __________ est pars nāvis __________.
13. Puer versūs intellegit quia facilēs sunt: Puer versūs intellegit __________ __________ sunt.

animus
aper
appellere
cēlāre
cervus
clam
comitātus
-cumque, quī- quae-
decor
dēvenīre
discrīmen
dūrāre
ēlūdere
explōrāre
fēlīx
forsan
gestāre
gradī
honōs
hostia
impius
incūsāre
nebula
nūdāre
obviam
onerāre
ōrae
patefacere
praeda
quīcumque
resurgere
simulāre
tendere
thēsaurus
vēnārī
vōsmet

ablātīvus *līmitātiōnis*
< līmitāre = fīnīre, fīnēs statuere (significātiōnis)

Exercitium 5

1. Aenēās septem ____________ ē magnō grege sagittīs occīdit.
2. Hanc ____________ sociīs suīs dīvīsit, quōs sīc cōnsōlātus est:
3. *"Ō sociī! ... Revocāte* ____________ [↔ timōrem] *maestumque timōrem mittite!* ____________ [= forsitan] *et haec ōlim meminisse iuvābit!*
4. *Per variōs cāsūs, per tot* ____________ [= perīcula] *rērum* ____________ [= īmus] *in Latium, sēdēs ubi fāta quiētās ostendunt: illīc fās rēgna* ____________ *Trōiae.*
5. ____________ [< dūrus] *et* ____________ *rēbus servāte secundīs!"*
6. Posterō diē Aenēās nova loca ____________ [= īnspicere] cōnstituit.
7. Ūnō Achātē ____________ [< comitārī] per silvam ____________ [= ambulat].
8. Ibi Venus eī ____________ iit [= occurrit], quae arcum et sagittās ____________ [= gerēns] ____________ [< similis] sē in silvā ____________ [= ferās persequī].
9. Venus ab Aenēā quaesīvit 'an forte vīdisset sorōrem suam ____________ [= porcum ferum] persequentem.'
10. Aenēās deam aliquam sē vidēre arbitrātus "Quae____________ es" inquit, "sīs nōbīs ____________ [= favēns] et doceās nōs quibus in ____________ versēmur."
11. Prōmīsit 'sē multās ____________ illī deae immolātūrum esse.'
12. Venus 'sē Karthāginiēnsem esse' dīxit, 'nec tālī ____________ dignam.'
13. Pygmaliōn, rēx Tyrī , frātrem suum Sychaeum ____________ [= occultē] necāvit et scelus suum diū ____________ [= occultāvit].
14. In somnīs Sychaeus uxōrī suae Dīdōnī appāruit, pectus suum vulnerātum ____________ [< nūdus] et scelus rēgis ____________ [↔ cēlāvit].
15. Sychaeus mortuus uxōrī veterēs ____________ aurī et argentī mōnstrāvit eīque suāsit ut nāvēs aurō ____________ [< onus] et ex patriā excēderet.
16. Dīdō cum cīvibus quī rēgem ____________ [↔ pium] ōderant ad ōram Āfricae ____________ [= pervēnit], ubi novam urbem condidit.
17. Aenēās nārrāvit 'sē tempestāte ad ōram Libyae ____________ esse.'
18. Postrēmō, cum dea dīvīnō ____________ [< decēre] fulgēret, Aenēās mātrem suam agnōvit eamque ____________ [= accūsāvit]: "Ō māter crūdēlis! Quid fīlium tuum ____________ [= fallis ac dērīdēs]?"
19. ____________ est nūbēs quae terram operit.

Exercitium 6

Exemplum: Quīntus ped<u>e</u> et bracchi<u>ō</u> aeger est.

1. Iūnō Aeolō Nympham fōrm____ pulcherrimam uxōrem prōmīsit.
2. Nerō ment____ sānus nōn erat.
3. Vulcānus alter____ ped____ claudus est.
4. Hostēs numer____ superiōrēs fuērunt.
5. Paucae nāvēs, numer____ septem, ē tempestāte servātae sunt.
6. In labyrinthō vīvēbat terribile mōnstrum nōmin____ Mīnōtaurus.
7. Via Appia aliās viās longitūdin____ superat
8. Frāter mē aetāt____ māior est.
9. Nūlla dea Venerī pār est pulchritūdin____.
10. Me____ sententi____ Vergilius et Ovidius ingeni____ comparandī nōn sunt.

Exercitium 7

1. Quid Aenēās ē scopulō prōspiciēns vīdit? ...
2. Quot cervōs occīdit? ...
3. Quibus illam praedam partītus est? ...
4. Quōmodo Trōiānī vīrēs et animum restituērunt? ...
5. Quis Aenēae in silvā obviam iit? ...
6. Cūr Aenēās mātrem suam nōn agnōvit? ...
7. Quid deam interrogāvit? ...
8. Unde Dīdō in Āfricam vēnerat? ...
9. Cūr illa Tyrō fūgit? ...
10. Quōmodo Dīdō scelus Pygmaliōnis cognōvit? ...
11. Unde Dīdō magnum aurī pondus quaesīvit? ...
12. Quō Tyriī profugī vēnērunt? ...
13. Quid Aenēās deae nārrāvit? ...
14. Quid Venus Aenēae nūntiāvit? ...
15. Quōmodo Aenēās mātrem suam agnōvit? ...
16. Cūr nēmō Aenēam et Achātēn vidēre poterat? ...
17. Quō Venus sē contulit? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 157–234 — *Lēctiō III*

Exercitium 8

ut/nē + *coni*

1. Hector in somnīs Aenēam monuit ______ deōs Penātēs cap______ atque ex urbe incēnsā fug______.
2. Aenēās arma cēpit, ______ patriam dēfend______.
3. Aenēās iuvenēs hortātur ______ sē arm______ et strictīs gladiīs in mediōs hostēs sē praecipit______.
4. Venus Aenēae suāsit ______ celeriter domum ad suōs fug______.
5. Fīlius et nepōs Anchīsae suādent ______ omnēs suōs sēcum perd______.
6. Multī Trōiānī eō convēnerant, ______ cum Aenēā proficīsc______.
7. Helenus Aenēam dissuāsit ______ per fretum Siculum nāvigā______.
8. Iūnō rēgem Aeolum ōrāvit ______ classem Aenēae disic______.
9. Posterō diē Aenēās exiit, ______ nova loca explōrā______.
10. Sychaeus in somnīs uxōrī suāsit ______ ex patriā excēd______.
11. Īlioneus: "Tē ōrāmus ______ nōs ab ōrīs Āfricae arce______. Nōn vēnimus, ______ praedam faci______. ... Hoc tantum ōrāmus ______ nōbīs lic______ classem subdūcere et nāvēs frāctās reficere."
12. Venus Aenēam nebulā circumfūdit, ______ quis eum cernere pos______.
13. Penātēs Aenēam monuērunt ______ longum fugae labōrem recūsā______: "Tū longum fugae labōrem ______ recūsāv______ [= nōlī recūsāre]!"
14. Andromachē dubitābat an Aenēās vīveret, sed ille eam hortātus est ______ dubitā______: "Vīvō equidem. ______ dubitāv______ [= nōlī dubitāre]!"

Exercitium 9

1. Aenēās et Achātēs collem ____________ [= ascendunt] quī urbī Karthāginī ____________.
2. Aenēas admīrātur ____________ [< industrius] cīvium, quī novīs aedificiīs ____________ [↔ culmina] locant.
3. "Ō ____________ [= fēlīcēs], *quōrum iam moenia surgunt*" inquit Aenēās, tum urbem intrat et singula opera ____________ [= īnspicit].
4. In novō templō imāginēs bellī Trōiānī ____________ erant.
5. Aenēās, cum in imāginibus Graecōs et Trōiānōs ____________ [= bellum gerentēs] vidēret, lacrimīs vultum ____________.

addūcere
Auster
bellāre
caterva
compellere
fortūnātus
fundāmentum
genus
imminēre

incēdere
industria
īnstāre
lūstrāre
obtūnsus
ōrdīrī
paenitēre
perfundere
pingere
saltem
scandere
solium
statuere
superbia

6. Trōiānōs vīdit cēdentēs, cum Achillēs currū __________ [= premeret].
7. Hīc Dīdō rēgīna ad templum __________ [= prōcessit] magnā iuvenum __________ [= multitūdine] comitāta, atque in __________ altō cōnsēdit.
8. Subitō Aenēās quōsdam sociōs suōs __________ [↔ abdūcī] vīdit.
9. Īlioneus rēgīnae nārrāvit 'Trōiānōs __________ [= Notō] disiectōs ad ōrās Āfricae __________ [↔ dispulsōs] esse.'
10. Tum Dīdō sīc __________ est [= loquī coepit]:
"Quis __________ [= gentem] *Aeneadum, quis Trōiae nesciat urbem? ...*
Nōn __________ [↔ acūta] *adeō gestāmus pectora Poenī."*
11. *"Urbem quam* __________ [= cōnstituō] *vestra est. Subdūcite nāvēs!"*
12. Trōiānī, sī in Italiam īre nōn licēret, in Siciliam __________ redīre cupiēbant.
13. Aenēās: "Mē nōn __________ miserō Graecō auxilium tulisse."
14. Tanta erat __________ [< superbus] Nerōnis ut domum auream sibi aedificāverit.

Exercitium 10

1. Quid Aenēās et Achātēs mīrābantur ex colle dēspicientēs? ...
2. Num quis eōs urbem intrantēs vīdit? ...
3. Quae imāginēs in templō Iūnōnis pictae erant? ...
4. Quamobrem Aenēās magnum gemitum dedit? ...
5. Quālis erat Dīdō rēgīna ad templum incēdēns? ...
6. Ubi Dīdō cōnsēdit et quid agēbat? ...
7. Quī hominēs ad rēgīnam adductī sunt? ...
8. Quid Īlioneus Dīdōnem ōrāvit? ...
9. Quid Īlioneus dē sē et sociīs suīs nārrāvit? ....
10. Num cāsus Trōiae Dīdōnī ignōtum erat? ...
11. Quid Dīdō Trōiānīs pollicita est? ...
12. Hoc audientēs quid Aenēās et Achātēs cupiēbant? ...

Lēctiō IV

abolēre
apparāre
conticēscere
cōram
dapēs
error
faciēs
fax
fūnus
gignere
īnscius
īnsidiae
intentus
lībāre
ministra
obstupēscere
paulātim
pendēre
praemittere
purpura
quiēs

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 235–316

Exercitium 11

1. Aenēās: "Ō rēgīna! Dum __________ [= stēllae] in caelum surgent, semper honōs tuus manēbit!"
2. Dīdō, cum Aenēam __________ [= praesentem] aspiceret, __________ [= stupēns facta est].
3. Dīdō: "Tūne ille Aenēās quam Anchīsēs et Venus __________?
Quārē agite, ō, tēctīs, iuvenēs, __________ [= subīte] *nostrīs!...*
Nōn ignāra malī miserīs __________ [= auxilium ferre] *discō."*
4. In rēgiā suā Dīdō magnificum convīvium __________ [= parāvit].
5. __________ [= lectī] veste __________ et __________ Tyriā strātī sunt.
6. Aenēās Achātēn __________ [= ante mīsit], quī Ascanium arcesseret.
7. Venus cūrāvit ut Cupīdō, __________ [= fōrmā] mūtātā, prō Ascaniō venīret.
8. Centum ministrī et totidem __________ [*f*] convīvīs __________ [= cibum] et vīnum apposuērunt.
9. Lucernae quae dē tēctō __________ et __________ ārdentēs triclīnium illūstrābant.
10. Dīdō __________ [= nesciēns] Cupīdinem in gremium accēpit.
11. Cupīdō __________ [↔ subitō] marītum mortuum ē memoriā Dīdōnis __________ [= dēlēre] coepit et novum amōrem accendere __________ [= cōnātus est].

12. Dīdō, postquam Iovem precāta est, vīnum in mēnsam ____________.
13. Omnēs ____________ [= loquī dēsiērunt] atque ____________ [= attentī] Aenēam audīvērunt nārrantem ______ [= quōmodo] Trōia ____________ [= dolō] Graecōrum capta atque incēnsa esset.
14. Cum ____________ [< errāre] suōs et ____________ patris [= patrem sepultum esse] in Siciliā nārrāvisset, tandem ____________ [= somnō] sē dedit.

sīdus
succēdere
succurrere
temptāre
torus
ut *adv*
vestis picta

Exercitium 12

Exemplum:
(Dominus) serv<u>um</u> tacēre iube<u>t</u>/ius<u>sit</u> = serv<u>us</u> tacēre iubē<u>tur</u>/ius<u>sus est</u>.

1. (Rēgīna) Tyriōs discumbere iubet = Tyri____ discumbere iub______.
2. (Rēx) Daedalum inclūdī iussit = Daedal____ inclūdī ______ ______.
3. (Cicerō) Catilīnam ex urbe ēgredī iubēbat = Catilīn____ ex urbe ēgredī iub __________.
4. (Caesar) Gallōs arma pōnere iussit = Gall____ arma pōnere ______ ______. Gallī arma posuērunt, ut iussī erant.

acc +*inf* + iubet/iussit
= *nōm* +*inf* + iubētur /iussus est

Exercitium 13

1. Cūr Aenēās deō similis ante Dīdōnem stābat? ...
2. Quam ob rem ille grātiās ēgit rēgīnae? ...
3. Quōmodo Dīdō Aenēam recēpit? ...
4. Quid ad cēterōs Trōiānōs missum est? ...
5. Quibus rēbus ōrnātum est triclīnium? ...
6. Quae mūnera Aenēās Dīdōnī darī iussit? ...
7. Quod cōnsilium Venus in animō versābat? ...
8. Cūr nēmō Cupīdinem prō Ascaniō venientem agnōvit? ...
9. In quō lectō accubuit rēgīna? ...
10. Quis in gremiō eius cōnsīdit? ...
11. Quid Cupīdō in gremiō Dīdōnis sedēns effēcit? ...
12. Quōmodo illūstrābātur triclīnium? ...
13. Quid Dīdō deōs precāta est? ...
14. Quōmodo Iōpās convīvās dēlectābat? ...
15. Quid Dīdō Aenēam rogāvit? ...
16. Num ille libenter cāsum Trōiae nārrāvit? ...
17. Ā quō factō fīnem nārrandī fēcit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 14

Utrum praesēns indicātīvī (<u>ind</u>) an coniūnctīvī (<u>coni</u>)?
Exemplum: claudat: <u>*coni*</u>; laudat: <u>*ind*</u>.

-at: *ind?* *coni?*

1. volat: ______; colat: ______
2. ēdūcat: ______; ēducat: ______
3. sentiat: ______; nūntiat: ______
4. nārrat: ______; currat: ______
5. cōgat: ______; rogat: ______
6. dōnat: ______; pōnat: ______
7. emat: ______; amat: ______
8. sacrificat: ______; perficiat: ______
9. occīdat: ______; trucīdat: ______
10. negat: ______; legat: ______
11. vertat: ______; certat: ______
12. canat: ______; cēnat: ______
13. cūrat: ______; ūrat: ______
14. vīvat: ______; servat: ______

-it
-unt -ere
-iunt -ere
-iunt -īre
-eunt -īre

Exercitium 15

Datur persōna 3 singulāris praesentis indicātīvī āctīvī (-it).
Dā persōnam 3 plūrālis (-unt/-iunt/-eunt) *et īnfīnītīvum praesentis* (-ere/-īre)!
Exemplum: venit, veniunt, venīre.

	pers 3 sing	*pers 3 plūr*	*īnf praes*
1.	plaudit	plaud______	plaud______
2.	audit	aud______	aud______
3.	pūnit	pūn______	pūn______
4.	pōnit	pōn______	pōn______
5.	alit	al______	al______
6.	salit	sal______	sal______
7.	tolllit	toll______	toll______
8.	mollit	moll______	moll______
9.	discit	disc______	disc______
10.	efficit	effic______	effic______
11.	gerit	ger______	ger______
12.	parit	par______	par______
13.	perit	per______	per______
14.	aperit	aper______	aper______
15.	redit	red______	red______
16.	reddit	redd______	redd______

Exercitium 16

dis-iciō -iunt

1. accumbere, ac________isse
2. appellere, ap________isse, ap________um esse
3. colligere, col________isse, col________um esse
4. compellere, com________isse, com________um esse
5. conticēscere, con________isse
6. dīligere, dī________isse, dī________um esse
7. disicere, dis________isse, dis________um esse
8. dispellere, dis________isse. dis________um esse
9. ēlūdere, ē________isse, ē________um esse
10. gignere, ________isse, ________um esse
11. impellere, im________isse, im________um esse
12. incēdere, in________isse
13. obstupēscere, ob________isse
14. pingere, ________isse, ________um esse
15. restāre, re________isse

Cap. XL

Lēctiō I

capra
cinis
concumbere
coniugium
cupīdō
dīlēctus
extemplō
fulmen
furere
grandō

CAPITVLVM QVADRAGESIMVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–69

Exercitium 1

1. Fēmina amōre flagrāns ____________ somnum capere nōn potest.
2. Dīdō, cui certum erat nūllī virō ____________ [< coniūnx] sē iungere, tamen amōrī Aenēae ____________ [= resistere nōn potuit]."
3. Dīdō: "Nōn dubitō ________ ille deā nātus sit... Sed ____________ [= utinam] Iuppiter mē ____________ percutiat priusquam fidem fallō!"
4. Anna sorōrem suam ____________ [= cāram] suāsit nē ____________ [= grātō] amōrī repugnāret atque ut sacrificiīs ā dīs ____________ peteret.
5. Ita animum sorōris amōre ____________ [= incendere] temptat.

6. Mulier __________ [= āmēns] flammā amōris ūritur.
7. Aenēae opēs suās __________ [= glōriōsē ostendit] et, novō convīviō parātō, postquam Aenēās discessit, lectō eius relictō __________.
8. Dum Dīdō et Aenēās in montibus vēnantur, __________ [= statim] tonāre incipit atque imber __________ mixtus __________ [= sequitur].
9. Aenēās et Dīdō eandem __________ [= idem antrum] petunt.
10. Fāma est mōnstrum volāns, cui tot __________ [= vigilantēs] oculī sunt quot __________ [= pennae] in corpore.
11. Fāma nārrābat 'Aenēam cum Dīdōne __________ [= eīdem lectō incubuisse] eōsque in __________ vītam agere, turpī __________ captōs!'
12. Neque vērō Dīdō fāmam __________ [= cūrat].
13. __________ ferae sunt bēstiae quae montēs arduōs ascendere possunt.
14. Ascanius ācrī equō cervōs __________ [= praeter cervōs it] leōnem quaerēns.
15. Germānī sunt hostēs Rōmānōrum __________ [= quī vincī nōn possunt].
16. __________ est quod igne relinquitur.
17. Magna est __________ [< potēns] deōrum.

incumbere
īnflammāre
īnsequī
invictus
luxus
ostentāre
placidus
placitus
plūma
potentia
praeterīre
quīn
respicit
spēlunca
succumbere
velim
venia
vigil

Exercitium 2

1. Nōn crēdō fābulam vēram esse = Dubitō ______ fābula vēra _____.
2. Crēdō fabulam vēram esse = Nōn dubitō _______ fābula vēra _____.
3. Nōn crēdō Neptūnum marī imperāre posse = Dubitō...
4. Crēdō Deum nōs servāvisse = Nōn dubitō....
5. Nōn crēdō Nerōnem urbem incendisse = Dubitō...
6. Crēdō gentem Iūliam ā Venere ortam esse = Nōn dubitō...
7. Dīdō: "Crēdō eum deā nātum esse" = "Nōn dubitō..."

dubitō num/an + *coni* = nōn crēdō + *acc* + *īnf*

nōn dubitō quīn +*coni* = crēdō + *acc* +*īnf*

Exercitia 3

1. Cūr Dīdō placidē dormīre nōn poterat? ...
2. Cui amōrem suum fassa est? ...
3. Cūr Dīdōnī certum erat nūllī virō nūbere? ...
4. Num Anna sorōrī suae suāsit ut novō amōrī repugnāret? ...
5. Quae gentēs Karthāginem cingunt? ...
6. Quārē Dīdō et Anna templa deōrum adeunt? ...
7. Quid Dīdō Aenēae ostentat? ...
8. Quārē novum convīvium Aenēae parat? ...
9. Quid facit postquam Aenēās dīgressus est? ...
10. Sōlusne Aenēās in montēs vēnātum iit? ...
11. Quās bēstiās Ascanius quaesīvit? ...
12. Cūr Dīdō et Aenēās in spēluncam dēvēnērunt? ...
13. Quae dea amantēs eō dūxit? ...
14. Quōmodo facta nova ā multīs hominibus cognōscuntur? ...
15. Quid tum fāma nārrābat dē Dīdōne et Aenēā? ...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 70–150

Lēctiō II

Exercitium 4

Exemplum: Rēgī Latīnō ūna fīlia erat = Rēx Latīnus ūnam fīliam habēbat.

1. Trōiānīs classis XX nāvium erat = ...
2. Dīdō coniugem habēbat Sychaeum = ...
3. Īlioneus: "Rēx nōbīs erat Aenēās" = "....."
4. Aenēās vestem pretiōsam habēbat = ...
5. Erat illī ēnsis gemmīs fulgēns = ...

nōm +*acc* + (habēre) = *dat* +*nōm* + (esse)

6. Aenēās in animō habēbat Dīdōnem dēserere = ...
7. Aenēās: "Tū mihi uxor nōn es" = "....."
8. Dīdō: "Sī saltem īnfantem dē tē habērem = "....."
9. Dīdō: "Nōn est tibi dīvīna parēns!" = "....."
10. Quot caelō stēllae, tot sunt tuae Rōmae puellae = ...
11. Fāma est mōnstrum quod tot oculōs, tot linguās, tot aurēs habet quot plūmās in corpore = ...

Exercitium 5

1. Iuppiter, cum Aenēam Karthāgine morārī vidēret, "Quid ______?" inquit, "Nāviget! Hoc est ______ [= imperium] meum."
2. Mercurius ālās pedibus ______ et pedibus ______ [< āla] in Āfricam volat, ut mandātum Iovis ad Aenēam ______.
3. Aenēās, quī ______ [= palliō] pretiōsō indūtus erat, imperiō Iovis ______ [= stupefactus] ______ [= mūtus factus est].
4. Mandātō Iovis dēlātō, Mercurius ex oculīs Aenēae ______.
5. Trōiānōs ______ [= ad sē vocāvit] iīsque ______ [= imperāvit] ut classem clam ______ [= parātam facerent].
6. Rēgīna, quae id quod futūrum erat ______, Aenēam sīc appellat:
7. "Spērāsne" inquit, "tē tantum ______ [↔ fās] ______ [= cēlāre] posse et ______ tempore [= hieme] ex meā terrā clam ______ [= excēdere]?"
8. Dīdō Aenēam ōrāvit ut suī ______ [< miser] nēve sē hostibus ______ [= inimīcissimīs] dēsereret.
9. Dīdō: "Sī saltem fīlium dē tē habērem, sī ______ [= aliquī] parvulus Aenēās in ______ [= rēgiā] meā lūderet, nōn ______ [= plānē] dēserta vidērer."
10. Aenēās nōn negāvit 'Dīdōnem bene ______ esse [= meruisse] dē sē', sed negāvit 'sē eī ______ [= coniugium] prōmīsisse.'
11. Aenēās: "Dēsine ______ [< querī] tuīs mē incendere! Nōn meā ______ [= voluntāte] Italiam petō."
12. Dīdō dicta Aenēae nōn ______, sed dīcit 'eum ______ datūrum esse [= pūnītum īrī]!'
13. Aenēās multa dīcere parāns ______ [= dubiē morātur], sed Dīdō sermōnem ______ et aufugit.
14. ______ [= ancillae] rēgīnam collāpsam ______ et in lectō pōnunt.
15. ______ noctū surgunt ______ [= sīdera], totiēs imāgō patris Aenēam ______ [= monet].
16. Venus Aenēam ab armīs Graecōrum servāvit, ut posterī eius Rōmānī tōtum orbem sub lēgēs ______ [< sub + iacerent].
17. Leō et ______ sunt bēstiae ferae māximae.
18. Tigris nūtriēns ______ ad pullōs suōs ______, ut lac bibant.
19. Quī fidem fallit homō ______ est.
20. *Synōnyma*: cubiculum coniugum et ______; āmēns et ______; moriēns et ______; accipere et recipere et ______.

abrumpere
admonēre
admovēre
advocāre
ālātus
amictus
astrum
attonitus
aula
cōnūbium
cūnctārī
dēcēdere
dēferre
dēmēns
dissimulāre
ēvānēscere
excipere
famula
hībernus
īnfēnsus
mandāre
mandātum
merērī
miserērī
moribundus
nectere
nefās
obmūtēscere
omnīnō
ōrnāre
perfidus
poenās dare
praesentīre
querēlla
quī (sī quī...)
quotiēs
refellere
sponte
struere
subicere
suscipere
thalamus
tigris
ūber

Exercitium 6

1. Quārē Iuppiter Mercurium Karthāginem mīsit? ...
2. Quid Iuppiter Mercuriō mandāvit? ...
3. Quālem Mercurius Aenēam invēnit? ...
4. Quid Aenēās deī imperiō attonitus sē interrogābat? ...
5. Quid sociīs suīs mandāvit? ...
6. Quō annī tempore Trōiānī nāvigāre parābant? ...
7. Quōmodo Dīdō cōnsilia Aenēae cognōvit? ...
8. Quid Dīdō hospitem suum ōrāvit? ...
9. Quōs hostēs rēgīna timēbat? ...
10. Coniugēsne erant Aenēās et Dīdō? ...
11. Cūr Aenēās in Italiam proficīscī cupiēbat? ...
12. Quam grātiam Dīdō sibi referendam esse putābat? ...
13. Quid rēgīna sē spērāre dīxit? ...
14. Cūr Aenēās nihil ad haec respondit? ...
15. Quō famulae rēgīnam collāpsam ferunt? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 151–217

Lēctiō III

Exercitium 7

1. Lȳdia: "Ō, ________ beāta sum! __________ est Deī ergā mē amor!"
2. Dīdō: "________ hospes tēctīs nostrīs successit! ________ nōbilis, ________ fortis! ________ bella nārrābat!"
3. Hector in somnīs Aenēae appāruit, sed ________ erat, ________ mūtātus ab illō Hectore quī victor rediit!
4. Īcarus: "Ō, ________ parvae īnsulae in marī ingentī sunt!"
5. Anna: "________ erit potentia Poenōrum, ________ glōria tua, sī cum duce Trōiānōrum tē coniūnxeris!"
6. ________ dolōre Dīdō afficiēbātur! ________ gemitūs dabat!

quam...!
quantus...!
quantum...!
quālis...!
quot...!
quī quae quod...!

Exercitium 8

1. Aenēās amīcam suam dolentem ____________ [= cōnsōlārī] cupiēbat.
2. Trōiānī ____________ [= imperia] deōrum ____________ sunt [= perfēcērunt].
3. Dīdō supplex virum ____________ [= valdē ōrat] ut paulum morētur.
4. Aenēās nec flētū nec precibus movētur: fāta ____________ [= prohibent].
5. Tum īnfēlīx Dīdō morī cupit: ____________ eam vītae.
6. Dum sēcum rem ____________ [= dē rē cōgitat], multīs prōdigiīs et vātum ____________ [< praedīcere] terrētur.
7. Sorōrem rogat ut sub ____________ [= caelō apertō] ____________ ērigat et arma Aenēae et ____________ [= vestīmenta] lectumque ____________ [= coniugum] super impōnat.
8. "Ita" inquit "amōre virī et cūrīs ____________ [= līberārī] possum."
9. Anna īnscia iussa ____________ [= exsequitur].
10. Dīdō, cum ____________ [= imāginem] Aenēae super lectum posuisset, iūxtā ____________ [= āram] precābātur.
11. Intereā omnia ad ____________ [< discēdere] Trōiānōrum parāta erant.
12. Tum Aenēae in somnīs appāruit Mercurius ab ____________ [= summō āere] missus eumque monuit ut fugere ____________ [= properāret].
13. "Imperiō deī ____________ [= gaudentēs] pāreāmus!" inquit, et ēnse ē ____________ ēreptō fūnēs incīdit.
14. Māximō ____________ [= ārdentī studiō] Trōiānī nāvēs solvērunt et lītus dēseruērunt.
15. Rēs ____________ est quae facile mūtātur.

aethēr
altāria
ārdor
carīna
collūcēre
discessus
dīvum
effigiēs
exsequī
exsolvere
exuviae
fervēre
festīnāre
implōrāre
iugālis
iussum
mūtābilis
obstāre
ovāre
peragere
praeceps
praedictum
reputāre

rogus
sōlārī
taedēre
vāgīna

16. ____________ est trabs nāvis īnfima.
17. *Synōnyma:* ____________ īre et sē praecipitāre; ____________ et lūcēre; ____________ et ārdēre.

Exercitium 9

1. Quōmodo Trōiānī iussa deōrum exsequuntur? ...
2. Quid vīdit Dīdō ex summā arce prōspiciēns? ...
3. Num Aenēās precibus rēgīnae commōtus est? ...
4. Quid tum īnfēlīx Dīdō facere cōnstituit? ...
5. Quae prōdigia eam terrēbant? ...
6. Quid Dīdō sorōrem suam rogāvit? ...
7. Quās rēs super rogum pōnī iussit? ...
8. Num Anna cōnsilium sorōris intellēxit? ...
9. Ubi Dīdō deōs precābātur? ...
10. Noctū dum aliī dormiunt quid ēgit rēgīna? ...
11. Cūr Trōiānōs classe persequī nōluit? ...
12. Quī deus Aenēae in somnīs appāruit? ...
13. Quid Mercurius Trōiānōs facere iussit? ...
14. Quōmodo Aenēās fugam festīnāvit? ...

Lēctiō IV

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 218–299

Exercitium 10

genetīvus
1. meī nostrī
2. tuī vestrī
3. suī

miserērī, oblīvīscī, meminisse + *gen*
amor, memoria, imāgō + *gen*

Exempla:

Dīdō Aenēam ōrat ut suī misereātur: "Miserēre meī!" Aenēās: "Profectō tuī misereor, Dīdō." Aenēās Dīdōnis miserēbātur, sed tamen eam relīquit.
Hostēs: "Victī sumus. Miserēre nostrī, victor!" Victor: "Ego vestrī nōn misereor!" Victor hostium victōrum nōn miserētur.

1. Dīdō: "Nōlī me____ oblīvīscī!" Dīdō timet nē Aenēās su____ oblīvīscātur.
2. Aenēās: "Numquam tu____ oblīvīscar. Semper tu____ meminerō. Sed amor tu____ mē hīc tenēre nōn potest."
3. Nautae: "Miserēminī nostr____, pīrātae!" Pīrātae: "Nōs vestr____ nōn miserēmur." Pīrātae naut________ nōn miserentur.
4. Ariadna: "Sōla dēserta sum. Nēmō me____ miserētur!" Bacchus: "Equidem tu____ misereor, Ariadna. Ob amōrem tu____ tē hinc mēcum dūcam."
5. Dīdō: "Utinam īnfantem dē tē habērem, quī memoriam tu____ referret mihi!" Fīlius memoriam patr____ referre potest.
6. Syra: "Nōlō in speculō imāginem aspicere me____!"
7. Dīdō: *"Vīxī et quem dederat cursum fortūna perēgī*
et nunc magna me____ sub terrās ībit imāgō."

Exercitium 11

advena
colōnus
cubīle
dēbellāre
exorīrī
fortitūdō
iaculum
illūdere
impōnere
īnsepultus
mementō!

1. Dīdō cum Aenēam abīre vidēret "________ [= ō], Iuppiter!" ait "Abībit ____________ [< advenīre]?"
2. Dīdō intellegit Aenēam sibi ____________ [= sē ēlūsisse].
3. Iūnōnem et Furiās ____________ [*f* < ultor] invocat.
4. Precātur ut Aenēās in bellō cadat ____________ [: sine fūnere] atque ut aliquī ultor ____________ [= oriātur] quī Trōiānōs persequātur.
5. Oculōs ____________ [< sanguis] volvēns rogum cōnscendit et nōtō ____________ [= lectō, torō] incubuit.
6. ____________ [= ultima] eius verba fuērunt: *"Sīc iuvat īre sub umbrās!"*
7. In Siciliā, cum annus ____________ ex fūnere Anchīsae, Aenēās lūdōs magnificōs apparāvit.

8. ____________ est pīlum quod procul iacitur.
9. Imperātor ____________ [< fortis] mīlitum laudat.
10. Vir quī patriam relinquit ut novam terram incolat ____________ dīcitur.
11. Hic liber ad ____________ [< ūtī] discipulōrum scrīptus est.
12. *Tū regere imperiō populōs, Rōmāne,* ____________ [< meminisse]!
Hae tibi erunt artēs: pācisque ____________ *mōrem,*
parcere subiectīs et ____________ *superbōs.*

novissimus
praeterīre
prō!
sanguineus
ultrīx
ūsus

Exercitium 12

Exemplum: Pudet eum ita fēcisse = Pudet eum factī suī.

1. Dīdō: "Taedet mē vīv______" = "Taedet mē vīt______."
2. Dīdōn______ vīv______ taedēbat = Dīdōn______ vīt______ taedēbat.
3. Mīlitēs Rōmānī fūgērunt! Mīlit______ Rōmān______ fūg______ pudet = Mīlit______ Rōmān______ fug______ su______ pudet.
4. Cōnsul iniūriam fēcit. Cōnsul______ paenitet iniūriam fēc______ = Cōnsul______ paenitet iniūri______ su______.
5. Discipulus prāvē scrīpsit (mendum fēcit). Discipul______ prāvē scrīps______ pudet; discipulus, qu______ mend______ su______ pudet, sē excūsat.
6. Fēmin______ Trōiān______ longē err______ taedēbat. Fēminae, qu______ long______ errōr______ taedēbat, nāvēs incendērunt.
7. Fēminae in Siciliā relictae sunt, etsī e______ male fēc______ paenitēbat = ... etsī e______ malefici______ su______ paenitēbat.

verba impersōnālia
pudet, taedet, paenitet
+ *acc* + *īnf/gen*

verbum im-persōnāle
= *cui dēsunt persōnae praeter 3 sing, ut* licet, oportet, pudet

Exercitium 13

1. Unde Dīdō prōspexit classem Trōiānōrum prōcēdentem? ...
2. Num quid fēcit ut nāvēs cursū prohibēret? ...
3. Quid rēgīna sē facere potuisse dīxit? ...
4. Quās deās Dīdō invocāvit? ...
5. Quod fātum optābat Aenēae? ...
6. Quid posterōs suōs Karthāginiēnsēs hortāta est? ...
7. Quid fēcit Dīdō postquam rogum ascendit? ...
8. Novissima verba eius quae fuērunt? ...
9. Quōmodo comitēs mortem rēgīnae lūxērunt? ...
10. Aenēās Karthāginem respiciēns quid vīdit? ...
11. Quō nāvēs Trōiānae inde vectae sunt? ...
12. Ā quō Trōiānī in Siciliā exceptī sunt? ...
13. Quid Aenēās in Siciliā apparāvit? ...
14. Cūr plēraeque fēminae Trōiānae in Siciliā relictae sunt? ...
15. Quō Aenēās inde profectus est? ...
16. Quō Sibylla vātēs eum dūxit? ...
17. Quid pater Anchīsēs fīliō suō ostendit apud Īnferōs? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 14

Dā imperātīvum et vocātīvum!

Singulāris	*Plūrālis*
1. Val___, m___ marīt___!	Val_____, meī līberī!
2. Heu fug___, nāt___ deā!	Fug_____, Trōiānī!
3. Tac___ et aud___, Sext___!	Tac_____ et aud_____, discipulī!
4. Tū sequ___ mē, serv___!	Sequ_____ mē, servī!
5. Ag___! curr___, Mārc___!	Ag_____, ō tēctīs, iuvenēs, succēd___ nostrīs!
6. Intu___ caelum, nauta!	Intu_____ caelum, nautae!

imperātīvus
vocātīvus

7. Man___! nōl___ abīre, Iūl___!	Man_____! nōl_____ abīre, sociī!
8. Serv___ mē, Neptūn___!	Dī immortālēs, serv_____ nōs!
9. Part___ mēcum, Lūc___!	Part_____ praedam, mīlitēs!
10. Laet___, Tit___, m___ fīl___!	Laet_____, cīvēs meī!
11. *Fer* mihi vīnum, Dāv___!	Arma, virī, fer_____ arma!
12. *Dīc* quid cēnseās, Cornēl___!	Dīc_____ quid cēnseātis, amīcī!
13. Domin___! salvum mē *fac*!	Impetum fac_____, mīlitēs!
14. *Dūc* puerum hūc, Achāt___!	Subdūc_____ nāvēs, Trōiānī!
15. Aequō animō *es*, Aenē___!	Es_____ clēmentēs, victōrēs!

Exercitium 15

persōna: 1, 2, 3
numerus: sg, pl
tempus: praes, imperf, fut, perf, plūsqperf, fut perf
modus: ind, coni
genus: āct, pass, dēp

Quae persōna (1/2/3)? uter numerus (sg/pl)? quod tempus (praes/imperf/fut/perf/plusqperf/fut perf)? uter modus (ind/coni)? quod genus (āct/pass/dēp)?
Exempla: dīcis 2 sg praes ind āct; agerentur 3 pl imperf coni pass.

1. (v. 2) flagrat ...
2. (v. 7) successit ...
3. (v. 8) nātus sit ...
4. (v. 10) nārrābat ...
5. (v. 12) potuī ...
6. (v. 14) agnōscō ...
7. (v. 15) velim ...
8. (v. 15) dēvoret ...
9. (v. 19) habeat ...
10. (v. 21) agēs ...
11. (v. 22) nōveris ...
12. (v. 24) dīmīsistī ...
13. (v. 24) repugnābis ...
14. (v. 25) cingant ...
15. (v. 27) minātur ...
16. (v. 27) reor ..
17. (v. 30) coniūnxeris ...
18. (v. 80) nāviget ...
19. (v. 91) morāris ...
20. (v. 96) agat ...
21. (v. 100) ōrnent, parent ...
22. (v. 109) ōrnās, properās ...
23. (v. 113) ōdērunt ...
24. (v. 115) exstīnxī ..
25. (v. 118) habērem ...
26. (v. 120) vidērer ...
27. (v. 125) loquar ...
28. (v. 133) vīdī ...
29. (v. 146) dabis ...
30. (v. 154) cōnferunt ...
31. (v. 156) afficiēbātur ...
32. (v. 158) vidēret ...
33. (v. 162) doceat ...
34. (v. 172) terrent ...
35. (v. 176) reddat ...
36. (v. 181) periī ...
37. (v. 182) volō ...
38. (v. 193) comitābor ...
39. (v. 197) merita es ...
40. (v. 201) potes ...
41. (v. 206) vidēbis ...
42. (v. 208) attigerit ...
43. (v. 215) pāreāmus ...
44. (v. 221) abībit ...
45. (v. 222) illūserit ...
46. (v. 223) capient ...
47. (v. 231) tulissem ...
48. (v. 238) implōret ...
49. (v. 244) exoriātur ...
50. (v. 246) dabuntur ...

Exercitium 16

1. concumbere, con______isse
2. ēvānēscere, ē______isse
3. excipere, ex______isse, ex______um esse (ex-cipiō -iunt)
4. fallere, ______isse, ______um esse
5. flectere, ______isse, ______um esse
6. illūdere, il______isse
7. merērī, ______um esse
8. nectere, ______isse, ______um esse
9. obmūtēscere, ob______isse
10. refellere, re______isse
11. subicere, sub______isse, sub______um esse (sub-iciō -iunt)
12. succumbere, suc______isse

CAPITVLVM VNVM ET QVADRAGESIMVM

Cap. XLI

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1-68

Lēctiō I

Exercitium 1

1. ____________ [= certum est] Trōiānōs ōlim in Latium vēnisse.
2. Rēx Aborīginum inter ____________ [= prīncipēs] prōcessit et Aenēam ad colloquium ____________.
3. Latīnus ____________ [< nōbilis] Aenēae admīrātus amīcitiam et ____________ [< socius] cum Trōiānīs fēcit.
4. Rēx Aenēae fīliam suam Lāvīniam in ____________ dedit.
5. Ex eō mātrimōniō brevī ____________ [: fīlius] ____________ [< vir] fuit.
6. Ante ____________ [< advenīre] Aenēae Lāvīnia Turnō, rēgī Rutulōrum, ____________ fuerat.
7. Turnus ____________ patiēbātur advenam sibi praelātum esse.
8. Itaque Latīnō Aenēaeque ____________ [↔ cōnfīdēbat] iīsque bellum ____________.
9. Rutulīs victīs et Latīnō interfectō, Aenēās animōs Aborīginum sibi ____________ utramque gentem 'Latīnōs' appellandō.
10. Mezentius, rēx Etrūscōrum, quī Caere, in ____________ [< opēs] tum oppidō, rēgnābat, ____________ Latīnōrum nimium crēscere cēnsēbat.
11. Ille societātem cum Rutulīs ____________ et Latīnīs bellum intulit.
12. Aenēās ____________ suās in aciem ēdūxit.
13. Post proelium Latīnīs ____________ [= secundum] Aenēās ____________ [= nūllō locō] appāruit.
14. Cum Ascanius sīve Iūlus, fīlius Aenēae, nōndum ____________ [= mātūrus aetāte] esset, Lāvīnia prō puerō rēgnāvit.
15. Nec tamen inter rēgnum ____________ [< mulier] et Ascaniī ____________ [< puer] ūlla gēns ____________ [< fīnis] Latīnīs bellum intulit.
16. Ascaniō alterum nōmen est 'Iūlus': gēns 'Iūlia' Iūlum ____________ nōminis suī esse putat.
17. Fīlius Aenēae novam urbem condidit, quae ab ____________ [= locō ubi sita erat] in longō monte Albānō 'Alba Longa' appellāta est.

adventus
auctor
conciliāre
cōnstat
cōpiae
ēvocāre
diffīdere
fīnitimus
īnferre
iungere, societātem i.
mātrimōnium
molestē patī
muliebris
nusquam
nōbilitās
opēs
opulentus
prīmōrēs
prosperus
pūbēs
pueritia
situs
societās
spōnsus
stirps
virīlis

Exercitium 2

coniūnctīvus <u>hortātīvus</u>

1. *Vīv______, mea Lesbia, atque am______!*
2. Aenēās: "Quaecumque es, s____ nōbīs fēlīx et doce____ nōs quō sub caelō et quibus in ōrīs versēmur."
3. Aenēās: "Dī tibi praemia digna fer______!"
4. Dīdō: *"Ille meōs, prīmus quī mē sibi iūnxit, amōrēs abstulit, ille habe______ sēcum serv______que sepulcrō!"*
5. Iuppiter: "Nāvig______! Hoc est mandātum nostrum!"
6. Aenēās: "Imperium deī ovantēs pare______!"
7. Dīdō: "Sī necesse est virum impium Italiam attingere, at bellō ex fīnibus suīs pulsus auxilium implōr______ vide______que indigna suōrum fūnera!"
8. "Nec in pāce rēgnō fru______, sed ipse ante diem cad______ īnsepultus!"

Exercitium 3

1. Ubi postrēmō ēgressī sunt Trōiānī profugī? ...
2. Quōmodo rēx Latīnus Trōiānōs excēpit? ...
3. Quid Latīnus Aenēam interrogāvit? ...
4. Quid fēcit Latīnus cum respōnsum Aenēae audīvisset? ...
5. Cui Lāvīnia, fīlia Latīnī, spōnsa erat? ...

6. Num Turnus Lāvīniam uxōrem dūxit? ...
7. Quid fēcit Turnus cum Lāvīnia Aenēae in mātrimōnium data esset? ...
8. Cūr victōrēs Latīnī ex eō proeliō nōn laetī abiērunt? ...
9. Aenēās sōlus rēx factus quōmodo animōs Aborīginum sibi conciliāvit? ...
10. Turnus Rutulīque victī ad quem cōnfūgērunt? ...
11. Quōrum rēx erat Mezentius? ...
12. Num Etrūscī Latīnōs proeliō vīcērunt? ...
13. In eō proeliō quid Aenēae accidit? ...
14. Quis rēgnāvit inter pueritiam Ascaniī? ...
15. Utra māter Ascaniī erat, Creūsane an Lāvīnia? ...
16. Ubi Ascanius rēx novam urbem condidit? ...
17. Quī fīnis erat inter Latīnōs et Etrūscōs? ...

Lēctiō II

adipīscī
adolēscere
alveus
ambō
avus
cāsū
comprimere
concilium
crūdēlitās
cūstōdia
dēdere
falsō adv
grātulārī
hostīlis
īcere
īnsidiae
interimere
iussū
lambere
latrō
lēgāre
legere
lupa
mītis
necessitās
partus
praebēre
prōcreāre
puerīlis
saltūs
sēgnis
servīlis
sitīre
sōlitūdō
stabulum
suspicārī
vāgītus

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 69–137

Exercitium 4

1. Ascanius ____________ [= genuit] Silvium, quī ita nōminātus est quia ____________ [= forte] in silvīs nātus erat.
2. Omnibus rēgibus Albānīs ‘Silvius’ cognōmen erat, ut Rōmulō Silviō, quī post Agrippam Silvium rēgnum ____________ est [= accēpit].
3. Rōmulus Silvius, fulmine ____________ [= percussus], Aventīnō rēgnum ____________ [= relīquit].
4. Amūlius frātrem Numitōrem rēgnō pepulit, fīlium eius ____________ [= interfēcit] et fīliam eius Ream Silviam virginem Vestālem ____________ [= ēlēgit].
5. Ita perpetuā ____________ [< virgō] spem ____________ [< parere] eī adēmit.
6. Vestālis, cum geminōs fīliōs peperisset, ‘sē ā deō Mārte vī ____________ esse’ affīrmāvit.
7. Amūlius īnfantēs in fluvium mittī iussit: tanta fuit rēgis ____________ [< crūdēlis]!
8. Nec vērō periērunt puerī quī ____________ [< iubēre] rēgis expositī erant.
9. ____________ enim, in quō puerī expositī erant, aquā recēdente in siccō relictus est.
10. Tum ____________ [*f* < lupus] ____________ [< sitis] ad ____________ [< vāgīre] ____________ [< puer] cursum flexit.
11. Lupa tam ____________ [↔ ferōx] fuisse dīcitur ut īnfantibus ūbera sua ____________ [= offerret] eōsque linguā ____________.
12. ____________ [= duo simul] puerī ā Faustulō, pāstōre rēgiō, inventī sunt.
13. Ut ____________ [= adulēscentēs fuērunt] in ____________ [= silvīs montium] vēnābantur, neque ____________ [= pigrī] domī manēbant.
14. Etiam in ____________ praedam ferentēs impetūs faciēbant et praedam iīs ēripuērunt.
15. Sed latrōnēs ex ____________ [= locō occultō] Remum cēpērunt atque ____________ [↔ vērē] accūsāvērunt ‘eum ex agrīs Numitōris praedās agere ____________ [< hostis] in modum!’
16. Itaque Remus Numitōrī ad supplicium ____________ [= trāditus] est.
17. Numitor, quī Remum in ____________ [< cūstōs] habēbat, cum geminōs esse frātrēs audīvisset, nepōtēs suōs servātōs esse ____________ [= crēdere incipiēbat], et Remō rem aperuit.
18. Item Faustulus ____________ [< necesse] coāctus Rōmulō rem aperuit.
19. Haud ____________ [< servus] ingenium erat Rōmulō et Remō.

20. Amūliō occīsō, geminī Numitōrem, ____________ suum, ____________ [↔ cōnsōlantēs] appellant eumque 'rēgem' salūtant.
21. Ille ____________ advocātō scelera frātris et orīginem nepōtum ostendit.
22. Ōlim circā montem Palātīnum vāstae ____________ [< sōlus] erant.
23. Sāturnī templum ____________ [= vetus] est.
24. ____________ est casa pecoris.

vetustus
virginitās

Exercitium 5

Dē participiō perfectī

participium perfectī

1. Dīdō: "In lītus ____________ [< ēicere] tē excēpī, classem ____________ [< āmittere] restituī..." Haec ____________ [< loquī] sermōnem abrumpit.
2. Famulae eam ____________ [< collābī] suscipiunt.
3. Latīnus nōbilitātem virī ____________ [< admīrārī] amīcitiam cum Aenēā fēcit.
4. Ita sōlus rēx duārum gentium ____________ [< fierī] Aenēās utramque gentem 'Latīnōs' appellāvit.
5. Alba condita est XXX ferē annō post Lāvīnium ____________ [< condere].
6. Ascaniī fīlius, cāsū in silvīs ____________ [< nāscī], 'Silvius' vocātus est.
7. Rōmulus Silvius fulmine ____________ [< īcere] Aventīnō rēgnum lēgāvit.
8. Aventīnus ____________ [< sepelīre] in eō colle quī nunc pars urbis Rōmae est nōmen collī dedit.
9. Virgō Vestālis vī ____________ [< comprimere] geminōs fīliōs peperit.
10. Ita ____________ [< gignere] et ____________ [< ēducāre] puerī adolēvērunt.
11. Latrōnēs ob praedam ____________ [< āmittere] īrātī Remum cēpērunt.
12. Cum Remus ____________ [< capere] Numitōrī dēditus esset, Faustulus metū ____________ [< cōgere] Rōmulō rem aperuit.
13. Rōmulus Albam ____________ [< proficīscī] rēgiam oppugnat.
14. Frātrēs in medium ____________ [< prōgredī] avum suum 'rēgem' salūtāvērunt.
15. Līvius scrīpsit CXLII librōs *Ab urbe* ____________ [< condere].
16. Augustus mortuus est annō XIV post Chrīstum ____________ [< nāscī].

Exercitium 6

1. Cūr rēgibus Albānīs cognōmen fuit 'Silvius'? ...
2. Uter ē duōbus Procae fīliīs rēgnum accēpit? ...
3. Quōmodo rēx factus est Amūlius? ...
4. Quid fēcit Amūlius nē posterī Numitōris rēgnārent? ...
5. Quid Reae Silviae virginī Vestālī accidit? ...
6. Quid Amūlius geminīs Reae Silviae fierī iussit? ...
7. Ubi servī rēgis geminōs exposuērunt? ...
8. Geminīne in flūmine submersī sunt? ...
9. Cūr nōn fame periērunt geminī expositī? ...
10. Quis lupam īnfantēs alentem et lambentem invēnit? ...
11. Quid pāstor rēgius dē geminīs fēcit? ...
12. Rōmulus et Remus adulēscentēs quid agēbant? ...
13. Ā quibus Remus captus est et rēgī dēditus? ...
14. Quid latrōnēs Rōmulum et Remum accūsāverumt? ...
15. Num Numitor Remum sibi dēditum pūnīvit? ...
16. Quamobrem Faustulus crēdēbat sē fīliōs rēgiōs ēducāre? ...
17. Cum orīginem suam cognōvissent, quid geminī fēcērunt? ...
18. Amūliō occīsō quis rēx factus est? ...

Lēctiō III

abdere
abigere
armentum
auspicārī
auspicium
clāva
conditor
cōnfūsus
cōnsulere
convenīre
discrīmen
duplex
eximius
facinus
inde
interīre
molestē ferre
mūgīre
rītus
sacrum
trānsilīre
trepidāre
vultur

-cumque:
quī-cumque = quisquis
quae-cumque
quod-cumque = quid-quid
quō-cumque = quōquō
quō-cumque tempore = quandō-cumque
quō-cumque locō = ubi-cumque

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 138–196

Exercitium 7

1. Cum geminī urbem condere vellent, necesse fuit deōs ______________, uter rēgnāret; nec enim aetātis ______________ inter eōs fierī poterat.
2. Inter frātrēs ______________ [= statūtum est] ut Rōmulus in Palātiō, Remus in Aventīnō ______________ [= avēs aspiceret].
3. Remus prior sex ______________ aspexit; sed ut hoc ______________ nūntiātum est, ______________ [= bis tantus] numerus Rōmulō appāruit.
4. Rōmulus igitur in Palātiō urbem condidit; quod cum Remus molestē ______________ [= paterētur], novōs mūrōs humilēs ______________!
5. ______________ [= itaque] Rōmulus frātrem interfēcit atque sōlus rēgnāvit in novā urbe, quae 'Rōma' appellāta est ā nōmine ______________ [< condere].
6. Rōmulus ______________ [= sacrificia] fēcit nōn sōlum ______________ [= modō] Albānō, sed etiam rītū Graecō, ut ab Euandrō Herculī deō īnstitūta erant.
7. Herculēs ōlim cum ______________ [= bōbus] ad Tiberim vēnerat.
8. Dum Herculēs quiēscit, latrō Cācus aliquot bovēs eius āversās in spēluncam suam trāxit ibique ______________ [= cēlāvit].
9. Herculēs bovēs suās quaerēns, cum vestīgia forās versa vidēret, incertus atque ______________ [= turbātus] cēterās bovēs inde ______________ coepit.
10. Sed cum bovēs quae abigēbantur ______________ [= 'mū' facerent], bovēs in spēluncā inclūsae vōcem reddidērunt, quā audītā Herculēs revertit.
11. Cācus, cum eī resisteret, ictus ______________ Herculis ______________ [= periit].
12. Euander, postquam ______________ [= maleficium] Cācī audīvit, Herculem salvēre iussit eīque ut Iovis fīliō āram vōvit.
13. Bove ______________ [= ēgregiā] occīsā, sacrum Herculī factum est.
14. Quī trepidus est ______________ dīcitur.

Exercitium 8

1. Aliquis iānuam pulsat. Quī__________ [= quisquis] est, admitte eum!
2. Quod__________ [= quidquid] accidet, bonum animum habēte!
3. "Esne dea an aliqua Nympha? Quae__________ es, sīs nōbīs fēlīx!"
4. "Hinc tollite mē! In quās__________ terrās mē abdūcite!"
5. Quō__________ [= quōquō] modō Dīdō implōrābat, Aenēās nōn movēbātur.
6. Dīdō: "Exoriātur aliquis nostrīs ex ossibus ultor quī Dardaniōs persequātur colōnōs nunc, ōlim, quō__________ tempore dabuntur vīrēs!"
7. Ascanius, ubi__________ et quā__________ mātre nātus, fīlius Aenēae fuit.
8. Rōmulus: "Sīc deinde pereat quī__________ trānsiliet moenia mea!"

Exercitium 9

1. Ubi Rōmulus et Remus urbem condere cōnstituērunt?...
2. Quod certāmen inter frātrēs geminōs ortum est? ...
3. Quōmodo geminī deōs cōnsuluērunt? ...
4. Quod auspicium Remō vēnit? ...
5. Cūr diī Rōmulō favēre vīsī sunt? ...
6. Quō diē Rōmulus urbem condidit? ...
7. Quōmodo Remus opus frātris dērīsit? ...
8. Quid tum fēcit Rōmulus? ...
9. Cui deō Rōmulus Graecō rītū sacrificāvit? ...
10. Quōmodo Herculēs cum armentō suō Tiberim trānsiit?

11. Quid accidit dum Herculēs dormit? ...
12. Cūr Cācus aversās bovēs caudīs in spēluncam suam trāxit? ...
13. Quōmodo Herculēs bovēs abditās repperit? ...
14. Quid Herculēs fēcit Cācō? ...
15. Quis Herculem ibi salvēre iussit? ...
16. Quid Herculēs prōmīsit? ...

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 197–231

Exercitium 10

1. Amūlius ____________ [= frāter patris] Reae Silviae fuit.
2. Illō rēgnante Silvia geminōs fīliōs partū ____________ [= peperit].
3. Iussū rēgis servī geminōs expōnunt: opus ____________ [< lacrima]!
4. Servus dīxit 'sē suspicārī ____________ [= aliquem] deum in geminīs esse, sed alterum plūs ____________ [= vīrium] habēre.'
5. Nisi Mārs fīliīs suīs ____________ [= auxilium] tulisset, Silvia eōdem diē māter et ____________ [: sine līberīs] facta esset.
6. ____________ [= geminīs parvulīs] expositīs, servī ____________ [= ūmidīs] genīs rediērunt.
7. Aquā fluviī ____________ [: recēdente] alveus in ____________ [= terrā ūmidā mollī] sēdit in silvā ____________ [: sine sōle].
8. Lupa ____________ [= quae nūper pepererat] gemellōs ____________ [= aluit].
9. ____________ est nāvicula levis.
10. Fluvius quī ____________ [= tumidus est] lātē super rīpas funditur.
11. Vultū ____________ [= dēmōnstrātur] nōbilitās generis.

Lēctiō IV

arguere
dēficere
ēdere, partū ē.
fētus
gemellus
lacrimōsus
līmus
linter
nescioquis
nūtrīre
opācus
opem
orbus
patruus
tumēre
ūdus
vigor

Exercitium 11

Accūsātīvus cum īnfīnītīvō

1. Nōtum est veter______ Rōmān______ crūdēl______ fu______.
2. Ignis Vestae Rōm______ urb______ aetern______ es______ significat.
3. Augustus glōriātus est 'marmoream s______ relinqu______ urbem...'
4. Venus prōmīsit 's______ ips______ fīlium tūtum ad līmen domūs patriae duct______ es______.'
5. Creūsa: "Nōn fās est t______ hinc comitem port______ Creūsam."
6. Anchīsēs terr______ ill______ longinqu______ quaerend______ es______ cēnsuit.
7. Vir Graecus: "Fateor '______ Īlium bellō petīv______.'"
8. Achātēs: "Vidēsne omn______ tūta es______ et class______ soci______que servāt______, ita ut dīxit mater tua?"
9. Fāma nārrābat 'Aenē______ Trōiā vēn______ et cum Dīdōne concubu______; e______ nunc rēgnī oblīt______ in luxū vīv______ turpī cupīdine capt______.'
10. Fāma rēgīnae dētulit 'arm______ class______ curs______que par______.'
11. Anna: "Crēdisne ciner______ aut Mān______ sepult______ fidem nostram cūr______? Ego reor nūmine deōrum Trōiān______ hūc vēn______."
12. Aenēās: "Numquam negābō 't______ bene merit______ es______ dē mē' ... Neque ego spērāvī h______ fug______ cēlārī pos______."
13. Anna nōn intellegit sorōr______ furent______ fūnus par______.
14. Cōnstat Aenē______ domō profug______ prīmō in Macedoniam vēn______, inde in Siciliam dēlāt______ es______, ab Siciliā ad Latium tenu______.
15. Turnus molestē ferēbat adven______ sibi praelāt______ es______.
16. Mezentius rēbātur op______ Latīnōrum nimis crēsc______.

nōm + ind:
veter*ēs* Rōmān*ī* crūdēl*ēs* fu*ērunt*
Rōm*a* urbs aetern*a est*
"marmoream relinqu*ō* urbem"
"ips*a* fīlium... dūc*am*"

terr*a* ill*a* longinqu*a* quaerend*a est*
"Īlium bellō petīv*ī*"
omn*ia* tūt*a sunt* et clas*sis* socī*ī*que servāt*ī*
"Aenē*ās*... vēn*it* et ... concubu*it;* nunc rēgnī oblīt*ī*... vīv*unt*... capt*ī*"
"armā*tur* class*is* curs*us*que parā*tur*"
"num ciner*ēs* aut Mān*ēs* fidem nostram cūr*ant?*" ...Trōiān*ī* hūc vēn*ērunt*
"*tū* bene merit*a es* dē mē" neque h*aec* fug*a* cēlārī pot*est*
soro*r* fur*ēns* fūnus par*at*
Aenē*ās*...profug*us*...vē*nit*... dēlāt*us est*...tenu*it*

adven*a* *mihi* praelāt*us* *est*
oppid*um*... nimis crēsc*it*
rēgi*a* stirp*s* apud *mē* ēduc*ātur*... iussū rēgis īnfant*ēs* exposit*ī* *sunt*
"Mār*s* pat*er* *est*"

17. Faustulō spēs erat rēgi______ stirp______ apud sē ēduc______, nam iussū rēgis īnfant______ exposit______ es______ sciēbat."
18. Silvia Vestālis, cum geminōs fīliōs peperisset, 'Mārt______ patr______ es______' affīrmāvit.

gemin*ī* *sunt* frātr*ēs*: nepōt*ēs* *meī* servāt*ī* *sunt*

19. Numitor, cum audīvisset gemin______ es______ frātr______, nepōt______ ______ servāt______ es______ suspicābātur.

par*s* gregis abes*t*

20. Herculēs, cum part______ gregis abes______ sēnsisset, pergit ad proximam spēluncam.

"fātum implē*bō*
"*tū* ... augē*bis* tibique ār*a* hīc dicā*bitur*"

21. Herculēs '______ fātum implēt______ es______' ait.
22. Euander: "Māter mea 't______ deōrum numerum auct______ es______' cecinit 'tibique ār______ hīc dicāt______ ______.'"

puerīs nōn nocu*it* fer*a*!
Ven*us* de*a* pulcherrim*a* *est*

23. *Quis crēdat puerīs nōn nocu fer ?*
24. Paris Vener______ de______ pulcherrim______ es______ iūdicāvit.

Exercitium 12

1. Cūr gemellī Reae Silviae 'caelestia sēmina' appellantur? ...
2. Quid servī rēgis Amūliī facere iussī sunt? ...
3. Num servī laetī īnfantēs ferēbant? ...
4. Ā cuius nōmine fluvius Albula 'Tiberis' nōminātus est? ...
5. Quid tunc vidērēs eō locō ubi nunc forum Rōmānum est? ...
6. Cūr servī ad ipsum fluviī cursum prōcēdere nōn potuērunt? ...
7. Quid dīxit alter servus cum geminōs comparāret? ...
8. Vultūs īnfantium aspiciēns quid suspicābātur? ...
9. Tacitīne fuērunt geminī cum expōnerentur? ...
10. Cūr ūmidīs genīs rediērunt servī? ...
11. Quō appulsus est alveus cum puerīs? ...
12. Quae bēstia fera prīmum geminōs expositōs invēnit? ...
13. Num lupa puerīs nocuit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 13

cāsus: nōm, acc, gen, dat, abl, voc
numerus: sg, pl
dēclīnātiō: 1,2,3,4,5
genus: m, f

Quī cāsus (nōm/acc/gen/dat/abl/voc)? uter numerus (sg/pl)? quae dēclīnātiō (1/2/3/4/5)? quod genus (m/f/n)?

Exemplum: agrum *acc sg 2 m* < ager; gentium *gen pl 3 f* < gēns.

1. (v. 4) classe ...
2. (v. 5) agrum ...
3. (v. 6) arma ...
4. (v. 6) nāvēs ...
5. (v. 7) rēx ...
6. (v. 8) advenārum ...
7. (v. 10) aciēs ...
8. (v. 10) signum ...
9. (v. 11) ducem ...
10. (v. 15) Trōiānōs ...
11. (v. 16) sēdem ...
12. (v. 17) gentis ...
13. (v. 18) bellō ...
14. (v. 18) dextrā ..
15. (v. 20) societātem ...
16. (v. 21) spem ...
17. (v. 23) uxōris ...
18. (v. 24) stirps ...
19. (v. 27) adventum ...
20. (v. 30) certāmine ...
21. (v. 35) rēbus ...
22. (v. 39) opēs ...
23. (v. 45) cōpiās ...
24. (v. 60) sitū ...
25. (v. 76) flūminī ...
26. (v. 86) fīliae ...
27. (v. 88) partūs ...
28. (v. 105) frātribus ...
29. (v. 107) pecus ...
30. (v. 187) nāte ...

Exercitium 14

1. abdere, ab______isse, ab______um esse
2. abigere, ab______isse, ab______um esse
3. adipīscī, ad______um esse
4. adolēscere, ________isse
5. arcessere, ________isse, ________um esse
6. comprimere, com________isse, com________um esse
7. crēscere, _______isse
8. cōgere, co______isse, co______um esse
9. cōnfundere, cōn______isse, cōn______um esse
10. cōnsulere, cōn______isse, cōn______um esse
11. dēdere, dē______isse, dē______um esse
12. īcere, _______isse, _______um esse
13. īnferre, _______isse, _______um esse
14. īnstituere, īn______isse, īn______um esse
15. interimere, inter______isse, inter______um esse
16. manēre, _______isse
17. opprimere, op______isse, op______um esse
18. recumbere, re______isse
19. spondēre, ________isse, ________um esse
20. trānsilīre, ________isse

īciō -iunt

CAPITVLVM ALTERVM ET QVADRAGESIMVM

Cap. XLII

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–84

Lēctiō I

Exercitium 1

Exemplum: Hostēs lēgātōs mīsērunt, quī (= ut) pācem peterent.

... quī + *coni. (fīnālis)*

1. Caesar pontem fēcit, quō Rhēnum trānsī________.
2. Rōmulus mūrōs aedificāvit, quibus nova urbs dēfend________.
3. Līctōrēs sūmpsit, quī fascēs et secūrēs ger________ rēgīque anteī________.
4. Lēgātōs ad vīcīnās gentēs mīsit, quī societātem novō populō pet________.
5. Rōmulus Sabīnōs Rōmam vocāvit, quī lūdōs spectā________.
6. Aenēās ad nāvēs praemittit Achātēn, quī Ascaniō haec nūnti____ eumque in urbem dūc____.
7. Amūlius geminōs auferrī iussit, quī in Tiberim expōn________.
8. Mēdus dominō pecūniam surripuit, quā amīcae suae dōnum em________.
9. Senex serit arborēs, quae alterī saeculō prō________.

Exercitium 2

1. Postquam rēs dīvīnās ________ [= bonō rītū] fēcit, Rōmulus ________ [= lēgēs] dedit; neque enim hominēs ____________ [< ager] sine lēgibus in ūnum populum ____________ poterant.
2. Rōmulus rēx duodecim ____________ sūmpsit, quī cum ____________ et ____________ rēgī ____________ [= ante rēgem īrent], et centum senātōrēs ____________ [= lēgit].
3. Fascēs et secūrēs sunt ____________ imperiī.
4. Sub monte Capitōlīnō Rōmulus ____________ aperuit, quō ____________ vir, sīve līber sīve servus, ____________ [= cōnfugere] poterat.
5. ________ līberī ________ servī [= et l. et s.] multī Rōmam perfūgērunt.

admodum
aegrē
agrestis
anteīre
asȳlum
blandus
cīvitās
coalēscere
concitāre
creāre
cum.. tum

decus
dēsignāre
discurrere
ēscendere
fascis
fugāre
hospitālis
indignātiō
īnsigne
iūra
lēgātiō
lentus
līctor
lūdicrum
mītigāre
occāsiō
opīma, spolia o.
perfugere
profugere
proinde
quercus
quīlibet
rīte
secūris
spectāculum
spernere
spolia
spoliāre
vānus
vīcīnus

6. Ita ________ [< cīvis] aucta est, sed cīvibus mulierēs deerant, neque iīs cōnūbium erat cum ________ [= fīnitimīs] gentibus.
7. Cum fīnitimī Rōmānōs ________ [= dēspicerent], ________ Rōmānōrum haud bene ab iīs recepta est.
8. Rōmānī id ________ passī sunt, sed Rōmulus fīnitimōs ad ________ [= lūdōs] invītāvit eōsque ________ [< hospes] recēpit.
9. Dum omnium oculī ad ________ [< spectāre] conversī sunt, iuvenēs Rōmānī ad virginēs rapiendās ________.
10. Parentēs virginum īrātī ________ [= aufūgērunt].
11. Rōmulus ________ [= īram] virginum ________ [= molliēbat] verbīs ________ [= conciliantibus]:
12. "Vōs cum virīs Rōmānīs in mātrimōniō eritis, in societāte fortūnārum omnium et līberōrum; ________ [= ergō] mollīte īram...!"
13. Cum animī raptārum ________ [= plānē] mītigātī essent, parentēs eārum cīvitātēs ________ [↔ mītigābant].
14. Dum cēterae gentēs ________ [= tardē] agunt et ________ [= tempus idōneum] exspectant, Caenīnēnsēs in agrum Rōmānum impetum faciunt.
15. At ________ [= frūstrā facta] est īra sine vīribus: Rōmulus exercitum eōrum ________ [= in fugam vertit] atque ipse ducem eōrum occīdit et ________.
16. Post proelium in Capitōlium ________ [= ascendit] ________ ducis hostium occīsī prae sē gerēns.
17. Ibi spolia ad ________ sacram dēposuit atque fīnēs templō Iovis Feretriī ________ [= statuit].
18. Spolia quae ad Iovem Feretrium feruntur 'spolia ________' appellantur; trēs tantum ducēs Rōmānī id ________ [= eum honōrem] adeptī sunt.

Exercitium 3

1. Rōmulus rēx quae īnsignia sūmpsit? ...
2. Quās rēs gerunt līctōrēs? ...
3. Quid fēcit Rōmulus ut novōs cīvēs alliceret? ...
4. Quot senātōrēs creāvit Rōmulus? ...
5. Cūr cīvibus Rōmānīs uxōrēs deerant? ...
6. Quōmodo Rōmānī societātem et cōnūbium cum fīnitimīs petīvērunt? ...
7. Cūr aliae gentēs lēgātiōnem Rōmānōrum dīmīsērunt? ...
8 Quārē magnus numerus fīnitimōrum Rōmam vēnērunt? ...
9. Quid fīnitimī Rōmae mīrābantur? ...
10. Dum hospitēs lūdōs spectant, quid fēcērunt iuvenēs Rōmānī? ...
11. Num parentēs fīliās suās dēfendere potuērunt? ...
12. Quōmodo Rōmulus animōs virginum mītigābat? ...
13. Parentēs virginum raptārum quid faciēbant? ...
14. Quī populus prīmum impetum fēcit in agrum Rōmānum? ...
15. Quid fuit exitus eius proeliī? ...
16. Quid fēcit Rōmulus cum ducem hostium occīdisset et spoliāvisset? ...
17. Cui deō Rōmulus tum templum vōvit? ...
18. Ā Rōmulō ad Augustum quotiēs spolia opīma capta sunt? ...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 85–173

Lēctiō II

Exercitium 4

adverbia locī

ubi?	hīc	ibi = illīc
quō?	hūc	eō = illūc
unde?	hinc	inde = illinc

1. Ab advenā ignōtō quaeritur '______ nātus sit, ______ veniat, ______ eat?'
2. Aenēās: "Mihi patria erat Trōia. Ill______ nātus sum, ill______ fugiō, neque ill______ redīre possum. Nunc dī mē h______ abīre iubent et Italiam petere. ______ [= illīc] mihi rēgnum parātum est et rēgia coniūnx."
3. Dīdō īrā accēnsa Aenēam intuētur h______ ill______ volvēns oculōs.
4. Rōmulus asȳlum aperuit. ______ [= illūc] quīlibet homō perfugere poterat.
5. Rōmulus: "Iuppiter!" H______ in Palātiō prīma urbī fundāmenta iēcī. Arcem iam Sabīnī habent, ______ [= illinc] h______ armātī tendunt. At tū, pater deum hominumque, h______ saltem arcē hostēs!H______ ego tibi templum voveō."

Exercitium 5

aegrē
armilla
centuria
clādēs
clāmitāre
concors
cōnfestim
cōnscrībere
cōnsociāre
cūria
dēmere
effūsus
ēvādere
foedus
fundere
globus
imbellis
impetrāre
impūne
īnfēstus
inīquus
invādere
iterāre
migrāre
nefandus
pigēre
prōdere
prōdīre
prōvolāre
Quirītēs
reciperāre
respergere
sistere

1. Caenīnēnsibus victīs, Antemnātēs et Crustumīnī in fīnēs Rōmānōrum ______________, sed facile victī sunt atque oppida eōrum capta.
2. Post hās ______________ [↔ victōriās] parentēs et frātrēs raptārum Rōmam ______________ [= habitātum iērunt].
3. Tarpēia virgō arcem Rōmānam Sabīnīs ______________ [= hostibus trādidit], cum Sabīnī eī aureās ______________ prōmīsissent; nec vērō id ______________ [= sine poenā] fēcit, nam ā Sabīnīs necāta est!
4. Rōmānī montem subiērunt, ut arcem ______________ [= rūrsus caperent], sed ______________ [↔ aequō] locō pugnantēs fugātī sunt.
5. Mettius, dux Sabīnōrum, ______________ [= sparsōs] ēgit Rōmānōs.
6. Rōmulus Iovem precātus est ut Rōmānīs terrōrem ______________ [= adimeret] et fugam ______________ .
7. Rōmānī ______________ [= statim] pugnam ______________ [= renovāvērunt] et Rōmulus ad prīmōrēs ______________ [: properāvit quasi volāns].
8. Mettius ______________ [= clāmābat]: "Vīcimus ______________ [↔bellicōsōs] hostēs!" sed Rōmulus cum ______________ [= turbā] mīlitum eum pepulit.
9. Mettius ______________ [= vix] ē perīculō ______________ .
10. Iam Rōmānī Sabīnōs ______________ [= turbāre ac fugāre] coepērunt.
11. Tum Sabīnae, quās cōnūbiī cum Rōmānīs nōn ______________ [= taedēbat], sē inter aciēs ______________ coniēcērunt patrēs ac virōs ōrantēs 'nē sanguine ______________ [= īnfandō] sē ______________ [= aspergerent]!'
12. Mulierēs Sabīnae id quod ōrābant ______________ [= adeptae sunt].
13. Ducēs ad ______________ faciendum ______________ [= prōcēssērunt].
14. Rēgnum ______________ [= commūne fēcērunt], nec sōlum commūne, sed etiam ______________ [> concordia] fuit rēgnum duōbus rēgibus.
15. Rōmulus populum in trīgintā ______________ dīvīsit et trēs ______________ [< centum] equitum ______________.
16. Cīvēs Rōmānī '______________' appellantur ā Curibus, oppidō Sabīnōrum.

Exercitium 6

1. Oppidīs vīcīnīs captīs quō cīvēs migrāvērunt? ...
2. Num Sabīnī arcem Rōmānam vī cēpērunt? ...
3. Quod praemium Tarpēia ā Sabīnīs postulāvit, ut arcem prōderet? ...
4. Quid eī fēcērunt Sabīnī, postquam in arcem acceptī sunt? ...
5. Quā dē causā Rōmānī sub monte Capitōlīnō fugātī sunt? ...
6. Quid fēcit Rōmulus ut fugam Rōmānōrum sisteret? ...
7. Quid factum est post precēs Rōmulī? ...

8. Quis Mettium Curtium glōriantem pepulit? ...
9. Proeliō renovātō, utrī superiōrēs erant, Sabīnī an Rōmānī? ...
10. Quōmodo pāx facta est inter Sabīnōs et Rōmānōs? ...
11. Quod foedus ducēs Rōmulus et Tatius fēcērunt? ...
12. Quō nōmine cīvēs Rōmānī appellātī sunt? ...
13. Populō in trīgintā cūriās dīvīsō, quae nōmina Rōmulus cūriīs imposuit? ...
14. Quot equitum centuriās cōnscrīpsit Rōmulus? ...

Lēctiō III

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 174–253

Exercitium 7

priusquam/antequam + *ind/coni*

Exempla:

Imperātor mīlitēs hortātur, priusquam/antequam pugna committitur (*ind.*).

Latīnus ad colloquium prōcessit, priusquam/antequam signum pugnandī darētur [: nē prius signum pugnandī darētur] (*coni.*).

1. Rōmulus auspicātus est, priusquam/antequam Rōmam condid____.
2. Fidēnātēs, priusquam urbs Rōma validior es____, properāvērunt bellum facere.
3. Hostēs perterritī, priusquam equitēs impetum fac______, terga vertērunt.
4. Paulō antequam sōl ortus ____, Trōiānī ōram Italiae cōnspexērunt.
5. Priusquam portae claud________ [: claudī potuērunt], Rōmānī in oppidum irruērunt.

Exercitium 8

acceptus
aliquamdiū
arguere
concursus
cōntiō
convalēscere
coorīrī
dēlābī
dēnsus
dīmicāre
excīre
fānum
hodiernus
immittere
īnsidiae
īnspērātus
irrumpere
mīlitia
modicus
obvius
oppōnere
patrēs
percellere
plēbs
populārī
praesidium
sublīmis
vāstāre

1. Cum rēx Tatius Lāvīniī, ______________ [< concurrere] factō, interfectus esset, pāx ______________ [= nōn spērāta] fuit cum Lāvīniō.
2. Sed bellum ortum est cum Fidēnātibus, quī Rōmam prope sē nimis ______________ [= validam fierī] cēnsēbant.
3. Exercitum ______________ [< in + mīsērunt], ut ______________ [< vāstus] ager inter Rōmam ac Fidēnās.
4. Exercitus cum magnō pavōre agrestium ______________ [= vāstābat].
5. Rōmulus partem exercitūs locīs occultīs in ______________ locāvit, ipse ad portās Fidēnārum accēdēns hostēs ad pugnam ______________ [= ēvocāvit].
6. Illī, cum numerum Rōmānōrum ______________ [= nōn magnum] contemnerent, ērūpērunt ac Rōmānōs, quī fugam simulābant, persecūtī sunt.
7. Ut Rōmanī ex īnsidiīs exortī in latus eōrum impetum fēcērunt, māximō terrōre ______________ [= percussī] terga vertērunt.
8. Rōmānī persequentēs priusquam portae ______________ [= contrā pōnerentur] in oppidum ______________ [↔ ērūpērunt].
9. Cum Vēientibus prosperē ______________ [= pugnāvērunt] Rōmānī.
10. Hīs rēbus domī ______________que gestīs, Rōmulus rēx populō et māximē mīlitibus ______________ [= grātus] fuit.
11. Dum rēx ______________ mīlitum in Campō habet, tempestās cum tonitrū ______________ [= orta] est, quae eum ______________ [↔ tenuī] nimbō operuit.
12. Post tempestātem, cum rēx nusquam appāruit, mīlitēs ______________ [= aliquantum temporis] maestī siluērunt.
13. ______________ [= senātōrēs] vērō 'rēgem ______________ [= ad caelum] raptum esse' dīxērunt omnēsque eum 'deum deō nātum' salūtāvērunt.
14. Sed aliquī ex ______________ [= plēbēiīs] 'eum ā senātōribus interēmptum esse' clam ______________ [= accūsābant].

15. Tum senātor "Quirītēs!" inquit, "Rōmulus prīmā ______________ [< hodiē] lūce dē caelō repente ____________ mihi ____________ fuit [= obviam iit]."
16. ______________ [= templum] in colle Quirīnālī Rōmulō deō dicātum est.
17. ______________ dīcitur numerus mīlitum locātus ad dēfendendum locum.

Exercitium 9

cōnsilium, voluntās:
(1) ... ut + *coni*
(2) ... quī + *coni*
(3) ... ad + *ger*
(4) ... *supīnum*
(5) ... *ger* + causā

Lēgātī missī sunt...

1. ut pācem pet__________.
2. quī pācem pet__________.
3. ad pācem pet__________.
4. pācem pet__________.
5. pācis pet__________ causā.

Exercitium 10

1. Num Rōmulus mortem rēgis Tatiī lūgēbat? ...
2. Cūr Fidēnātēs Rōmānīs bellum intulērunt? ...
3. Unde Rōmānī in latus Fidēnātium impetum fēcērunt? ...
4. Quōmodo Rōmānī oppidum Fidēnās cēpērunt? ...
5. Vēientibus victīs, cūr Rōmulus urbem eōrum nōn cēpit? ...
6. Quid Vēientēs post clādem fēcērunt? ...
7. Ā Rōmulī rēgnō quot annōs Rōma tūtam pācem habēbat? ...
8. Quī appellābantur equitēs quī corpus rēgis cūstōdiēbant? ...
9. Utrīs Rōmulus rēx grātior fuit, patriciīs an plēbēiīs? ...
10. Quid ēvēnit in Campō Mārtiō cum rēx cōntiōnem mīlitum habēret? ...
11. Cum sēdēs rēgia vacua esset, quid senātōrēs affīrmābant? ...
12. Omnēsne hoc crēdēbant? ...
13. Quārē Proculus Iūlius fābulam nārrāvit 'Rōmulum sibi obvium fuisse'? ...
14. Quid Rōmulus Proculō imperāvit?
15. Ubi fānum Rōmulō deō dicātum est? ...
16. Quō nōmine appellātur Rōmulus deus? ...

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 254–353

Lēctiō IV

Exercitium 11

acc/gen/abl + gerundīvum adiectīvum

1. Aenēās cupidus cīvibus inclūsīs auxili____ ferend____ [= auxili*um* ferend*ī*] in rēgiam penetrāvit.
2. Dīdō puer____ intuend____ [= puer*um* intuend*ō*] incenditur.
3. Aborīginēs ad arcend____ v____ advenārum concurrunt.
4. Sabīnī convēnērunt studiō nov____ urb____ vidend____ [= nov*am* urb*em* vidend*ī*].
5. Iuvenēs Rōmānī ad rapiend____ virgin____ discurrunt.
6. Bīna tantum spolia opīma capta sunt: adeō rāra fuit fortūna e____ decor____ adipīscend____ [= id dec*us* adipīscend*ī*].
7. Tatius aur____ pollicend____ [= aur*um* pollicend*ō*] Tarpēiae persuāsit.
8. Rōmānī cupiditāte arc____ reciperand____ [= arc*em* reciperand*ī*] accēnsī montem subiērunt.
9. Patrēs populō iūs rēg____ creand____ [= rēg*em* creand*ī*] dedērunt.
10. Numa cum deā Ēgeriā sermōnēs habuisse dīcitur dē sacr____ faciend____.
11. Tum Numa ad sacerdōt____ creand____ animum advertit.
12. Multitūdō omnis ā vī et armīs ad rēs dīvīn____ cūrand____ conversa est.
13. Fīnitimī urbem positam esse ad turband____ omnium pāc____ crēdiderant.
14. Iam vērō Rōmānōs dīligentissimōs in di____ colend____ et in pāc____ cōnservand____ vīdērunt.

adorīrī
aduncus
advertere
ancīle
assiduus
auctor fierī
augur
colere
concēdere
cōnservāre
dēcernere
deinceps
dīligentia
discrībere
externus
fāstus
faustus
flāmen
gener
imperitāre
indicāre
inicere
integrō, dē i.
interrēgnum
interrēx
lituus
mandāre
mīrāculum
monitū
nefāstus
nocturnus
peregrīnus
saltāre
sānctus
temperāre
uti
ūtilis
vēlāre
violāre

Exercitium 12

1. Interim certāmen fuit dē rēgnō, quia Sabīnī rēgem Sabīnum volēbant, veterēs Rōmānī rēgem ______________ [: ex aliā patriā] nōlēbant.
2. Nē cīvitātem sine rēge hostēs ______________ [↔ internī] ______________ [= oppugnārent], senātōrēs imperium inter sē cōnsociāvērunt.
3. Dēnī ______________ [= aliī post aliōs] quīnōs diēs ______________ [= imperābant], quōrum prīncipēs ______________ appellābantur et rēgnum eōrum ______________.
4. Cum plēbs postulāret ut novus rēx ā sē creārētur, patrēs plēbī quidem ______________ [= cessērunt], sed ______________ [= statuērunt] ut, cum populus rēgem creāvisset, patrēs ______________ fierent.
5. Interrēx: "Quod bonum, ______________ fēlīxque sit, Quirītēs, rēgem creāte!"
6. Numa, cum rēx creātus esset, in arcem dēductus est ab ______________, quī ______________, id est baculum ______________ [= curvum], tenēbat.
7. Augur capite ______________ [= veste opertō] Iovem precātus est ______ [= ut] certīs signīs Numam rēgem esse ______________ [= clārē ostenderet].
8. Numa rēx urbem, quam Rōmulus vī et armīs condiderat, dē ______________ [= dēnuō] iūre lēgibusque condidit.
9. Iānō clausō pācem esse ______________ [= nōtum fēcit].
10. Annum in XII mēnsēs ______________ [= dīvisit] et diēs ______________ [< fās] et ______________ [< nefās] fēcit, aliāsque rēs ______________ [< ūtī] īnstituit.
11. Sacra īnstituit, ut deōrum metum cīvibus ______________ [< in + iaceret], et simulābat sē id facere ______________ [< monēre] deae Ēgeriae, quācum ______________ [< nox] sermōnēs habēre dīcēbātur.
12. Hōc dīvīnō ______________ [= rē mīrābilī] animī cīvium permovēbantur.
13. Sacerdōs Iovis ______________ [= semper praesēns] '______________ Diālis' appellātur.
14. Saliī, sacerdōtēs Mārtis, '______________', arma caelestia, ferentēs et dīvīna carmina canentēs per urbem ______________ solent.
15. Numa Vestālēs lēgit, quās virginitāte ______________ fēcit.
16. Deinde ______________ suum [= marītum fīliae suae] pontificem lēgit, cui omnia sacra ______________ [= cūranda trādidit].
17. Per omne Numae rēgnum pāx ______________ [= servāta] est, nec enim fīnitimī fās putābant ______________ [< vīs] cīvitātem quae tantā ______________ [< dīligēns] deōs ______________ [= rēs dīvīnās cūrāret].
18. Numa cīvitātem Rōmānam cum validam, tum bellī et pācis artibus ______________ [↔ turbātam] relīquit.
19. Magister: "Animum ______________ ad haec vocābula, discipule!"

Exercitium 13

1. Post Rōmulum quod certāmen fuit inter patrēs? ...
2. Quid patrēs timēbant? ...
3. Quī interim Rōmae imperitābant? ...
4. Quid tum plēbs postulābat? ...
5. Cum patrēs populō concēderent, quod iūs sibi retinēbant? ...
6. Post interrēgnum quis rēx creātus est? ...
7. Cūr senātōrēs rēgem peregrīnum probāvērunt? ...
8. Quō augur Numam dēdūxit ut deōs cōnsuleret? ...
9. Quōmodo Iānus bellum et pācem indicat? ...
10. Quotiēs et quandō post Numae rēgnum Iānus clausus est? ...
11. Quōmodo Numa Rōmānīs deōrum metum iniēcit? ..

12. Quōs mēnsēs annō addidit Numa? ...
13. Quis est flāmen Diālis? ...
14. Quem Numa pontificem lēgit? ...
15. Cūr fīnitimī populī Rōmam adortī nōn sunt? ...
16. Comparā duōs rēgēs, Rōmulum et Numam! ...

Lēctiō quīnta: versūs 354–393

Lēctiō V

agna
columba
commodum
cōnstāre
corrumpere
exsilīre
faciēs
geniālis
laniāre
nāta
notāre
novellus
pignus
plausus
prōcumbere
socer
tubicen

Exercitium 14

1. *Respiciunt oculīsque* ____________ *sibi quisque puellam.*
2. In mediō ____________ [< plaudere] rēx populō signum dedit.
3. Iuvenēs Rōmānī prōtinus ____________ [< ex + saliunt].
4. *Ut fugiunt aquilās, timidissima turba,* ____________,
   utque fugit vīsōs ____________ ____________ [= parvula] *lupōs*
   sīc illae timuēre virōs sine lēge ruentēs,
   ____________ [= mānsit] *in nūllā quī fuit ante color.*
5. *Nam timor ūnus erat,* ____________ [= fōrma] *nōn ūna timōris:*
   pars ____________ [= scindit] *crīnēs, pars sine mente sedet.*
6. *Dūcuntur raptae,* ____________ [= iugālis] *praeda, puellae...*
7. "Nōlī tenerōs ocellōs lacrimīs ____________ [= perdere]!"
8. *Rōmule, mīlitibus scīstī dare* ____________ [= bona] *sōlus!*
9. Ante proelium ____________ lituō, id est tubā aduncā, canit.
10. Līberī, nātī et ____________ [= fīliae], dīcuntur '____________ amōris'.
11. Homō supplex humī ____________ [↔ recumbit].
12. ____________ est pater uxōris.

Exercitium 15

in, sub, super
+ *abl/acc*

1. Equō ligneō in lītor____ relictō, Graecī in īnsul____ propinqu____ abiērunt.
2. Lāocoōn hastam in lat____ equī mīsit, sed illa in fīrm____ rōbor____ stetit neque in part____ interiōr____ penetrāvit.
3. Anguēs in summ____ arc____ cōnfugiunt ibique sub clipe____ deae latent.
4. Rēgīna Cupīdinem in faci____ Ascaniī mūtātum in gremi____ su____ accipit, īnscia quantus deus in gremi____ (/super gremi____) sedeat.
5. Dīdō, quae super lect____ medi____ accubat, noctem variō sermone trahit *multa super Priam____ rogitāns, super Hector____ multa.*
6. Magnō coortō imbre Dīdō et Aenēās, cum sub tēct____ concēdere nōn possent, in spēlunc____ cōnfugiunt.
7. Tarpēia ā Sabīnīs poposcit id quod in sinistr____ man____ habēbant; ergō Sabīnī scūta in e____ coniēcērunt! Hoc nārrātur super Tarpēi____.

Exercitium 16

1. Quis poēta scrīpsit librōs quibus titulus est *Ars amātōria*?
2. In illō spectāculō quō conversī erant oculī iuvenum Rōmānōrum? ...
3. Quandō Rōmulus signum praedae dedit? ...
4. Quid tum fēcērunt Rōmānī iuvenēs? ...
5. Mentēs virginum raptārum quae fuērunt? ...
6. Quibus verbīs iuvenēs virginēs cōnsōlābantur? ...
7. Quōmodo mulierēs Sabīnae inter patrēs virōsque pācem fēcērunt? ...
8. Quid mulierēs sēcum ferēbant? ...
9. Quid agēbant parvulī līberī Sabīnārum? ...
10. Remōtīs armīs quid fēcērunt socerī et generī? ...
11. Quī tunc ūsus fuit scūtōrum? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

praep + acc/abl

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 17

Praepositiō + accūsātīvus (acc) an ablātīvus (abl)?

1. ā + ... : ā senāt _____
2. ab + ... : ab urb_____
3. ad + ... : ad vīll_____
4. adversus + ... : adversus ōr_____
5. ante + ... : ante templ_____
6. apud + ... : apud medic_____
7. circum + ... : circum coll_____
8. citrā/cis + ... : citrā Tiber_____
9. contrā + ... : contrā nātūr_____
10. cōram + ... cōram popul_____
11. cum + ... : cum uxōr_____
12. dē + ... : dē cael_____
13. ē + ... : ē castr_____
14. ergā + ... : ergā parent_____
15. ex + ... : ex urb_____
16. extrā + ... : extrā moen_____
17. in + ... /....... : *vidē ex. 15!*
18. īnfrā + ... : īnfrā lūn_____
19. inter + ... : inter man_____
20. intrā + ... : intrā vāll_____
21. iuxtā + ... : iuxtā vi_____
22. ob + ... : ob timōr_____
23. per + ... : per fenestr_____
24. post + ... : post terg_____
25. prae + ... : prae dolōr_____
26. praeter + ... : praeter ūn_____
27. prō + ... : prō patri_____
28. prope + ... : prope oppid_____
29. propter + ... : propter īr_____
30. secundum + ... : s. flūm_____
31. sine + ... : sine cūr_____
32. sub + ... /....... : *vidē ex. 15!*
33. super + ... /....... : *vidē ex. 15!*
34. suprā + ... : suprā terr_____
35. trāns + ... : trāns Rhēn_____
36. ultrā + ...: ultrā mar_____

~ēre (= ~ērunt)
ind perf pers 3 pl

Exercitium 18

-ēre/~ēre: *utrum īnf. praes. (īnf) an ind. perf. pers. 3 plūr. (perf)?*
Exemplum: tenēre *īnf*, vēnēre *perf* (= vēnērunt).

1. timēre: ....; timuēre: ....
2. necāvēre: ....; cavēre: ....
3. fēcēre: ....; decēre: ....
4. vīdēre: ....; rīdēre: ....
5. fūgēre: ....; augēre: ....
6. audēre: ....; dedēre: ....
7. tulēre: ....; dolēre: ....
8. movēre: ....; mōvēre: ....
9. ēgēre: ....; egēre: ....

co-oritur

Exercitium 19

1. cōnstāre, cōn_____isse
2. convalēscere, con______isse
3. coorīrī, co_____um esse
4. dēcernere, dē______isse, dē_____um esse
5. ēscendere, ē_______isse
6. fundere, _____isse, _____um esse
7. invādere, in_____isse, in_____um esse
8. percellere, per____isse, per_____um esse
9. prōcumbere, prō_____isse
10. prōdere, prō____isse, prō____um esse

CAPITVLVM QVADRAGESIMVM TERTIVM

Cap. XLIII

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1– 76

Lēctiō I

Exercitium 1

1. Tullus Hostīlius, rēx __________ [= ingeniō] ferōx, proximō rēgī __________ [↔ similis] fuit.
2. Cum nepōs esset Hostiī Hostīliī, ducis clārissimī, __________ [< avus] glōriā __________ [= incitābātur] ad bellum faciendum.
3. Cum Albānī praedās ex agrō Rōmānō ēgissent, lēgātī Rōmānī Albam missī sunt, ut rēs __________, sed superbē dīmissī sunt.
4. Ergō Albānīs bellum indīxērunt, et haec Tullō __________.
5. Eōdem tempore lēgātī Albānī rēs repetentēs Rōmae benignē exceptī sunt atque convīviō rēgis __________.
6. Interrogātī 'quid petītum vēnissent?' sē __________ [= excūsāre] coepērunt, 'cum __________ [= nōlentēs] aliquid quod Tullō __________ [↔ placēret] dictūrī essent.'
7. "Rēs repetītum vēnimus" inquiunt; "nisi redditae erunt, bellum vōbīs __________ iussī sumus."
8. Ergō __________ [= ab utrāque parte] bellum parābātur.
9. Hoc bellum inter populōs __________ [= ab eōdem ortōs] __________ [< cīvēs] bellō simile erat.
10. Inter Rōmam et (castra) __________ [< stāre] Albāna breve __________ erat.
11. Rēge Cluiliō mortuō Albānī Mettium __________ [< dictāre] creant.
12. Cōpiīs in aciem ēductīs ducēs prōcessērunt ad colloquium dē rē quae ad utrumque populum __________.
13. Mettius Tullum monuit 'exercitūs pugnantēs spectātum īrī ab Etrūscīs, ut eōs pugnā cōnfectōs __________ [= oppugnārent].'
14. Ergō frātrēs __________, ternī Horātiī Cūriātiīque, quī forte in utrōque exercitū erant, rogātī sunt ut prō suā utrīque patriā pugnārent.
15. Horātiī et Cūriātiī nec aetāte nec vīribus __________ [= imparēs] fuērunt.
16. Ante pugnam foedus __________ est hīs verbīs: "Is populus cuius cīvēs hōc certāmine vīcerit, alterī populō cum bonā pāce imperitābit."
17. Nōmen 'fossa Cluilia' vetustāte __________ [= ē memoriā exiit].
18. Quī senex fierī incipit __________ dīcitur.
19. ________ [= quantō] altiōrēs sunt mūrī, ________ [= tantō] facilius oppidum dēfenditur.

aggredī
avītus
cīvīlis
cognātus
dictātor
dispār
displicēre
dissimilis
īcere, foedus ī.
indīcere
indolēs
interesse
invītus
obolēscere
pertinēre
pūrgāre
quō ... eō
renūntiāre
repetere, rēs r.
senēscere
spatium
statīva
stimulāre
trigeminī
utrimque

Exercitium 2

ut *cōnsecūtīvum*

1. Domitiānus templum Iovis tantīs dīvitiīs exōrnāvit ____ nihil magnificentius fierī pos________.
2. Domus Nerōnis ita aurō splendēbat ____ 'domus aurea' nōminā________.
3. Nerō ipse domum suam perfectam ita probāvit ____ 'sē' dīc________ 'quasi hominem tandem habitāre coepisse!'
4. Rēx Sāturnus tantā iūstitiā fuisse dīcitur ____ nēmō servī________ sub illō.
5. Sōl flagrāns agrōs siccōs adeō torrēbat ____ nec herbam nec frūmentum ferre pos________.
6. Tanta opibus Etrūria erat ____ tōtam Italiam fāmā nōminis suī implēv________.
7. Tantum opēs Latīnōrum crēverant ____ nūllī fīnitimī arma movēre ausī s________.
8. Lupa adeō mītis fuisse dīcitur ____ īnfantibus ūbera praebē________.

9. Iam rēs Rōmāna adeō erat valida ____ cuilibet fīnitimārum cīvitātum bellō pār es________.
10. Ā Rōmulō vīribus datīs tantum valuit urbs Roma ____ in XL deinde annōs tūtam pācem habē________.
11. Tempestās tam dēnsō nimbō rēgem operuit ____ cōnspectum eius mīlitibus abstul________.
12. Pāx ita convēnerat ____ Etrūscīs Latīnīsque fluvius Tiberis fīnis es________.
13. Inter frātrēs convēnit ____ Rōmulus in Palātiō, Remus in Aventīnō auspicā________.
14. Forte ēvēnit ____ agrestēs Rōmānī ex Albānō agrō, Albānī ex Rōmānō praedās ag________.
15. Mōs Rōmānōrum est ____ Sāturnālibus servī cum dominīs accumb________.
16. Venus nova cōnsilia in animō versat: ____ Cupīdō prō Ascaniō veni________ atque rēgīnam amōre incend________.
17. Patrēs populō concēdendum esse cēnsuērunt – ita tamen ____ nōn plūs iūris da________ quam retinē________.
18. Foedus ictum est inter Rōmānōs et Albānōs hīs lēgibus ____ cuius populī cīvēs eō certāmine vīcissent, is alterī populō imperitā________.

Exercitium 3

1. Numā mortuō quem rēgem populus creāvit? ...
2. Cuius nepōs fuit Tullus Hostīlius? ...
3. Comparā rēgēs Numam et Tullum! ...
4. Quam causam bellī faciendī invēnit Tullus? ...
5. Quārē Rōmānī et Albānī inter sē lēgātōs mīsērunt? ...
6. Quōmodo lēgātī Albānī Rōmae exceptī sunt? ...
7. Uter populus prius lēgātōs rēs repetentēs dīmīsit? ...
8. Quid tum fēcērunt lēgātī Rōmānī? ...
9. Cūr bellum inter Rōmam et Albam simile fuit bellō cīvīlī? ...
10. Ubi locāta sunt castra Albāna? ...
11. Post mortem rēgis Cluiliī quis fuit dux Albānōrum? ...
12. Cōpiīs in aciem ēductīs, quid Mettius Tullō nūntiāvit? ...
13. In colloquio ducum quid Mettius sē metuere dīxit? ...
14. Quōmodo Albānī et Rōmānī magnum proelium vītāvērunt? ...
15. Quibus condiciōnibus trigeminī dīmicāvērunt? ...

Lēctiō II

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 77–153

uter, *pl* utrī
neuter, *pl* neutrī
alter, *pl* alterī
uterque, *pl* utrīque
utrimque *adv*

Exercitium 4

1. __________ rēx bellicōsior fuit, Rōmulusne an Tullus?
2. __________ rēx bellicōsus fuit, __________ eōrum pācem servābat.
3. Discordia fuit inter Rōmānōs et Albānōs, cum __________ [: et Rōmānī et Albānī] praedās ex __________ agrīs ēgissent.
4. __________ [= ex utrāque parte] lēgātī ad rēs repetendās missī sunt.
5. Tullus: "Deōs faciō testēs __________ prius populus __________ populī lēgātōs rēs repetentēs superbē dīmīserit!"
6. Bellum __________ omnibus vīribus parābātur.
7. Ante pugnam Mettius "Ineāmus viam" inquit, "quā sine multō sanguine __________ populī dēcernī possit __________ __________ imperent."
8. In __________ exercitū erant trigeminī frātrēs, Horātiī Cūriātiīque; eōs rogant rēgēs 'ut __________ prō suā patriā dīmicent'.
9. __________ [: nec Horātiī nec Cūriātiī] recūsāvērunt.

10. Foedus ictum est hīs lēgibus 'ut populus cuius cīvēs eō certāmine vīcissent is __________ populō cum bonā pāce imperitāret."
11. Rōmānī et Albānī __________ suōs adhortābantur.
12. Cum singulī superessent, __________ incolumis fuit, __________ vulnerātus.
13. Post pugnam __________ suōs mortuōs sepeliunt.

Exercitium 5

1. Dum utrīque suōs __________ [= hortantur], ternī iuvenēs concurrunt.
2. Duo exercitūs __________ castrīs [= ante castra] stantēs illam pugnam dē pūblicō imperiō aut __________ [= servitūte] intentī spectant.
3. Arma __________ [= strepitum fēcērunt] nec tantum __________ [< movēre] corporum et __________ [< agitāre] __________ [= in utramque partem] gladiōrum, sed etiam vulnera spectābantur.
4. Tribus Albānīs vulnerātīs, duo Rōmānī __________ [= morientēs] concidērunt, ūnus verō __________ [= incolumis] fuit.
5. Horātius, cum tribus Albānīs vulnerātīs __________ [= nūllō modō] pār esset, intellēxit pugnam dīvidendam esse, ut singulōs vinceret.
6. Ergō fugere coepit, et respiciēns vīdit trēs Albānōs vulnerātōs sē magnīs __________ [= spatiīs interiectīs] persequī.
7. Citō conversus proximum Albānum cecīdit, dum exercitus Albānus alterīs __________ [= clāmōre suādet] ut frātrī auxilium ferrent.
8. Victor gladiō __________ [= nōn tāctus] alterum Albānum interfēcit, priusquam tertius eum cōnsequī posset.
9. Iam tertius Albānus, quī vulnere et cursū fessus __________ [= caedem] frātrum vīderat, sōlus victōrī hostī __________ [= oppositus] est.
10. Horātius citō pugnā __________ est [= pugnam cōnfēcit]: Cūriātiō gladium in __________ dēfīxit eumque spoliāvit.
11. Horātiō spolia Cūriātiī prae sē gerentī obviam vēnit soror, quae Cūriātiō __________ [= spōnsa] fuerat.
12. Ut super frātris umerōs __________ [= pallium] spōnsī agnōvit, __________ [= cum flētū] eum mortuum lūget.
13. Incitātus __________ [< complōrāre] sorōris Horātius eam verbīs __________ atque gladiō __________!
14. Ob hoc facinus __________ [= crūdēle] Horātius ā __________ [= duōbus virīs] in iūs (in iūdicium) vocātus est.
15. Lēgis verba haec erant: "Duumvirī __________ [: scelus māximum] iūdicent. Sī vincent, caput __________ [=vēlātō]! Īnfēlīcī arborī __________ [=fūne] __________! Verberātō vel intrā vel extrā __________!"
16. In nōmine *Iuppiter* __________ [< geminus] littera *p*.

adhortārī
agitātiō
anceps
atrōx
complōrātiō
dēfungī
dēspondēre
duumvirī
exspīrāre
flēbilis
gemināre
inclāmāre
increpāre (*bis*)
intāctus
integer
intervāllum
iugulum
mōtus
nēquāquam
obicere
obnūbere
palūdāmentum
perduelliō
pōmērium
prō
restis
servitium
strāgēs
suspendere
trānsfīgere

Exercitium 6

1. Quid trigeminīs pugnantibus ob oculōs versābātur? ...
2. Post prīmum concursum quid spectāculō fuit? ...
3. Cūr exercitus Albānus gaudiō conclāmāvit? ...
4. Incolumēsne erant trēs Albānī? ...
5. Horātiusne vulnerātus erat? ...
6. Sōlusne Hōrātius simul cum tribus Albānīs pugnāvit? ...
7. Quōmodo pugnam eōrum dīvīsit? ...
8. Cūr facillimē victus est tertius Cūriātius? ...
9. Quōmodo Horātius victor ā Rōmānīs acceptus est? ...
10. Ubi sepultī sunt duo Horātiī et trēs Cūriātiī?

11. Quid Tullus Mettiō imperāvit? ...
12. Ā quibus hostibus Tullus bellum timēbat? ...
13. Quid Horātius victor rediēns prae sē gerēbat? ...
14. Quis Horātiō obviam iit ante portam Capēnam? ...
15. Quid fēcit Horātius cum soror eius mortem Cūriātiī lūgēret? ...
16. Populusne Rōmānus hoc facinus probāvit? ...
17. Quī iūdicēs perduelliōnem iūdicant? ...
18. Quid est pōmērium? ...

Lēctiō III

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 154–230

Exercitium 7

ōrātiō recta: ipsa verba loquentis ("...")
↔ ōrātiō oblīqua ('...')

oblīquus -a -um:
/ līnea oblīqua
| līnea rēcta

Mūtā ōrātiōnem oblīquam ('...') *in rēctam* ("...") aut rēctam in oblīquam!
Exemplum: Horātius dīxit 'sē ad populum prōvocāre': "Ad populum prōvocō."

1. Hōrātius pater prōclāmāvit 'sē fīliam suam iūre caesam iūdicāre!': "________ fīliam ________ iūre caesam iūdic__!"
2. Mettius Fidēnātibus 'sē ad eōs trānsitūrum esse' prōmīsit: "Ad ________ trāns______, Fidēnātēs!"
3. Eques nūntiat rēgī 'abīre Albānōs!': "Ab______ Albān______!"
4. Rēx eum 'redīre in proelium' iubet: "Red______ in proelium!"
5. Tullus dīxit 'suō iūssū circumdūcī Albānum exercitum': "______ iussū circumdūc______ Albān______ exercit______."
6. Post proelium rēx dīxit 'iniussū ______ Albān______ subi______ ad montēs': "Iniussū meō Albānī subiēre ad montēs"
7. Latīnus Trōiānōs interrogāvit 'unde venī______ et quid quaer______': "Unde ven______ et quid quaer______?"
8. Trōiānī respondērunt 'sē Trōiā ven______ et novam sēdem quaer______': "Trōiā ven________ et novam sēdem quaer______."
9. Rōmulus: "Iuppiter! Dēm______ terrōrem Rōmānīs fugamque foedam sist______!" Rōmulus Iovem ōrāvit 'ut dēm______ terrōrem Rōmānīs fugamque foedam sist______!'

Exercitium 8

absolvere
circumdūcere
citātus
colligāre
condemnāre
cōnfluere
cornū
crīmen
cruciātus
decorāre
dēficere
dēfōrmis
dīrigere
foeditās
interclūdere
iūdex
laqueus
līberātor
palam

1. Duumvirī, ____________ sevērissimī, Horātium ____________ [= poenam meruisse iūdicāvērunt].
2. Līctor manūs eius ____________ et collō ____________ inicere iussus est.
3. Horātius vērō ad populum ____________, ut novum iūdicium fieret.
4. ____________ [< prōvocāre] factā, in eō iūdiciō pater Horātiī senex ____________ [= pūblicē clāmāvit] 'fīliam suam iūre caesam esse'!
5. Pater fīlium suum, quem modo ____________ [< decus] ovantemque victōriā vīderat, inter verbera et ____________ [< cruciāre] vidēre nōluit, nec populus Rōmānus tam ____________ [= foedum] spectāculum ferre potuit.
6. Ergō populus tam grave ____________ neglēxit ac ____________ [< līberāre] urbis Rōmae ____________ [↔ condemnāvit].
7. Virtūs Horātiī eum ā tantā ____________ suppliciī [= ā tam foedō suppliciō] dēfendit.
8. Mettius, cum īram ____________ [= populī] Albānī sentīret, prāvīs cōnsiliīs animōs ____________ [= cīvium] sibi ____________ temptāvit.
9. Quoniam bellum ____________ [↔ clam] gerere nōn audēbat, clam ____________ [< prōdere] parābat.
10. Persuāsit Fidēnātibus ut ā sociīs Rōmānīs ____________ et cum Vēientibus bellum īnferrent Rōmānīs.

11. Tullus contrā hostēs dūcit et cum Mettiō et exercitū Albānō castra locat ubi Tiberis et Aniō fluviī ____________.
12. In aciē Vēientēs dextrum ____________ tenuērunt, sinistrum Fīdēnātēs; Tullus Rōmānōs adversus Vēientēs ____________, Albānōs contrā Fīdēnātēs.
13. Mettius vērō exercitum suum ____________ [= paulātim] ad montēs abdūxit!
14. Cum Rōmānī mīrārentur cūr Albānī abīrent, Tullus prōclāmāvit 'suō iussū ____________ Albānum exercitum ut Fīdēnātium terga invādat.'
15. Itaque Fīdēnātēs, nē ____________ ab oppidō, terga vertērunt.
16. Fīdēnātibus fugātīs, Tullus in Vēientēs aliēnō pavōre ac ____________ [< trepidāre] perculsōs, impetum fēcit eōsque fūdit.
17. Equus ____________ est quī citō currit.

populārēs
prōclāmāre
prōditiō
prōvocāre
prōvocātiō
reconciliāre
sēnsim
trepidātiō
vulgus

Exercitium 9

1. Cūr duumvirī Horātium nōn absolvērunt? ...
2. Quid līctor iussus est? ...
3. Ā duumvirīs condemnātus quid fēcit Horātius? ...
4. Quis Horātium in eō iūdiciō dēfendit? ...
5. Quid pater Horātiī populum ōrābat? ...
6. Quid senex pater ostentāvit? ...
7. Cūr Horātius ā populō Rōmānō absolūtus est? ...
8. Quamobrem īrātum erat vulgus Albānum? ...
9. Quōmodo Mettius animōs cīvium reconciliāre cōnātus est? ...
10. Cūr Fīdēnātēs ā sociīs Rōmānīs ad Vēientēs dēfēcērunt? ...
11. Ubi proelium cum Fīdēnātibus Vēientibusque factum est? ...
12. In aciē contrā quōs īnstrūctī sunt Albānī? ...
13. Quid fēcit Mettius, cum palam ad hostēs trānsīre nōn audēret? ...
14. Quārē Fīdēnātēs terga vertērunt? ...
15. Quid Vēientēs ab effūsā fugā arcēbat? ...
16. Inter hoc proelium quid fēcerat Mettius et exercitus Albānus? ...
17. Rōmulus: "Iuppiter! Dēm__ terrōrem Rōmānīs fugemque foedam sist____!" Rōmulus Iovem ōrāvit 'ut dēm______ terrōrem Rōmānīs fugamque foedam sist______.'

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 231–298

Lēctiō IV

Exercitium 10

1. Anchīsēs: "Dī caelestēs, sī mē vītam prōdūcere volu________, hanc patriam mihi servāv________."
2. Īlioneus: "Sī rēgem et sociōs salvōs invēn________, Italiam petēmus."
3. Dīdō: "Nisi certum mihi es________ nūllī virō nūbere, amōrī Aenēae fortasse succumb________."
4. Anna: "Quanta erit glōria tua, sī cum duce Trōiānōrum tē coniūnx____!"
5. Dīdō: "Sī īnfantem dē tē habē________, sī quī parvulus Aenēās in aulā meā lūd________, nōn omnīnō dēserta vidē________."
6. Dīdō: "Etiam sī pugnae fortūna dubia fu______, quem metuī moritūra? Facēs in castra tul________, carīnās flammīs dēlēv________, fīlium patremque cum genere exstīnx________ – et ipsa mēmet super eōs iēc________!"
7. Dīdō: *"Fēlīx, heu, nimium fēlīx* [essem] *– sī lītora tantum numquam Dardaniae tetig_______ nostra carīnae!"*
8. Gemitū et ululātū fēminārum tēcta resonant – nōn aliter quam sī omnis Karthāgō ab hostibus capta es______ flammaeque furentēs per aedēs hominum atque deōrum volv________.

sī/nisi
\+ *fut perf*
coni imperf
coni plūsqperf

9. *"At sī quis vestrae deus es______ orīginis auctor,*
in tam praecipitī tempore fer______ opem."
10. *"Fer______ opem certē, sī nōn ope māter egē______."*
11. Haec precātus, velut sī sēns________ audītās precēs, "Hinc" inquit Rōmulus, "Rōmānī, Iuppiter resistere atque iterāre pugnam iubet."
12. Interrēx: "Sī rēgem dignum creāv________, patrēs auctōrēs fient."
13. *Rōmule, mīlitibus scīstī dare commoda sōlus:*
haec mihi sī ded________ commoda, mīles erō!
14. Horātius ā tribus Cūriātiīs victus ________, nisi fugā suā pugnam eōrum dīvīs________.
15. Tullus: "Albānī ducem secūtī sunt, ut et vōs, sī ego inde agmen abdūcere volu________, fēc________."
16. Tullus: "Sī ipse discere pos______ fidem ac foedera servāre, vīvum tē id docu________."

Exercitium 11

at
centuriō
circumsistere
continēns
cōntiōnārī
culpa
dīmicātiō
dīruere
distrahere
dīversus
ductor
duplicāre
ēdīcere
effringere
grātulārī
hesternus
illūcēscere
iniussū
īnsānābilis
lacerāre
ligāre
maestitia
miserābilis
occupāre
passim
perfidia
pulvis
quadrīgae
ruīna
ruptor
saepīre
supplēre
trādūcere
turma
vagārī
violāre

1. Mettius, quī proelium spectāverat, Tullō dē victōriā ____________ est
2. Ubi ____________ [= lūcēre coepit], duo exercitūs ad cōntiōnem vocātī sunt.
3. Albānī proximī stābant, ut Tullum dē proeliō ____________ [= herī factō] ____________ [= prō cōntiōne loquentem] audīrent.
4. Mīlitēs Rōmānī Albānōs ____________ [= circumdant] .
5. Ibi Tullus dīxit 'Albānōs ____________ [↔ iussū] suō ad montēs abiisse!'
6. "Nec ____________ omnium Albānōrum est" inquit; "ducem secūtī sunt: Mettius est ____________ [< dūcere] itineris et foederis ____________ [< rumpere]."
7. Tullus, quī nōn magis cum hostibus quam cum ____________ [< perfidus] sociōrum dīmicāverat, hanc ____________ [< dīmicāre] perīculōsiōrem esse cēnsēbat.
8. Dum ____________ [< centuria] Mettium ____________ [= cingunt], Tullus "Mettī Fūfētī!" inquit "Quoniam tuum ingenium ____________ est [= sānārī nōn potest], ______ [= saltem] tū tuō suppliciō docē hūmānum genus ea sāncta crēdere quae ā tē ____________ sunt!"
9. Cum Mettius ad duōs currūs ____________ [= vīnctus] esset, ____________ [= quaternī equī] in ____________ [= contrāriās] partēs concitātī sunt: ita corpus eius ____________ [= laniātum] est.
10. Ut Mettius animum inter Fidēnātēs Rōmānōsque ancipitem gesserat, ita corpus eius in duās partēs ____________ est.
11. Tullō in animō erat populum Albānum Rōmam ____________.
12. Post prōditiōnem Mettiī Alba ____________ [= destrūcta] est.
13. Magna erat ____________ [< maestus] Albānōrum, cum postrēmum per domōs suās ____________ [= errārent].
14. Cum dīruerentur domūs, ____________ velut nūbe omnia implēvit.
15. Agmen ____________ [: sine intervāllō] migrantium ____________ [< miserārī] urbem relīquit.
16. Rōmānī ____________ [= ubīque] pūblica prīvātaque aedificia dīruērunt.
17. Templa ab armātīs ____________ sunt, nec vērō dīruta, sīcut ab rēge ____________ erat.
18. Numerus cīvium Rōmānōrum ____________ [< duplex] est: ita Rōma crēscēbat Albae ____________ [< ruere].
19. Tullus ex Albānīs decem equitum ____________ lēgit.
20. Ut urbs expugnētur, necesse est portās ____________ [< ex + frangere].
21. In hōc exercitiō vocābula quae dēsunt ____________ sunt.

Exercitium 12

1. Posterō diē quō vocātī sunt exercitūs? ...
2. Quī rēgī Rōmānō proximī stābant in cōntiōne? ...
3. Quid dīxit Tullus dē dīmicātiōne hesternā?
4. Quem rēx Rōmānus prōditiōnis ac perfidiae accūsāvit? ...
5. Quid Tullō in animō erat facere populō Albānō? ...
6. Cūr iuvenēs Albānī ad haec silentium tenēbant? ...
7. Quid Tullus suppliciō Mettiī hūmanum genus docēre volēbat? ...
8. Quārē legiōnēs Rōmānae Albam missī sunt? ...
9. Num cīvēs Albānī tumultum fēcērunt? ...
10. Cūr cūnctī Albānī urbem suam relīquērunt? ...
11. Quid Tullus dē templīs Albānōrum ēdīxerat? ...
12. Quot annōs urbs Alba steterat? ...
13. Quantō māior factus est numerus cīvium Rōmānōrum? ...
14. Quī mōns urbī additus est? ...
15. Quō senātus ā Tullō Hostīliō auctus conveniēbat? ...
16. Quōmodo Tullus equitātum suum auxit? ...

Lēctiō quīnta: versūs 299–358

Lēctiō V

Exercitium 13

1. Eā __________ [= eō tempore] Sabīnī gēns opulentissima erat __________ [= post] Etrūscōs.
2. Equitātū auctō, Tullus bellum contrā Sabīnōs summā __________ [= omnibus vīribus] parābat.
3. Ad silvam Malitiōsam Sabīnōs __________ [= plānē vīcit], nam ab equitibus repente __________ turbātī sunt ōrdinēs Sabīnōrum.
4. Interim Albānī sacra Rōmāna __________ aut __________ [< colere] deōrum relīquerant.
5. Pestilentiā ortā, tamen rēx iuvenibus nūllam quiētem dabat ā __________ [= officium mīlitum], __________ [= quoad] ipse morbō affectus est.
6. Tum deōs colere coepit atque etiam populum __________ [= metū deōrum] implēvit.
7. Iam populus eum __________ rērum quī sub Numā fuerat dēsīderābat.
8. Postrēmō rēx Iovis fulmine ictus cum domō suā __________ [= flagrāvit].
9. 'Dē __________' est titulus artis __________ [< ōrātor] quam Cicerō adulēscēns scrīpsit dē inveniendīs __________ [< arguere].
10. In librō II huius operis Cicerō __________ Horātiī affert.
11. Cum Horātius, victīs Cūriātiīs, domum sē __________ [= redīret], soror eius __________ [= iterum iterumque] Cūriātium spōnsum nōmināvit cum __________ [= complōrātiōne]; is tum sorōrem suam occīdit – atque accūsātus est.
12. Verba crīminis, ut "Iniūriā sorōrem occīdistī", '__________' dīcitur.
13. __________ est respōnsum quō crīmen dēpellitur, ut "Iūre occīdī."
14. Quaeritur in iūdiciō 'Iūrene occīderit?' id quod '__________' dīcitur.
15. '__________' dīcitur causa quā factum dēfenditur, ut "Horātia enim hostium mortem lūgēbat, frātrum neglegēbat, meam victōriam molestē ferēbat."
16. '__________' est respōnsum quō ratiō īnfīrmātur, ut "Nec tamen eam ā frātre __________ [= nōn condemnātam] necārī oportuit."
17. '__________' [< iūdicāre] est 'cum Horātia frātrum mortem neglegeret, hostium lūgēret, frātris et populī Rōmānī victōriā nōn gaudēret, oportueritne eam ā frātre indemnātam occīdī?'

argūmentum
causa
cōnflagrāre
cultus
dēpulsiō
dēvincere
dōnec
identidem
indemnātus
īnfīrmātiō
intentiō
invehere
inventiō
iūdicātiō
lāmentātiō
mīlitia
ope, summā o.
ōrātōrius
quaestiō
ratiō
recipere sē
religiō
secundum
status
suscipere
tempestās

Exercitium 14

1. Exercitū auctō cui gentī Tullus bellum indīxit? ...
2. Quae causae huius bellī afferēbantur? ...
3. Cūr victī sunt Sabīnī ad silvam Malitiōsam? ...
4. Dēvictīs Sabīnīs, quid in monte Albānō factum esse nūntiātum est? ...
5. Quid vōx caelestis Albānōs monuisse dīcitur? ...
6. Cūr ita monendī erant Albānī? ...
7. Cūr iuvenēs Rōmānī mīlitiam recūsāre coepērunt? ...
8. Ubi rēx iuvenum corpora sāniōra esse rēbātur, domīne an mīlitiae? ...
9. Quid accidit cum rēx ipse quoque morbō affectus est? ...
10. Morbōne mortuus est rēx Tullus? ...
11. Quot annōs ille rēgnāvit? ...
12. In quō librō suō Cicerō causam Horātiī affert? ...
13. In eā causā quae est intentiō sīve crīmen? ...
14. Quae est dēpulsiō huius intentiōnis? ...
15. Quae igitur quaestiō est? ...
16. Tūne sorōrem Horātiī iūre caesam esse cēnsēs? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 15

Datur persōna 1 singulāris indicātīvī praesentis.
Dā īnfīnītīvum praesentis!
Exempla: negō, negāre; legō, legere; lēgō, lēgāre.

ind praes 1 sg	*īnf praes*
1. -ō, -or	-āre, -ārī
2. -eō, -eor	-ēre, -ērī
3. -ō, -or	-ere, -ī
-iō, -ior	-ere, -ī
4. -iō, -ior	-īre, -īrī
eō	īre
-eō	-īre

1. parō, par_____; pariō, par_____; reperiō, reper_____.
2. dōnō, dōn_____; pōnō, pōn_____; pūniō, pūn_____; cōnor, cōn_____.
3. claudō, claud_____; laudō, laud_____; plaudō, plaud_____; audiō, aud_____.
4. sentiō, sent_____; nūntiō, nūnti_____; mentior, ment_____.
5. redeō, red_____; rīdeō, rīd_____; reddō, redd_____.
6. ēducō, ēduc_____; ēdūcō, ēdūc_____; doceō, doc_____.
7. pāreō, pār_____; pereō, per_____; aperiō, aper_____; prōcreō, prōcre_____.
8. conciliō, concili_____; dēsiliō, dēsil_____; spoliō, spoli_____.
9. cōnficiō, cōnfic_____; cōnsociō, cōnsoci_____; conveniō, conven_____.
10. fugō, fug_____; fugiō, fug_____; vāgiō, vāg_____.
11. servō, serv_____; serviō, serv_____; solvō, solv_____.
12. orior, or_____; morior, mor_____; glōrior, glōri_____; moror, mor_____.
13. complector, complect_____; comitor, comit_____, potior, pot_____.
14. cūstōdiō, cūstōd_____; ōrdior, ōrd_____; prōgredior, prōgred_____.
15. nesciō, nesc_____; nāscor, nāsc_____; nōscō, nōsc_____; secō, sec_____.
16. abigo, abig_____; nāvigō, nāvig_____; corrigō, corrig_____; ligō, lig_____.
17. veniō, ven_____; vēneō, vēn_____; vēndō, vēnd_____; vēnor, vēn_____.
18. vincō, vinc_____; vinciō, vinc_____; cruciō, cruci_____; efficiō, effic_____.
19. vertō, vert_____; certō, cert_____; nūdō, nūd_____; lūdō, lūd_____.
20. indicō, indic_____; indīcō, indīc_____; dēdicō, dēdic_____; necō, nec_____.
21. appellō, appell_____ /appell_____; colligō, collig_____/collig_____.
22. trucīdō, trucīd_____; occīdō, occīd_____.

Exercitium 16

ag-gredior -iuntur

1. abolēscere, ________isse
2. aggredī, ag________um esse
3. dēfungī, dē________um esse
4. dēspondēre, dē________isse, dē________um esse
5. dīrigere, dī________isse, dī________um esse

6. dīruere, dī________isse, dī________um esse
7. effringere, ef________isse, ef________um esse
8. illūcēscere, il________isse
9. increpāre, in________isse
10. rērī, ________um esse
11. saepīre, ________isse, ________um esse
12. senēscere, ________isse
13. supplēre, sup________isse, sup________um esse

CAPITVLVM QVADRAGESIMVM QVARTVM

Cap. XLIV

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–90

Lēctiō I

Exercitium 1

1. Post mortem Tullī Hostīliī interrēx ____________ [= concilium ad rēgem creandum] habuit et populus Ancum Mārcium rēgem creāvit.
2. Latīnī, cum novum rēgem ōtiōsum fore crēdēbant, ____________ [< incurrere] in agrum Rōmānum fēcērunt.
3. Ancus iūs ____________ scrīpsit quō rēs repetuntur et bellum indīcitur.
4. Lēgātus cum fīnēs hostium trānsit et cum oppidum et forum ____________ [= intrat] ____________ [< postulāre] peragit Iovem testem faciēns.
5. Sī nōn dēduntur quae ____________ [= poscit], post XXXIII diēs bellum hīs ____________ [= ferē] verbīs indīcit:
6. "Audī, Iuppiter, dīque omnēs caelestēs vōsque ____________ [< terra] vōsque ____________ [= īnferī], ego vōs ____________ [= testēs faciō] hunc populum iniūstum esse neque iūs ____________ [= solvere]!"
7. Tum ____________ [= lēgātus dē iūre bellī] Rōmam redit ut ____________ nātū [: patrēs] cōnsulat, quō ____________ [= modō] iūs adipīscantur.
8. Rēx quemque senātōrem sententiam rogat: "Quid cēnsēs?" et ille: "Pūrō piōque ____________ [= bellō] rēs quaerendās cēnseō itaque ____________ ____________que [= dēcernōque]."
9. Cum māior pars senātōrum in eandem sententiam ībat, fētiālis hastam ____________ [= ferrō mūnītam] sanguineam ēmittēbat in fīnēs eōrum quī adversus populum Rōmānum ____________ [= male fēcerant].
10. Hōc modō tum Latīnīs bellum indictum est, et id ____________ [= eum mōrem] posterī accēpērunt.
11. Cūrā sacrōrum sacerdōtibus ____________ [= mandātā], Ancus aliquot oppida Latīnōrum vī cēpit et cīvēs eōrum Rōmam trādūxit.
12. Postrēmō urbem Medulliam, quae magnīs ____________ [< mūnīre] et praesidiō validō ____________ [< fīrmus] erat, expugnāvit.
13. Latīnīs in Aventīnō et valle Murciā sēdēs datae sunt, et Iāniculum quoque urbī adiectum est, nē ____________ [= nē umquam] ea arx hostium esset.
14. Ancus aedem Iovis Feretriī ____________ [< amplus] atque Carcerem aedificāvit, ut cīvēs ā facinoribus ____________ [< clam] dēterrērentur.
15. Imperium Rōmānōrum ūsque ad mare ____________ [= extentum] est, Ōstia urbs condita et circā eam ____________ [< sāl] factae.
16. Fētiālis dīcitur is quī ____________ [= lēgātus mittitur] ad rēs repetendās et bellum indīcendum.
17. Homō āmēns suae mentis ____________ nōn est.

amplificāre
clandestīnus
comitia
compos
cōnscīscere
cōnsentīre
dēlinquere
dēmandāre
duellum
exposcere
fermē
ferrātus
fētiālis *adi*
fētiālis *m*
fīrmāre
incursiō
īnfernus
ingredī
īnstitūtum
lēgāre
māiōrēs nātū
mūnītiō
pactō, quō p.
persolvere
postulātum
prōferre
quandō
salīnae
terrestris
testārī

Exercitium 2

1. Mortuō Tullō Hostīliō quem rēgem populus Rōmānus creāvit? ...
2. Quis fuit avus Ancī Mārciī? ...
3. Ancusne mōrēs avī suī secūtus est? ...
4. Cūr Latīnī incursiōnem in agrum Rōmānum facere ausī sunt? ...
5. Quod iūs scrīpsit Ancus, ut bella rītū indīcerentur? ...
6. Quārē fētiālis mittēbātur ad fīnitimōs quī praedam fēcerant? ...
7. Quid faciēbat fētiālis sī rēs quās repetīverat nōn redditae erant? ...
8. Quibus verbīs rēx quemque senātōrem sententiam rogābat? ...
9. Quōmodo fētiālis bellum indīcēbat? ...
10. Quī cultum deōrum cūrābant dum Ancus bellum gerit? ...
11. Cūr difficile erat Medulliam capere? ...
12. Quōmodo Ancus bellō Latīnō rēs Rōmānās auxit? ...
13. Cūr Ancus Mārcius Carcerem aedificandum cūrāvit? ...
14. Quae aedēs ab Ancō amplificāta est? ...

Lēctiō II

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 91–158

accīre
āles
āmigrāre
aptus
augurium
bona
carpentum
cōgitātiō
cōmis
commigrāre
compōnere
cōnsēnsus
cōnspicuus
dēcēdere
dīvīnitus
exsul
fungī
hērēs
honōrāre
indignitās
locus
māternus
novitās
nūntia
nurus
perītus
pilleus
sēditiō
strēnuus
testāmentum
tūtor
volitāre

Exercitium 3

1. Dēmarātus Corinthius ob ____________ [= discordiam] cīvium Tarquiniōs ____________ [= migrāvit]; ibi fīliōs Lucumōnem et Arruntem genuit.
2. Patre mortuō Lucumō omnium bonōrum ____________ fuit, nam Arrūns prior quam pater ____________ [= mortuus erat], neque pater sciēbat ____________ [= uxōrem fīliī] gravidam esse.
3. Itaque Dēmarātus nepōtis in ____________ suō oblītus erat, ac puerō egentī Egeriō (/Egerius) nōmen datum est.
4. Tanaquīl, uxor Lucumōnis summō ____________ nāta, virum suum ____________ [= decorātum] vidēre volēbat.
5. Cum Etrūscī Lucumōnem ut ____________ [= profugō ē patriā] nātum spernerent, uxor eius Tanaquīl eam ____________ [< indignus] aegrē ferēbat.
6. Ergō virō suō persuāsit ut cum omnibus ____________ suīs Tarquiniīs ex patriā ____________ [< māter] ____________.
7. Rōma ad honōrem adipīscendum ____________ [= idōnea] fuit, quia in novō populō locus est fortī ac ____________ [= impigrō] virō.
8. Dum Lucumō cum uxōre ____________ [= currū] Rōmam vehitur, aquila repente ____________ eius rapuit superque eōs ____________ [= hūc illūc volāns] rūrsus capitī aptē reposuit.
9. Tanaquīl, quae prōdigiōrum ____________ [↔ ignāra] erat, 'eam ____________ [< āla] ____________ [*f* < nūntius] deōrum vēnisse' dīxit, et 'pilleum velut ____________ [= ā diīs] virō redditum esse.'
10. Hoc ____________ [= auspicium] animum Lucumōnis ____________ [< cōgitāre] implēvit dē rēgnō adipīscendō.
11. Lūcium Tarquinium sē appellāvit, ac Rōmānōs, quibus ob ____________ [< novus] et dīvitiās ____________ [< cōnspicere] erat, ____________ [= benignē] invītābat ac beneficiīs sibi conciliābat.
12. Amīcitiam iūnxit cum ipsō Ancō rēge, ac postrēmō ____________ [< tuērī] rēgis līberīs īnstitūtus est.
13. Ancō mortuō L. Tarquinius magnō ____________ [< cōnsentīre] populī rēx creātus est, postquam ōrātiōnem habuit ad conciliandum populum ____________ [= aptē cōnfectam].
14. Numa Curibus Rōmam in rēgnum ____________ [= arcessītus] est.
15. Multī Rōmānī nōbilēs cīvīlibus officiīs ____________.

Exercitium 4

ōrātiō oblīqua:
acc + inf
coni post quī quae quod (*prōn rel*) *et* quia quod (*coniūnctiōnēs causālēs*)

Exempla: Pāstor "Gaudeō" inquit, "quia repperī ovem, quae aberrāvit."
Pāstor dīcit 'sē gaudēre, quia reppererit ovem, quae aberrāverit.'
Horātius: "Iūre sorōrem meam necāvī, quod hostem lūgēbat."
Horātius dīxit 'iūre sē sorōrem suam necāvisse, quod hostem lūgēret.'

1. Augustus "Marmoream relinqu______ urbem" inquit, "quam latericiam accēp______." Augustus glōriātus est 'marmoream ______ relinqu______ urbem, quam latericiam accēp______.'
2. Trōiānī: "Lāocoōn poenās meritās Minervae dedit, quod hastā scelerātā sacrum rōbur laesit." Trōiānī 'Lāocoont______ poenās meritās Minervae ded______' dīcunt, 'quod hastā scelerātā sacrum rōbur laes______.'
3. Fāma nārrābat 'Aenē______ Trōiā vēn______, cum quō virō Dīdō concubu______': "Aenēās Trōiā vēnit, cum quō virō Dīdō concubuit."
4. Numa dīxit 'Ēgeriae monitū ______ sacra quae dīs acceptissima es______ īnstitu______': "Ēgeriae monitū sacra quae dīs acceptissima sunt īnstituī."
5. P. Horātius pater cīvēs ōrābat 'nē ______, quem paulō ante cum ēgregiā stirpe cōnspex______, orbum līberīs fac______!': "Nōlīte mē, quem paulō ante cum ēgregiā stirpe cōnspexistis, orbum līberīs facere!"
6. "In novō populō" inquit Tanaquīl, "ubi omnis ex virtūte nōbilitās est, erit locus fortī ac strēnuō virō." Tanaquīl dīxit 'in novō populo, ubi omnis ex virtūte nōbilitās s______, futūr______ loc______ fortī ac strēnuō virō.'
7. Tarquinius ōrsus est: "Nōn rem novam pet______, quia duo iam peregrīnī Rōmae rēgnāv______." Tarquinius dīxit '______ nōn rem novam pet______, quia duo iam peregrīnī Rōmae rēgnāv______.'
8. "Māiōrem partem aetātis eius" inquit, "quā cīvīlibus officiīs funguntur hominēs, Rōmae quam in vetere patriā vīxī." Tarquinius dīxit 'māiōrem partem aetātis eius, quā cīvīlibus officiīs fung______ hominēs, ______ Rōmae quam in vetere patriā vīx______.'

Exercitium 5

1. Quamobrem Dēmarātus domō Tarquiniōs profūgerat? ...
2. Quot fīliī eī erat Tarquiniīs? ...
3. Uter fīlius prior mortuus est? ...
4. Cūr Dēmarātus nepōtis oblītus est in testāmentō? ...
5. Quae fuit uxor Lucumōnis? ...
6. Quārē Tanaquīl virō suō suāsit ut sēcum Rōmam migrāret? ...
7. Quid iīs accidit cum Rōmae appropinquārent? ...
8. Quid Tanaquīl id augurium significāre cēnsēbat? ...
9. Rōmae quās spēs Lucumō et Tanaquīl habēbant? ...
10. Nōmine mūtātō quem Lucumō sē appellāvit? ...
11. Quōmodo ille inter Rōmānōs fortūnam suam adiuvābat? ...
12. Quōcum L. Tarquinius in rēgiā amīcitiam iūnxit? ...
13. Quōmodo rēx Ancus L. Tarquiniō ūtēbātur? ...
14. Rēge mortuō quis līberīs eius tūtor fuit? ...
15. Quārē Tarquinius puerōs rēgiōs vēnātum dīmīsit? ...
16. Quōmodo Tarquinius plēbis animōs sibi conciliāvit? ...
17. Quem populus Rōmanus tum rēgnāre iussit? ...
18. Tarquiniusne prīmus rēx peregrīnus Rōmae rēgnāvit? ...

Lēctiō III

verba dēp + abl:
ūtī
fruī
fungī
potīrī
vescī

captīvus
coepta
cōnflīgere
convallis
dēditiō
dēlūbrum
diciō
domāre
ērudīre
ēvādere
exōrdium
expergīscī
ferre
forī
fōrmula
impedīre
incurrere
intervenīre
lapideus
praecipuus
praeterquam
revehere
sēcrētum
serva
terminus

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 159–246

Exercitium 6

1. Sabīnī nōn sōlum v____, sed etiam dol____ ūsī sunt.
2. Post bellum hominēs pāc____fruuntur
3. Rēx offici____ iūdicis fungēbātur.
4. Tarquinius Superbus rēgn____ vī potītus est.
5. Mīnōtaurus carn____ hūmān____ vescēbātur.

Exercitium 7

1. Tarquinius rēx prīmum Apiolās, oppidum Latīnōrum, vī cēpit atque inde praedam et ____________ [= mīlitēs captōs] Rōmam ____________.
2. Locum dēsignāvit Circō cum spectāculīs quae '____________' appellantur.
3. Mūrum ____________ [< lapis] aedificāre parābat, sed hīs ____________ [= operī coeptō] bellum Sabīnum ____________.
4. Equitātū auctō Rōmānī ____________ [= vī concurrērunt] cum Sabīnīs, quī Aniēnem trānsierant.
5. ____________ [< praeter] quod Sabīnōs fugāvērunt, etiam fugam iīs ____________ [= difficilem fēcērunt] ponte incēnsō.
6. Eō proeliō equitum glōria ____________ [= prae aliīs magna] fuit, quī ab lateribus ____________ [↔ excurrentēs] hostēs in fugam vertērunt.
7. Collātia dēdita est; ecce ____________ [= verba] ____________ [< dēdere]:
8. Lēgātī interrogantur: "Dēditisne vōs populumque Collātīnum, urbem, agrōs, aquam, ____________, ____________ [= templa], dīvīna hūmānaque omnia in populī Rōmānī ____________?" Respondent: "Dēdimus."
9. Sabīnīs victīs Tarquinius nōnnūlla oppida Latīnōrum occupandō omne nōmen Latīnum ____________ [= sibi pārēns fēcit].
10. Deinde pācis opera incohāvit, quōrum ____________ [= initium] bellō Sabīnō turbātum erat: forum et ____________ [= vallēs] inter collēs cloācīs siccāvit et aedis Iovis Capitōlīnī fundāmenta iēcit
11. 'Eō tempore puerō Serviō Tulliō caput ārsisse' ____________ [= nārrant] 'nec prius flammam abiisse quam puer suā sponte ____________ esset.'
12. Tanaquīl virō in (locum) ____________ abductō dīxit 'illum puerum quondam Rōmānīs lūmen futūrum esse.'
13. Ergō puerum velut fīlium suum artibus ____________ [= ēducāre] coepērunt, atque iuvenis ____________ [= sē ostendit] vērē indolis rēgiae.
14. Incertum est num Servius Tullius ____________ [= ancillā] nātus esset.

Exercitium 8

1. Quārē Tarquinius rēx centum novōs senātōrēs lēgit? ...
2. Quibuscum prīmum bellum gessit? ...
3. Quid fēcit praedā quam Apiolīs revēxerat? ...
4. Quid prohibuit nē rēx mūrō lapideō urbem circumdaret? ...
5. Quot equitibus adiectīs Tarquinius equitātum suum auxit? ...
6. Quōmodo Rōmānī Sabīnīs fūsīs fugam impedīvērunt? ...
7. Quārē Sabīnī lēgātōs ad Rōmānōs mīsērunt? ...
8. Quod oppidum Sabīnōrum Rōmānīs dēditum est? ...
9. Quid interrogātī sunt lēgātī quī Collātium dēditum vēnerant? ...
10. Quōmodo Tarquinius omne nōmen Latīnum domuit? ...
11. Quōmodo ille rēx īnfima urbis loca siccāvit? ...
12. Cuius templī fundāmenta iēcit Tarquinius Prīscus? ...
13. Quod prōdigium noctū in rēgiā vīsum est? ...
14. Cūr rēx et rēgīna Servium Tullium fīliī locō habuērunt? ...

15. Cui Tarquinius fīliam suam dēspondit? ...
16. Tūne putās Servium Tullium servā nātum esse? ...

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 247–333

Lēctiō IV

Exercitium 9

1. Alter secūr____ in caput rēgis dēiēcit!
2. Post triumphum dux hostium secūr____ percussus est.
3. Arīōn in pupp____ ascendit ut caneret, tum dē pupp____ dēsiluit.
4. Dīdō ex summā turr____ classem Trōiānam proficīscentem prōspexit.
5. Hostēs oppidum oppugnantēs altam turr____ dēstrūxērunt.
6. Quī aquā caret sit____ patitur, atque postrēmō sit____ perībit.
7. Febris est nimius calor corporis. Quī aegrōtat febr____ habet; homō sānus febr____ caret.
8. Iāniculum ultrā Tiber____ situm est.
9. In mediō Tiber____ flūmine parva īnsula est.
10. Multae nāvēs in Charybd____ merguntur.

dēcl III: -is, *gen* -is, *acc* -im, *abl* -ī:
febris
puppis
secūris
sitis
turris
Tiberis
Charybdis

Exercitium 10

1. Ancī fīliī, quī aegrē ferēbant sē ____________ [= dolō] tūtōris rēgnō prohibitōs esse, Tarquiniō īnsidiās parābant.
2. Duōs pāstōrēs dēlēgērunt, quī in rēgiā ____________ [= pugnam] simulant.
3. Ad rēgem vocātī clāmitābant, sed ā līctōre ____________ [= prohibitī] sunt.
4. Alter rem ex ____________ [= ut convēnerat] ōrdītur, et dum rēx in eum intentus sē āvertit, alter secūrim in caput rēgis ____________!
5. Tanaquīl, cum rēgem paene ____________ [= mortuum] vidēret, rēgiam claudī iussit, ____________ [= testēs] ēiēcit, Servium ____________ [= celeriter] accīvit.
6. "Tuum est" inquit, "Servī, sī vir es, rēgnum... Ērige tē deōsque ducēs sequere, quī clārum hoc fore caput dīvīnō igne ____________."
7. Tum populum alloquitur: "____________ est rēx subitō ____________ [< īcere]; iam ad sē rediit; brevī ipsum vidēbitis."
8. Iubet populum Serviō Tulliō ____________ ____________ esse [=oboedīre].
9. "Is" inquit "iūra dabit aliīsque rēgis ____________ [= officiīs] fungētur."
10. Morte rēgis patefactā, Ancī fīliī ____________ [< exsul] iērunt.
11. Servius, ingentī hostium exercitū fūsō, rēx omnibus ____________ erat.
12. ____________ [< cēnsēre] īnstituit, ut mūnera bellī nōn ____________ [< vir], sed prō ____________ [= statū] pecūniae ____________ [= discrīberentur].
13. Postquam omnēs cīvēs ____________, populum ex cēnsū in v ____________ et in CXCIII ____________ distribuit.
14. Singulae classēs in ____________ [< senex] et ____________ dīvīsae sunt.
15. Ita exercitus ____________ [< pēs] distribūtus est.
16. Adiectae sunt XVIII centuriae equitum, atque ūna centuria pauperum quī mīlitiā ____________ erant (____________ [< prōles] appellātī).
17. Servius urbem in IV regiōnēs dīvīsit quae ____________ appellātae sunt.
18. Quī cornū canit ____________ dīcitur.

arbiter
cēnsēre
cēnsus
centuria
classis
coercēre
compositō, ex c.
cornicen
dēicere
dictō audiēns esse
distribuere
exsanguis
exsulāre
fraus
habitus
ictus
immūnis
iūnior
mūnus
pedester
portendere
probātus
prōlētāriī
properē
rīxa
senior
sōpīre
tribus
virītim

Exercitium 11

1. Cūr Ancī Mārciī fīliī Serviō Tulliō īnsidiās parāvērunt? ...
2. Num ipsī rēgem aggressī sunt? ...
3. Quōs ad necandum rēgem dēlēgērunt? ...
4. Cūr pāstōrēs ad rēgem vocātī sunt? ...
5. Quōmodo Servius occīsus est? ...

6. Cūr Tanaquīl rēgiam claudī iussit? ...
7. Quid rēgīna populō dīxit? ...
8. Quōmodo Servius potestātem suam fīrmāvit? ...
9. Quōmodo mors Tarquiniī populō patefacta est? ...
10. Quō Ancī fīliī ierant? ...
11. Quibus Servius Tullius fīliās suās in mātrimōnium dedit? ...
12. Quod pācis opus māximum perfēcit Servius? ...
13. In quot classēs et in quot centuriās distribūtus est populus Rōmānus? ...
14. Quot equitum centuriae factae sunt? ...
15. Quae appellantur regiōnēs quattuor in quās Servius urbem dīvīsit? ...

Lēctiō V

Lēctiō quīnta: versūs 334–406

accingere
affectāre
agger
ārdēns
condere, lūstrum c.
cōnfessiō
conquiēscere
continuus
contumēlia
dignitās
facessere
frūstrārī
furor
grātuītus
hospitium
inclutus
īnstigāre
īnstīnctus
lūstrāre
lūstrum
nūptiae
parricīdium
perpellere
prīvātim
rēgālis
scrīptor
senectūs
suovetaurīlia
temeritās

Exercitium 12

1. Cēnsū perfectō Servius lūstrum __________: exercitum in campō Mārtiō īnstrūctum __________ [< sūs, ovis, taurus] __________.
2. Eō __________ cēnsa sunt LXXX mīlia cīvium (eōrum quī arma ferre possent, ut adicit __________ [< scrībere] antīquissimus Fabius Pictor).
3. Servius collēs Quirīnālem et Vīminālem urbī addidit, itemque Ēsquiliās, ubi ipse habitābat, ut locō __________ [< dignus] fieret.
4. Urbem __________ [= vāllō], fossīs, mūrō circumdedit.
5. Cum prīmōribus Latīnīs pūblicē et __________ [↔ pūblicē] __________ [< hospes] amīcitiāsque iūnxit, iīsque memorābat ‘fānum __________ [= illūstre] Diānae Ephesī ā cīvitātibus Asiae commūniter factum esse.’
6. Haec saepe iterandō Latīnōs __________, ut cum Rōmānīs fānum Diānae in Aventīnō aedificārent.
7. Ea erat __________ [= cōnfitērī] Latīnōrum ‘Rōmam caput rērum esse.’
8. Gener Serviī, L. Tarquinius, dīcēbat ‘eum iniussū populī rēgnāre’ atque ipse rēgnum __________ [= petēbat].
9. Iuvenis animī __________ [< ārdēre] erat, et Tullia, uxor ferōx, virum __________ [= incitābat] ac suā __________ [= audāciā] implēbat.
10. L. Tarquinius Tulliam, rēgis fīliam māiōrem, uxōrem dūxerat, postquam duōbus __________ [< parricīda] domum novīs __________ [< nūbere] vacuam fēcit.
11. Cum Tanaquīl duo rēgna __________ [= sine intervāllō] virō ac generō dedisset, Tullia __________ [= quiēscere] nōn poterat priusquam suō virō rēgnum daret.
12. Ergō virum admonēbat ut __________ [= sē armāret] ad solium __________ [= rēgium] occupandum.
13. “Sī ad haec parum est animī, __________ hinc Tarquiniōs aut Corinthum!” inquit Tullia virō suō.
14. Hōc muliebrī __________ [< furere] __________ [= īnstigātus] Tarquinius rēgem __________ [= dictīs indignīs] crīminibusque increpuit.
15. Ita Serviī Tulliī __________ [< senex] in diēs īnfēstior fiēbat.
16. Rēs __________ est quae sine pretiō vel mercēde datur.
17. Quī uxōrī falsa prōmittit eam __________ [< frūstrā].

Exercitium 13

īnfīnītīvus prō indicātīvō

Exempla: Hostēs ex omnibus partibus dēcurrere [= dēcurrunt], tēla in vāllum conicere [= coniciunt]; nostrī fortiter repugnāre [= repugnant] neque ūllum frūstrā tēlum mittere [= mittunt].

1. Ferōx Tullia alterum Tarquinium admīr______ [= admīrātur], 'eum virum esse' dīc______ [= dīcit]; spern______ [= spernit] sorōrem.
2. Nūllīs verbōrum contumēliīs parc______ [= parcit] dē virō ad frātrem.
3. Iam ab scelere ad aliud scelus spect______ [= spectat] mulier.
4. Nec nocte nec interdiū virum conquiēscere p at______ [= patitur].
5. Hōc muliebrī furōre īnstīnctus Tarquinius circum______ [= circumit] et concili______ [= conciliat] sibi patrēs.
6. Admon______ [= admonet] Tarquiniī Prīscī beneficiī ac prō eō grātiam repet______ [= repetit]; allic______ [= allicit] dōnīs iuvenēs.

Exercitium 14

datīvus

mihi nōmen est Titō (/Titus)

Exemplum: Fīliō Aenēae nōmen est Ascaniō (/Ascanius).

1. Puer____ egent____ post avī mortem nāt____ 'Egeri____' (/'Egerius') nōmen datum est.
2. Rōmae Lucumō dīxit 'sibi nōmen esse Tarquini____ (/Tarquinium).'
3. Puerō dormientī, c____ Servi____ Tulli____ (/Servius Tullius) fuit nōmen, caput ārsisse ferunt.
4. Ultim____ rēg____ Rōmān____ 'Superb____' (/'Superbus') cognōmen datum est.
5. Mercurius: "Iovis iussū veniō. Nōmen Mercuri____ (/Mercurius) est mihi."

Exercitium 15

1. Suovetaurīlibus quae hostiae immolantur? ...
2. Quot mīlia cīvium illō prīmō lūstrō cēnsa sunt? ...
3. Quis fuit Fabius Pictor? ...
4. Quōs collēs Servius Tullius urbī addidit? ...
5. Ubi rēx ipse habitābat? ...
6. Quōmodo rēx Latīnōs perpulit ut Rōmae fānum cum Rōmānīs facerent? ...
7. Cui deae in monte Aventīnō fānum aedificātum est? ...
8. Ubi situm est inclutum fānum Diānae? ...
9. Cūr Servius ad populum rettulit 'iubērentne sē rēgnāre'? ...
10. Quam uxōrem L. Tarquinius dūxit priōre uxōre interfectā? ...
11. Quālis fēmina erat Tullia māior? ...
12. Num Tullia māior virum suum priōrem amābat? ...
13. Quid Tullia ferōx virum suum novum hortāta est? ...
14. Quibus virīs Tanaquīl rēgnum dederat? ...
15. Quōmodo L. Tarquinius patrēs sibi conciliāvit? ...

Lēctiō sexta: versūs 407–473

Lēctiō VI

Exercitium 16

ablātīvus līmitātiōnis

1. Iam rēs Rōmāna adeō erat valida ut cuilibet fīnitimārum cīvitātum bell____ pār esset.
2. Tullus cum indol____ tum sp____ victōriae Mettiō ferōcior erat
3. Forte in duōbus tum exercitibus erant trigeminī frātrēs, Horātiī Cūriātiīque, nec aetāt____ nec vīr____ disparēs.
4. Iamque singulī supererant, sed nec sp____ nec vīr____ parēs.
5. Rēgnāvit Ancus annōs XXIV, cuilibet superiōrum rēgum glōri____ pār.
6. Nec quisquam iuventūtis Rōmānae ull____ art____ cum Serviō cōnferrī potuit.

7. Duae Tulliae, rēgis fīliae, longē disparēs mōr____ erant.
8. Tarquinius, multō et aetāt____ et vīr____ validior, medium arripit Servium eumque per gradūs dēiēcit!

Exercitium 17

1. L. Tarquinius armātīs cīnctus in rēgiā sēde ____________ [= cōnsēdit] et per ____________ patrēs, quī ad hoc ____________ [= ante parātī] erant, in Cūriam convenīre iussit 'ad rēgem Tarquinium!'
2. Ibi Tarquinius Serviō ____________ [= contumēliās dīcere] ōrsus est: 'Servum servā nātum nōn comitiīs habitīs, nōn per ____________ populī, nōn auctōribus patribus, rēgnum occupāvisse!'
3. Servius huic ōrātiōnī ____________ [= inter hanc ōrātiōnem vēnit] et generum ____________ [= reprehendere] coepit, at ille respondit 'sē fīlium rēgis multō ____________ rēgnī hērēdem esse quam servum!'
4. Tumultū factō utrīusque ____________ [< favēre] clāmābant, cum Tarquinius Servium ____________ [< ad + rapuit] et per ____________ dēiēcit!
5. Rēx prope exsanguis, cum domum sē reciperet sine rēgiō ____________ [< comitārī], necātus est, id quod ____________ [< admonēre] Tulliae factum esse crēditur; nec enim hoc ā cēterō eius scelere ____________.
6. Cum Tullia carpentō domum veherētur, aurīga lacrimās ____________ [= effundēns] restitit ante corpus rēgis trucīdātī in viā iacēns.
7. Tum Tullia carpentum per patris corpus ____________ [= sanguineum] ēgisse ____________ [= nārrātur]!
8. Illa fīlia sine ____________ [< pius] ____________ [= patriō] sanguine manūs suās ____________ [= ūmidās fēcit].
9. Cum Serviō Tulliō, quī XLIV annōs rēgnāvit, iūsta ac ____________ [< lēx] rēgna occidērunt ac rēgia ____________ [< licēre] orta est.
10. Serviī senectūs nōn dulcis, sed ____________ [= acerba] fuit.
11. Carpentum est ____________ [< vehere] duārum ____________, quod duōbus ____________ [: equīs] vehitur.

abhorrēre
admonitū
amārus
arripere
comitātus
corripere
fautor
fertur
gradus
intervenīre
iūmentum
lēgitimus
licentia
maledīcere
paternus
pietās
potior
praecō
praeparāre
profundere
rota
sanguinulentus
sīdere
suffrāgium
tingere
vehiculum

Exercitium 18

1. Quid iussit L. Tarquinius in sēde rēgiā sedēns? ...
2. Cūr senātōrēs extemplō ad Tarquinium convēnērunt? ...
3. Quibus verbīs Tarquinius Serviō maledīxit? ...
4. Quōmodo Servium rēgnum occupāvisse dīxit? ...
5. Quis huic ōrātiōnī intervēnit? ...
6. Quid Tarquinius Serviō mīrantī respondit? ...
7. Inter tumultum in Cūriā factum quid fēcit Tarquinius? ...
8. Num rēx Servius salvus domum rediit? ...
9. Cūr admonitū Tulliae rēx necātus esse crēditur? ...
10. Cum Tullia domum redīret, cūr aurīga pavidus restitit? ...
11. Quod scelus foedum impiumque tum Tullia fēcisse nārrātur? ...
12. Quot annōs rēgnāvit Servius Tullius? ...
13. Cūr Ovidius coniugium Tulliae 'sceleris mercēdem' appellat? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 19

Adiectīva.

Quī cāsus (nōm/acc/gen/dat/abl)? uter numerus (sg/pl)? quod genus? (m/f/n)? quae dēclīnātiō? (1/2/3)?

Exemplum: bonam *acc sg f 1 < bonus.*

1. (v. 7) avītae ...
2. (v. 8) proximus ...
3. (v. 9) pūblica ...
4. (v. 11) cupidīs...
5. (v. 16) ōtiōsum ...
6. (v. 18) medium ...
7. (v. 19) necessāriam ...
8. (v. 20) ferōcī ...
9. (v. 31) compotem ...
10. (v. 33) paucīs ...
11. (v. 36) caelestēs ...
12. (v. 37) īnfernī ...
13. (v. 38) iniūstum ...
14. (v. 40) nostrum ...
15. (v. 47) pūrō, piō ...
16. (v. 49) māior ...
17. (v. 53) praesentibus ...
18. (v. 67) priōrum ...
19. (v. 68) omnem ...
20. (v. 69) veterum ...
21. (v. 71) novae ...
22. (v. 73) variā ...
23. (v. 76) ingentī ...
24. (v. 76) potēns ...
25. (v. 92) impiger ...
26. (v. 93) omnibus ...
27. (v. 95) magnī ...
28. (v. 107) humiliōrem ...
29. (v. 112) aptissima ...
30. (v. 114) fortī ...
31. (v. 115) cupidō ...
32. (v. 137) prīvātīs ...

Exercitium 20

1. arripere, ar________isse, ar________um esse — ar-ripiō -iunt
2. colere, ________isse, ________um esse
3. cōnflīgere, cōn________isse, cōn________um esse
4. cōnscīscere, cōn________isse, cōn________um esse
5. cōnsulere, cōn________isse, cōn________um esse
6. dēicere, dē________isse, dē________um esse — dē-icere -iunt
7. dēligere, dē________isse, dē________um esse
8. dēlinquere, dē________isse, dē________um esse
9. distribuere, dis________isse, dis________um esse
10. domāre, ________isse, ________um esse
11. expergīscī, ex________um esse
12. fungī, ________um esse
13. incurrere, in________isse
14. ingredī, in________um esse — in-gredī -iuntur
15. īnstīgāre, īn________isse, īn________um/īn________um esse
16. nūbere, ________isse, ________um esse
17. perpellere, per________isse, per________um esse
18. portendere, ________isse, ________um esse
19. retinēre, re________isse, re________um esse
20. sīdere, ________isse
21. sinere, ________isse, ________um esse
22. solēre, ________um esse
23. tingere, ________isse, ________um esse

Cap. XLV

Lēctiō I

datīvus finālis
+datīvus commodī

CAPITVLVM QVADRAGESIMVM QVINTVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–89

Exercitium 1

Exempla: Ariadna Thēseō auxiliō vēnit: fīlum eī dōnō dedit [= dōnāvit], quod eī salūtī fuit ('eī', *datīvus commodī, indicat cui aliquid* bonō *sit*).

1. Castor et Pollūx saepe Rōmān____ in proeliīs auxili____ vēnērunt.
2. Cum victōria Horāti____ honōr____ atque glōri____ esset, nex sorōris e____ crīmin____ fuit.
3. Rapīna virginum Sabīnārum iuven____ Rōmān____ magnō fuit gaudi____, at magnō dolōr____ fuit parent____, quibus fortūna fīliārum cord____ erat.
4. Iūnō est dea c____ coniugia cūr____ sunt [= quae coniugia cūrat].
5. Mettius: "Memor estō hās duās aciēs spectācul____ fore Etrūsc____. "
6. Lucumō ob dīvitiīs cīv____ invidi____ erat [= cīvēs Lucumōnī invidēbant].
7. Tarquinius postulābat ut quam prīmum comitia rēg____ creand____ fierent.
8. Servius cēnsum īnstituit, id quod r____ pūblic____ magn____ ūs____ [= ūtilissimum] erat et rēg____ magn____ honōr____.
9. Tarquinius Superbus Latīnīs dīxit 'moram suam hesternam salūt____ s____ atque ill____ fuisse.'
10. Turnus minās in rēgem iactāre ausus erat, ea rēs e____ crīmin____ fuit.
11. Mīnōtaurus odi____ erat Athēniēns____ [= Athēniēnsēs Mīnōtaurum ōderant], Daedalus i____ admīrātiōn____ erat [= Daedalum admīrābantur].
12. Dīdō Aenēae ēnsem mūner____ (= dōn____) dederat.

Exercitium 2

administrāre
auctōritās
collaudāre
contēmptus
crātis
dictitāre
difficulter
enimvērō
eōdem
exsilium
hospitium
iactāre
imminuere
īnsolēns
īnsōns
invehere in
invidia
invīsus
māchinārī
manifēstus
manipulus
minae
nūptum dare
paucitās
prōtrahere
quicquam

1. L. Tarquinius rēx Serviī fautōrēs aliōsque ________ [= quōs ōderat] interfēcit aut in ________ [< exsul] ēgit.
2. Servium sepelīrī vetuit, cum 'Rōmulum quoque īnsepultum periisse' ________ [= dīceret].
3. Patrum numerum ________ [= minuit], ut senātōrum ________ [< paucī] senātus ________ [= contemnendus] esset.
4. Senātum dē rē pūblicā nōn cōnsulēbat, sed suīs cōnsiliīs rem pūblicam ________ [= regēbat].
5. Cum Tarquinius Octāviō Mamiliō, prīncipī Latīnōrum, fīliam ________ dedisset, ________ [= potentia] eius magna erat inter Latīnōs.
6. Latīnī, cum iussū rēgis prīmā lūce ad concilium convēnissent nec rēx ipse adesset, īrātī in rēgem ________ sunt [= rēgī maledīxērunt].
7. Turnus Herdōnius, vir ________ [= audāx et superbus], "Haud mīrum est" inquit "eī 'Superbō' datum cognōmen: an ________ [= qui*d*quam] superbius est quam ēlūdere sīc omne nōmen Latīnum!"
8. Postrēmō paulō ante sōlis occāsum Tarquinius intervēnit – atque Latīnōs posterō diē ________ [= in eundem locum] convenīre iussit!
9. Turnus vērō, ________ [= īrā et odiō] commōtus, ________ [< minārī] in rēgem ________ [< iacere].
10. Itaque Tarquinius Turnō necem ________ est [= clam excōgitāvit].
11. Gladiīs multīs in ________ [< hospes] Turnī clam illātīs, rēx eum falsō accūsāvit 'necem sibi parāre.'
12. Cum gladiī abditī ________ [= prōferrentur], ________ [= profectō] rēs ________ [↔ dubia] visa est.
13. Itaque Turnus ________ [= quī nōn dēlīquerat] sine iūdiciō suppliciō novō affectus est: in aquam mersus ________ super iniectā.

14. ______________ [= laudātīs] Latīnīs, Tarquinius haud ______________ [↔ facile] iīs persuāsit ut foedus cum Rōmānīs renovārent.
15. Legiō cōnstat ex decem cohortibus, cohors ex tribus ______________.

Exercitium 3

1. Quod cognōmen L. Tarquiniō datum est? ...
2. Quid L. Tarquinius dictitābat quārē socerum sepelīrī vetāret? ...
3. Omnēsne rēgēs Rōmānī post mortem sepultī sunt? ...
4. Cūr L. Tarquinius Superbus sē cūstōdibus armātīs cīnxit? ...
5. Quōmodo cīvibus Rōmānīs terrōrem iniciēbat? ...
6. Quārē ille rēx senātōrum numerum minuit? ...
7. Num Tarquinius senātum dē rē pūblicā cōnsulēbat? ...
8. Quōmodo Latīnōs sibi conciliābat? ...
9. Cūr īrātī erant Latīnī ad concilium convocātī? ...
10. Quis ferōcissimē in absentem rēgem invectus est? ...
11. Quid Turnus Herdōnius Latīnōs hortātus est? ...
12. Quōmodo Tarquinius sē pūrgāvit quod tardē venīret? ...
13. Cūr Tarquinius Turnō necem māchinātus est? ...
14. Quid rēx Turnum falsō accūsāvit? ...
15. Quōmodo culpam Turnī dēmōnstrāre cōnātus est? ...
16. Quō suppliciō Turnus affectus est? ...
17. Foedere inter Rōmānōs et Latīnōs renovātō, uter populus superior erat? ...

Lēctiō secunda. versūs 90–167

Lēctiō II

Exercitium 4

genetīvus quālitātis

1. C. Octāviānus adulēscēns ūn______ et vīgintī ann______ Brūtum et Cassium vīcit.
2. Frātrēs geminī e______dem aetāt______ sunt.
3. Aqua Appia habet longitūdinem passuum ūndecim mīl______ centum nōnāgintā (ex eō suprā terram est opus arcuātum pass______ sexāgintā).
4. Trōiānī profugī classem vīgintī nāv______ aedificāvērunt.
5. In asȳlum Rōmulī cōnfūgērunt virī omn______ gener______.
6. Sabīnī aureās armillās magn______ ponder______ bracchiō laevō gerēbant.
7. Ecce ānulus aureus gemmātus; eius mod______ [= eius generis, tālis] ānulus magn______ preti______ est.
8. Magister: “Foedae sunt litterae tuae. H______ mod______ [= huius generis] litterae legere nōn possum.” Discipulus: “Ars scrībend______ difficilis est!”
9. Tullus Hostīlius fuit rēx ingeni______ bellicōs______.
10. Ūnā hōrā quadringent______ ann______ opus, quibus Alba steterat, funditus dēlētum est.
11. Servius Tullius iuvenis ēvāsit vērē indol______ rēgi______.
12. Cīvēs prīm______ class______ sunt quī cēnsum centum mīl______ habent.
13. Cīvēs īnfim______ ōrdin______ ‘prōlētāriī’ appellantur.
14. Serviō Tulliō erant duae fīliae, quārum altera ferōc______ anim______ erat, altera mīt______ ingeni______.
15. Tarquinius Superbus mōrem senātum dē rē publicā consulend______ solvit.
16. Nūntius Sextī dubi______ fid______ vidēbātur.
17. Plēbs indignābātur quod ad opera labōr______ māiōr______ trādūcēbantur.
18. *Tant______ mōl______ erat Rōmānam condere gentem.*

modus : genus; rēs eius modī = rēs eius generis, tālis rēs

aequāre
assentīre
assūmere
dēcutere
dēlīberāre
imperfectus
inambulāre
indignārī
obīre
operārius
papāver
pererrāre
praecipere
praedārī
prōmptus
prōtegere
prūdentia
rebellāre
saevitia
scīscitārī
talentum
tolerāre
trānsfugere
ultimum, ad u.
usquam

Exercitium 5

1. Arte bellandī L. Tarquinius superiōrēs rēgēs ______________ [< aequus].
2. Oppidō Volscōrum captō vēndendā praedā XL ______________ argentī fēcit.
3. Cum Gabiōs vī capere nōn posset, Sextum fīlium Gabiōs ______________ [= ad hostem fugere] iussit patris in sē ______________ [= saevus] querentem.
4. “Rēx” inquit Sextus Tarquinius “iam etiam līberīs suīs īnsidiās parat; ego quidem inter tēla patris ēlāpsus nihil ______________ [= ūllō locō] mihi tūtum crēdidī nisi apud hostēs L. Tarquiniī!”
5. Gabīnōs ōrāvit ut sē ā patris crūdēlitāte ______________ [= tuērentur].
6. Ā Gabīnīs bene exceptus, Sextus dīxit ‘dē aliīs rēbus sē iīs ______________ [= cum iīs cōnsentīre]’, sed eōs ad ______________ [= bellum renovandum] incitābat.
7. In eō bellō sibi ______________ māximam ______________ [= sē prūdentissimum esse affīrmāvit].
8. Prīmō Sextus cum ______________ [= parātissimīs] iuvenum ______________ [< praeda] ībat.
9. Ad ______________ [= postrēmō] dux bellī lēctus, pariter cum mīlitibus perīcula ______________ [= adībat] ac labōrēs ______________ [= patiēbātur].
10. Cum Sextus Gabiīs tam potēns esset quam pater eius Rōmae, nūntium ad patrem mīsit ______________ [= quaesītum] ‘quid sibi faciendum esset?’
11. Rēx nūntiō nihil respondit, sed ______________ [= cōgitāre] vidēbātur.
12. In hortō ______________ [= hūc illūc ambulāns] summa ______________ capita ______________.
13. Nūntius rē ______________ sē redīre putābat, sed Sextus intellēxit quid pater tacitus ______________: ‘prīmōrēs Gabīnōrum interficiendōs esse!’
14. Rōmae ______________ [< opus] ______________ [= indignum putābant] quod opera māximī labōris iīs facienda erant.
15. Aenēās omnia maria ______________ [= per omnia maria errābat].

Exercitium 6

1. Quālis dux bellī fuit Tarquinius Superbus? ...
2. Quod oppidum ex Volscīs cēpit? ...
3. Quantam pecūniam fēcit praedā vēndendā? ...
4. Num Tarquinius Gabiōs vī cēpit? ...
5. Quārē Sextus Tarquinius ad Gabīnōs trānsfūgit? ...
6. Quās fābulās Sextus Gabīnīs nārrāvit? ..
7. Quōmodo Sextus ā Gabīnīs exceptus est? ...
8. Quōmodo effēcit ut Gabīnīs dux bellī fieret? ...
9. Quid fēcit ut mīlitibus cārus esset? ...
10. Quārē Sextus Tarquinius nūntium Rōmam mīsit? ...
11. Cūr rēx huic nūntiō nihil respondit? ...
12. Quid fēcit rēx Tarquinius prō respōnsō? ...
13. Hōc audītō quid Sextus Tarquinius intellēxit? ...
14. Omnēsne prīmōrēs Gabīnī interēmptī sunt? ...
15. Cūr Gabiī sine dīmicātiōne Rōmānīs dēditī sunt? ...
16. Quod monumentum Tarquinius tum exstruere coepit? ...
17. Quid plēbs Rōmāna indignābātur? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 168–228

Lēctiō III

Exercitium 7

ablātīvus quālitātis

Exemplum: Solō vir summā sapientiā [= summae sapientiae, sapientissimus] fuit.

1. Praedōnēs tant____ audāci____ [= tam audācēs] erant ut portūs Italiae oppugnārent.
2. Rēx Sāturnus tant____ iūstiti____ fuisse dīcitur ut nēmō sub illō servīret.
3. Herculēs bovēs mīr____ speci____ sēcum in Latium ēgisse nārrātur.
4. Apud mīlitēs Sextus māxim____ cāritāt____ [= cārissimus] erat.
5. Tanaquīl populum iubet bon____ anim____ esse.
6. Graecī equum ligneum ingent____ magnitūdin____ fēcērunt.
7. Tullia, fīlia impia atque inhūmān____ crūdēlitāt____, carpentum per patris corpus ēgit!
8. Venus est dea mīrābil____ pulchritūdin____.

Exercitium 8

1. Cum anguis ex columnā ligneā ēlāpsus esset, id ______________ [< portendere] rēgis animum cūrīs ______________ [= timidīs] implēvit.
2. Itaque duōs fīliōs cum Brūtō Delphōs ad inclutum ______________ mīsit.
3. In eō ōrāculō fātum dīvīnitus praedīcitur ex īnfimō ______________.
4. Brūtus ______________ [< stultus] simulābat, nē rēgī timendus esset.
5. Eum comitem vel potius ______________ [< lūdere] Tarquiniī sēcum dūxērunt.
6. Respōnsō ōrāculī dē mātre ōsculandā audītō, Tarquiniī ______________ permīsērunt uter prior mātrī ōsculum daret.
7. Brūtus vērō respōnsum nōn ad mātrem hūmānam, sed ______________ [= ad aliam rem] spectāre ratus, terram ōsculō tetigit.
8. Tarquinius Rutulīs, gentī ______________ [= valdē potentī], bellum indīxit.
9. Ita rēx ______________ [= dīves fierī] cupiēbat, nam aerārium ______________ [< magnificus] pūblicōrum operum exhaustum erat.
10. Simul praedā animōs cīvium ______________ [= mītigāre] volēbat.
11. Cum Ardeam nēquīquam vī adortus esset, urbem ______________ [< ob + sedēre] coepit.
12. In statīvīs rēgiī iuvenēs convīviīs et lūdīs ______________ [< iuvenis] ōtium ______________ [= cōnsūmēbant].
13. Dum cēnant apud Sextum et vīnō ______________ [= calidī factī erant], dē uxōribus ______________ facta est [= uxōrēs memorātae sunt].
14. 'Suam' quisque '______________ [= pudīcissimam] esse' dīxit.
15. Certāmine ortō Tarquinius Collātīnus, quī aderat, 'suam Lucrētiam cēterīs ______________ [= meliōrem esse]' dīxit.
16. "Quīn, sī vigor ______________ [= iuventūtī] inest, cōnscendimus equōs ______________que [= īnspicimusque] praesentēs nostrārum ingenia?"
17. Iuvenēs citātīs equīs Rōmam ______________ [= āvehuntur quasi volantēs].
18. Ibi nurūs rēgis in convīviō luxūque cum ______________ [< aequus] vīdērunt.
19. Nocte ______________ [= tardā] Collātiam vēnērunt, ubi Lucrētiam dēditam lānae inter ancillās sedentem invēnērunt.
20. Ergō praemium certāminis dē ______________ [< castus] uxōrum ______________ [= apud] Lucrētiam fuit.
21. Ibi Sextum Tarquinium cēpit mala ______________ [= cupīdō] Lucrētiae ______________ [= violandae].
22. In rēgnō Tarquiniī Superbī senātus populusque Rōmānus ______________ imperiī [= sine imperiō] erat.

aequālis
aliō *adv*
ānxius
āvolāre
castitās
castus
dītāre
expers
incalēscere
invīsere
iuvenālis
iuventa
lēnīre
libīdō
lūdibrium
magnificentia
mentiō
obsidēre
ōrāculum
penes
portentum
praepotēns
praestāre
sērus
sors
specus
stultitia
stuprāre
terere

Exercitium 9

1. Quod portentum in rēgiā vīsum est? ...
2. Hōc portentō territus quid rēx fēcit? ...
3. Quis fīliīs rēgis comes datus est? ...
4. Nōmen 'Brūtus' quid significat? ...
5. Quid ēgit Brūtus cum frātrem suum ā rēge interfectum cognōvisset? ...
6. Quid iuvenēs rēgiī ex ōrāculō scīscitātī sunt? ...
7. Quod respōnsum iīs redditum est? ...
8. Quid Brūtus fēcit cum respōnsum ōrāculī audīvisset? ...
9. Quārē Tarquinius Rutulīs bellum fēcit? ...
10. Quamobrem exhaustum erat aerārium? ...
11. Cūr necesse fuit Ardeam obsidēre? ...
12. Quōmodo iuvenēs rēgiī in statīvīs tempus terēbant? ...
13. Quod certāmen inter iuvenēs pōtantēs ortum est? ...
14. Quōmodo iuvenēs uxōrēs suās experīrī cōnstituērunt? ...
15. Rōmae quid agentēs nurūs rēgiās invēnērunt? ...
16. Num Lucrētia in convīviō inventa est? ...
17. Quae libīdō ibi Sextum Tarquinium cēpit? ...

Lēctiō IV

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 229–287

Exercitium 10

abl abs cum nōmine (subst/adi)

1. Multī Trōiānī duc____ Aenē____ ē patriā profectī sunt.
2. Ascani____ puer____ Lāvīnia rēgnāvit.
3. Rōmul____ rēg____ numerus cīvium Rōmānōrum duplicātus est.
4. Tarquinius Superbus nōn auctōr______ patr______ rēgnāvit.
5. Brūtus d_____ test_____ iūrāvit 'sē rēgem exāctūrum esse.'
6. T. Mānli____ cōnsul____ post prīmum bellum Pūnicum Iānus clausus est
7. Geminīs expositīs, servī rēgis ūd____ gen____ rediērunt.
8. Cum Sabīnīs prīmō dubi____ victōri____, magn____ utrimque caed____ pugnātum est.
9. Servius: "Quā tū audāciā, m____ vīv____, ausus es in sēde cōnsīdere meā?"
10. Sextus dict____ fact____que omn____ ad fallendum apt____ Gabīnōs sibi conciliāvit, īnsci____ multitūdin____ quid agerētur.
11. Nūntius Sextī, ut r____ imperfect____, Gabiōs rediit.
12. Sextus Tarquinius, īnsci____ Collātīn____, Collātiam vēnit.
13. Patr____ et vir____ praesent____ Lucrētia cultrum in corde dēfīxit.

Exercitium 11

adulter
adulterium
dēdecus
dēlictum
dextera
exsequī
extrahere
fīdēlis
hospitālis
impudīcus
incidere
inclīnāre
iugulāre

1. Posteā, cum Sex. Tarquinius Collātiae benignē exceptus esset, noctū ex ______________ [< hospes] cubiculō ad dormientem Lucrētiam penetrāvit.
2. Strictō gladiō mulierī ______________ [= castae] mortem minātus est, sed illa nec minīs nec precibus ā castitāte ______________ [= vertī] potuit.
3. Tum Sex. Tarquinius ad metum addit ______________ [↔ decus]:
4. "Tēcum mortuā" inquit "______________ [= trucīdātum] servum nūdum pōnam, ut in sordidō ______________ [↔ coniugiō] necāta dīcāris!"
5. Tantō terrōre perterrita mulier ______________ [= fīrma, cōnstāns] postrēmō vī victa est.
6. Tarquiniō profectō, Lucrētia maesta nūntium ad patrem et ad virum mīsit 'ut cum singulīs ______________ [= fīdīs] amīcīs venīrent: opus esse ______________ [= properātō], rem atrōcem ______________ [= accidisse].'
7. Adventū virī et patris lacrimae ______________ [= ortae] sunt.

8. Virō quaerentī "__________ [= satisne] salvē?" respondit "Minimē! Quid enim salvī est mulierī āmissā __________ [= castitāte]?"
9. Virōs hortāta est ut __________ [= dextrās] fidemque darent 'haud impūne fore __________ [> adulterium]!'
10. Virī mulierem miseram cōnsōlātī sunt, cum __________ [= culpam] ā coāctā in auctōrem __________ [< dēlinquere] āverterent.
11. "Mēns __________ [= dēlinquit]" inquiunt, "nōn corpus, et unde cōnsilium āfuit, inde culpa abest."
12. Lucrētia: "Ego mē etsī __________ [< peccāre] absolvō, suppliciō nōn līberō; nec ūlla deinde __________ [↔ pudīca] Lucrētiae exemplō vīvet!"
13. Cultrum in corde dēfīxit __________que in vulnus moribunda cecidit.
14. Cēterīs conclāmantibus, Brūtus cultrum cruōre __________ [= cruentum] ē vulnere __________ prae sē tenuit.
15. Brūtus per sanguinem Lucrētiae __________ [= dīs testibus affīrmāvit] 'sē L. Tarquinium cum coniuge et līberīs vī __________ [= persecūtūrum] esse nec quemquam rēgnāre Rōmae passūrum!'
16. Mala libīdō quae pudīcitiam mulieris vī et terrōre vincit vix __________ [*f* < victor] dīcī potest.
17. Morbus __________ est quī __________ [= mortem] fert.

iūrāre
mānāre
mātūrāre
noxa
oborīrī
obstinātus
peccat
peccātum
pestifer
pestis
prōlābī
pudīcitia
pudīcus
satin'
victrīx

Exercitium 12

1. Quārē Sextus Tarquinius Collātiam revertit? ...
2. Quō ille post cēnam dēductus est? ...
3. Cēterīs dormientibus quid ēgit Sex. Tarquinius? ...
4. Quō terrōre Lucrētiae minātus est? ...
5. Sex. Tarquiniō profectō quōs Lucrētia advocāvit? ...
6. Quem Collātīnus sēcum dūxit? ...
7. Quōmodo virī Lucrētiam cōnsōlābantur? ...
8. Quid Lucrētia sub veste abditum habēbat? ...
9. Quid tum fēcit mulier violāta? ...
10. Quid iūrāvit Brūtus cultrum Lucrētiae prae sē tenēns? ...

Lēctiō quīnta: versūs 288–343

Lēctiō V

Exercitium 13

passīvum impersōnāle

Exemplum: Ā nostrīs fortissimē pugnāt<u>um est</u> [= nostrī f. pugnāvērunt].

1. Apud aedēs Priamī ācerrimē pugnā________ [= ācerrima pugna erat].
2. Cum Sabīnīs prīmō dubiā victōriā pugnāt________ ________.
3. Bellō Latīnō nusquam dē ūniversā rē dīmicāt________ ________, sed Tarquinius singula oppida occupandō omne nōmen Latīnum domuit.
4. Latīnī cum Rōmānīs fānum Diānae fēcērunt; ea erat cōnfessiō caput rērum Rōmam esse, dē quō totiēs armīs certāt________ ________ [= certāmen fuerat].
5. Iuvenēs Delphōs profectī sunt. Quō postquam vent________ ________ [= vēnērunt], ōrāculum petīvērunt.
6. Redit________ ________ [= rediērunt] inde Rōmam.
7. Ex omnibus locīs urbis in forum curr________ [= hominēs currunt]; quō simul ac vent________ ________ [= vēnērunt], praecō populum ad Brūtum advocāvit
8. Rēgnāt________ ________ [= rēgnāvērunt rēgēs] Rōmae annōs CCXLIV.
9. Nunc ________ bibend________! Dormiend________ nōn ________!

abrogāre
bellātor
castīgāre
centuriātus
comprimere
conciēre
exigere
exsecrārī
iners
magistrātus
miseria
mōtus
opifex
orbitās
praefectus
quācumque
rapīna
simultās
stuprum
tribūnus Celerum
ultrō
voluntārius

Exercitium 14

1. Corpore Lucrētiae in forum dēlātō hominēs ad lacrimās et querēllās ______________ [= concitantur] .
2. Brūtus lacrimās atque ______________ [= sēgnēs] querēllās ______________ [= reprehendit] suāsitque ut iuvenēs cum armīs ______________ [↔ coāctī] adessent.
3. Armāta multitūdō pavōrem fēcit ______________ [= ubicumque] prōcēdēbat.
4. Rōmae praecō populum advocāvit ad ______________ Celerum (nam in eō ______________ [= officiō pūblicō] Brūtus erat).
5. In forō Rōmānō Brūtus ōrātiōnem habuit dē ______________ [> stuprāre] Lucrētiae īnfandō, dē ______________ [< orbus] Sp. Lucrētiī itemque dē ______________ [< miser] et labōribus plēbis.
6. "Rōmānī hominēs" inquit "______________ [= operāriī] prō ______________ [< bellāre] factī sunt!"
7. Hāc ōrātiōne Brūtus populum perpulit ut imperium rēgī ______________ [= adimeret].
8. Cum iuvenibus armātīs quī ______________ [= suā sponte] nōmina dabant Brūtus Ardeam profectus est, Lucrētiō ______________ [< praeficere] Rōmae relictō.
9. Intereā Tullia domō profūgit dum omnēs eam ______________ [= eī poenās deōrum optant].
10. Rēx Rōmam perrēxit, ut ______________ [< movēre] ______________ [< con- + premere], sed ille cum līberīs suīs Rōmā ______________ est.
11. Sex. Tarquinius ā Gabīnīs interfectus est ob ______________ [↔ amīcitiam] quam sibi caedibus et ______________ [< rapere] concīverat.
12. Deinde duo cōnsulēs comitiīs ______________ [< centuria] creātī sunt.

Exercitium 15

1. Quō corpus Lucrētiae dēlātum est? ...
2. Hāc rē atrōcī concitātī quid hominēs querēbantur? ...
3. Brūtōne placēbant lacrimae et querēllae hominum ? ...
4. Quid Brūtus castīgātor lacrimārum effēcit? ...
5. Quō Brūtus cum armātā multitūdine profectus est? ...
6. Quālem ōrātiōnem Brūtus habuit in forō Rōmānō? ...
7. Quae facinora nefanda memorāvit? ...
8. Quid dīxit dē miseriīs et labōribus plēbis? ...
9. Quōs deōs invocāvit? ...
10. Quid fēcit populus Rōmānus hāc ōrātiōne incēnsus? ...
11. Tulliane Rōmae mānsit inter hunc tumultum? ...
12. Quārē Brūtus Rōmā Ardeam in castra profectus est? ...
13. Quis eōdem ferē tempore Ardeā Rōmam vēnit? ...
14. Quōmodo Brūtus cāvit nē rēgī obvius fieret? ...
15. Quōmodo Tarquinius Rōmae acceptus est? ...
16. Quid līberīs rēgis factum est? ...
17. Cūr Sex. Tarquinius ā Gabīnīs interfectus est? ...
18. Quot annōs Rōmae rēgnātum est? ...
19. Quī prīmī cōnsulēs creātī sunt? ...

Lēctiō sexta: versūs 344–413

Lēctiō VI

Exercitium 16

1. Sōle occidente Sextus Tarquinius portā ______________ [= aere opertā] Collātiam ingressus est et domum Lucrētiae petīvit.
2. Lucrētia īnscia ______________ parābat hostī suō: tantum animō ______________ [< errāre] erat!
3. Noctū Sextus Tarquinius surgit et in thalamum Lucrētiae, ______________ [< nūbere] ______________ [= castae], venit.
4. Lucrētia ______________ [= pavida est] ut parva agna ______________ [= prehēnsa] cum iacet sub lupō ______________ [= ad necem parātō].
5. Effugere nōn potest, nam pectora ______________ [= manibus] ______________ [= premuntur].
6. Lucrētia violāta coniugem et patrem ______________ [= senem] advocat.
7. Ut eam lūgentem vident, "Quae causa est lūctūs?" inquiunt, "cui ______________ [= fūnus] parās?"
8. *Illa diū* ______________ [= tacet] ______________ *que* [< pudēre] *cēlat amictū ōra, fluunt lacrimae mōre* ______________ *aquae* [= ut aqua semper fluēns].
9. Lucrētia, ter frūstrā loquī cōnāta, tandem dēdecus suum ______________ ausa est, dum ______________ [< mātrōna] genae ērubēscunt.
10. Pater et coniūnx eī coāctae ______________ dant [= ignōscunt], sed illa pectus suum cultrō trānsfīgit!
11. Dum vir paterque commūne ______________ [= iactūram] gemunt, Brūtus cultrum ______________ [< genus] sanguine ______________ tenēns iūrāvit 'sē Tarquinium cum scelerātā coniuge et ______________ [= stirpe] Rōmā exāctūrum esse!'
12. Lucrētia ______________ [= nec vīva nec mortua] comā ______________ haec verba ______________ [↔ pavida] probāre vīsa est.
13. In forō Brūtus vulnus Lucrētiae ______________ [= vacuum] patefēcit et rēgis facta nefanda referēns populum concitāvit.
14. Brūtus et Collātīnus, virī ______________ [< honōs], cōnsulēs creātī sunt iīsque ______________ [< annus] imperium datum est.

aerātus
annuus
concutere
damnum
dēprehendere
ēloquī
epulae
error
exsequiae
generōsus
grandaevus
honestus
impavidus
inānis
īnfēstus
mātrōnālis
nūpta
palma
pavēre
perennis
prōlēs
pudibundus
pudīcus
reticēre
sēmianimis
stīllāre
urgēre
veniam dare

Exercitium 17

1. Quō Sextus Tarquinius sōle occidente vēnit? ...
2. Quōmodo ille domī Collātīnī exceptus est? ...
3. Cūr hospes Collātīnī 'hostis' vocātur? ...
4. Num Sextus Tarquinius suspectus fuit Lucrētiae? ...
5. Quārē noctū ē lectō surrēxit Tarquinius atque ēnsem strīnxit? ...
6. Quō fīlius rēgis penetrāvit? ...
7. Quid lectō Lucrētiae incumbēns dīxit? ...
8. Cūr Lucrētia neque clāmāvit neque repugnāvit neque effūgit? ...
9. Num Sextus Tarquinius eam precibus aut praemiīs movēre potuit? ...
10. Quid tum Tarquinius sē factūrum esse dīxit? ...
11. Quō metū perterrita tandem succubuit mulier? ...
12. Quālem pater et marītus fīliam et uxōrem suam invēnērunt? ...
13. Quid interrogāvērunt cum eam ita lūgentem vidērent? ...
14. Cūr Lucrētia prīmō nihil respondit? ...
15. Num vir et pater mulierem violātam accūsāvērunt? ...
16. Num Lucrētia ipsa sibi veniam dedit? ...
17. Cum Lucrētia sē interfēcisset, quid fēcit Brūtus? ...
18. Quōmodo Brūtus populum Rōmānum concitāvit? ...
19. Cūr ille diēs rēgnō suprēmus fuit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

adi -us (-r)-a -um
adv -ē (-ō, -im)
adi -is -e (-r -ris -re, -x, -ns)
adv -iter (-nter, -e)
adi (comp) -ior -ius
adv -ius
numerus quīnque...
adv -iēs (×)

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 18

Datur adiectīvum (m.). Dā adverbium: -ē/-ō/-iter/-ter/-e/-im/-ius/-iēs.

1. superbus, *adv* superb______.
2. iūstus, *adv* iūst______.
3. levis, *adv* lev______.
4. celer, *adv* celer______.
5. pulcher, *adv* pulchr______.
6. ācer, *adv* ācr______.
7. subitus, *adv* subit______.
8. benignus, *adv* benign______.
9. cōmis, *adv* cōm______.
10. falsus, *adv* fals______.
11. pār, *adv* par______.
12. sapiēns, *adv* sapien______.
13. pūblicus, *adv* pūblic______.
14. prīvātus, *adv* prīvāt______.
15. postrēmus, *adv* postrēm______.
16. ferōx, *adv* ferōc______.
17. libēns, *adv* liben______.
18. facilis, *adv* facil______.
19. difficilis, *adv* difficul______.
20. gravior, *adv* grav______.
21. fortissimus, *adv* fortissim______.
22. melior, *adv* mel______.
23. prior, *adv* pr______.
24. malus, *adv* mal______.
25. bonus, *adv* ______.
26. quīnque, *adv* quīnqu______ (5×).
27. sex, *adv* sex______ (6×).
28. decem, *adv* dec______ (10×).

con-cutiō -iunt
dē-cutiō -iunt

Exercitium 19

1. conciēre, con______isse, con______um esse
2. concutere, con______isse, con______um esse
3. dēcutere, dē______isse, dē______um esse
4. dēprēndere, dē______isse, dē______um esse
5. ērubēscere, ē______isse
6. exigere, ex______isse, ex______um esse
7. favēre, ______isse
8. incalēscere, in______isse
9. obsidēre, ob______isse, ob______um esse
10. opprimere, op______isse, op______um esse
11. praestāre, prae______isse
12. prōlābī, prō______um esse

Cap. XLVI

Lēctiō I

coercēre
collēga
commovēre
cōnsenēscere
cōnsulāris
cōnsulātus
contendere
damnāre
decemvirī
dēprecātiō
dictātor
dictātūra
dītissimus

CAPITVLVM QVADRAGESIMVM SEXTVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–123

Exercitium 1

1. Annō ______________ quadrāgēsimō quīntō [CCXLV] ab urbe conditā prō ūnō rēge duo cōnsulēs creātī sunt, ut alter alterum ______________.
2. Senātuī ______________ ut annuum imperium habērent, nē ______________ [< diūturnus] imperiī eōs īnsolentēs ______________ [= faceret].
3. Cōnsulēs sciēbant sē post annum ______________ [= sine magistrātū] fore.
4. Prīmī cōnsulēs fuērunt Brūtus et Collātīnus, sed Collātīnus coāctus est ex urbe migrāre cum omnī ______________ suō [= bonīs patris].
5. Brūtus P. Valerium Pūblicolam ______________ sibi fēcit.
6. Tarquinius bellum Rōmānīs ______________ [= mōvit], ut in rēgnum ______________ [= rūrsus īnstituerētur].
7. In prīmō proeliō Brūtus cōnsul et Arrūns, Tarquiniī fīlius, ______________ sē [= alter alterum] occīdērunt.
8. Tarquinius victus Tūsculum sē contulit ibique ______________ [< senex].

9. Cum gener Tarquiniī bellum parāret, ut clādem socerī ______________ [= ulcīscerētur], ______________ Rōmae factus est T. Lārcius.
10. ______________ [< dictātor] dignitās māior est quam ______________ [< cōnsul].
11. ______________ equitum dictātōrī ______________ [= oboedit].
12. xvi annō post rēgēs exāctōs plēbs Rōmāna, sēditiōne factā, ______________ plēbis sibi creāvit, quī plēbēiōs ā patriciīs dēfenderent.
13. Cn. Mārcius, Rōmā expulsus, ad Volscōs ______________ [= properāvit] et exercitum adversus Rōmam dūxit ūsque ad quīntum ______________.
14. Lēgātōs pācem petentēs ______________ [= dīmīsit], sed mātris et uxōris flētū et ______________ [< dēprecārī] superātus exercitum remōvit.
15. Ex magnā familiā Fabiā ūnus ______________ [< omnis] ex proeliō superfuit.
16. L. Cincinnātus, quī agrum vi ______________ possidēbat, arāns dictātor factus est; ______________ dētersō togam ______________ accēpit.
17. Annō ______________ alterō [cccii] ab urbe conditā prō cōnsulibus ______________ creātī sunt, quī lēgēs scrīberent.
18. Annō post decemvir, quī virginem nōbilem violāre voluit, ______________ [= condemnātus] est, et imperium ______________ [< cōnsul] restitūtum.
19. Annō cccxv ab urbe conditā Fidēnae et Vēiī rebellāvērunt, sed ambae cīvitātēs victae sunt atque Fidēnae captae et ______________ [= dēlētae].
20. Camillus Vēiōs cēpit, urbem Italiae ______________ [= dīvitissimam].
21. Gallī, cum Capitōlium obsidērent et Rōmānī fame ______________, aurō acceptō ______________ [↔ prōgressī] sunt.
22. Posteā Camillus Gallīs ______________ eōsque bis vīcit.

diūturnitās
ducentēsimus
excīdere
invicem
iūgerum
labōrāre
magister equitum
mīliārium
obsequī
occupāre
omnīnō
patrimōnium
placēre
praetextus
prīvātus
reddere
regredī
repudiāre
restituere
sūdor
supervenīre
trecentēsimus
tribūnus plēbis
vindicāre

Exercitium 2

nē (= ut nē) + *coni*

1. Rōmulus asȳlum aperuit, ______ vāna urbis magnitūdō es______.
2. Sabīnī Tarpēiam necāvērunt, ______ quis impūne patriam suam prōd______.
3. Numa, ______ rēge absente sacra negleg______, sacerdōtēs fēcit.
4. Iāniculum urbī adiectum est, ______ quandō ea arx hostium es______.
5. Rēx, ______ ipse rem tam trīstem iūdicā____, duumvirōs creāvit.
6. Cum rēx pergeret Rōmam, flexit viam Brūtus, ______ obvius fi______.
7. Pater Verginiam occīdit, ______ stuprum ā decemvirō sustinē______.
8. Gallī aurum accēpērunt, ______ Capitōlium obsidē______.
9. Placuit ______ cōnsulēs longius quam annuum imperium habē______, ______ per diūturnitātem potestātis īnsolentiōrēs redd______.
10. Horātius pater cīvēs ōrābat '______ sē orbum līberīs fac______!'
11. Tanaquīl Servium ōrat '______ inultam mortem socerī esse sin______!'

Exercitium 3

1. Quārē prō ūnō rēge perpetuō duo cōnsulēs annuī creātī sunt? ...
2. Cūr L. Tarquiniō Collātīnō cōnsulātus abrogātus est? ...
3. Quis prīmum novīs cōnsulibus bellum intulit? ...
4. Uter cōnsul in eō bellō occīsus est? ...
5. Cūr prīmus annus quīnque cōnsulēs habuit? ..
6. Quō Tarquinius Superbus victus sē contulit? ...
7. Quae dignitās māior est quam cōnsulātus? ...
8. Quōs plēbs, sēditiōne factā, dēfēnsōrēs sibi creāvit? ...
9. Quis Rōmānus exercitum adversus patriam suam dūxit? ...
10. Quōmodo L. Quīnctius Cincinnātus dictātor factus est? ...
11. Annō cccii quī prō cōnsulibus creātī sunt ad lēgēs scrībendās? ...
12. Cūr decemvirīs potestās sublāta est? ...

13. Cūr Camillō, cum Vēiōs et Faleriōs cēpisset, commōta est invidia? ...
14. Quī hostēs urbem Rōmam praeter Capitōlium occupāvērunt? ...
15. Cūr Camillus tertium triumphāvit et 'alter Rōmulus' vocātus est? ...

Lēctiō II

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 124–214

amplius
cēnsor
corvus
honor
iugum
lēgātus
meritum
perdomāre
persevērāre
praesūmere
prōvocāre
quadriennium
sexāgēsimus
singulāris
sternere
subigere
tīrō
torquis
tribūnus mīlitāris
tribūnus mīlitum
triennium
unguis

Exercitium 4

1. Annō trecentēsimō ______________ quīntō [CCCLXV] ab urbe conditā prō duōbus cōnsulibus creātī sunt ______________ mīlitārēs cōnsulārī potestāte.
2. Nec diū ______________ [= mānsērunt] tribūnī mīlitārēs, et ______________ [= IV annōs] nūlla potestās in urbe fuit.
3. Tribūnī mīlitārēs iterum potestātem ______________ [= prae aliīs sūmpsērunt] et ______________ [= trēs annōs] persevērāvērunt.
4. Camillō mortuō māximus ______________ [= honōs] dēlātus est.
5. T. Mānlius 'Torquātus' vocātus est quod in ______________ [< singulī] certāmine Gallum occīdit et ______________ eius aureum collō suō imposuit.
6. ______________ [= novīs mīlitibus] lēctīs X legiōnēs factae sunt, id est ______________ [= plūs (quam)] sexāgintā mīlia mīlitum.
7. L. Fūrius 'Corvīnus' dictus est quod ______________ eum in pugnā adversus Gallum adiūvit ālīs et ______________ acūtīs Gallī oculōs verberāns.
8. Itaque Fūrius Gallum, quī eum ad pugnam ______________, occīdit et ob hoc ______________ [< merēre] adulēscēns cōnsul factus est.
9. Latīnī, quī ā Rōmānīs ______________ [= sub imperium coāctī] erant, rebellāvērunt, sed superātī sunt et ______________ [= funditus domitī].
10. T. Veturiō Sp. Postumiō cōnsulibus Samnītēs Rōmānōs vīcērunt et sub ______________ mīsērunt, sed ipsī posteā ā L. Papīriō cōnsule victī sunt.
11. Eō tempore Ap. Claudius ______________ [< cēnsēre] aquam Appiam indūxit et viam Appiam ______________.
12. Singulīs legiōnibus sēnī ______________ mīlitum praefectī sunt.
13. ______________ est praefectus mīlitum quī imperātōrem adiuvat.

Exercitium 5

1. Quōmodo dignitātēs mūtātae sunt annō CCCLXV a. u. c.? ...
2. Quot cīvitātēs Camillus eō annō occupāvit et quot triumphōs ēgit? ...
3. Cūr T. Mānlius sibi et posterīs suīs cognōmen Torquātī accēpit? ...
4. Tīrōnibus lēctīs quot legiōnēs Rōmānae factae sunt? ...
5. Quōmodo M. Valerius Gallum prōvocantem vīcit? ...
6. Quod cognōmen eī datum est? ...
7. Quam urbem Alexander condidit eō annō quō Latīnī dēvictī sunt? ...
8. Cūr Q. Fabius Māximus ā dictātōre capitis damnātus est? ...
9. Quō dēdecore Samnītēs excercitum Rōmānum victum affēcērunt? ...
10. Ā quō via Appia strāta est? ...
11. Quis Q. Fabiō Māximō lēgātus datus est? ...
12. Quī cōnsulēs Samnītēs dēvīcērunt? ...
13. Quot annōs bellum cum Samnītibus gestum est? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 215–305

Lēctiō III

Exercitium 6

1. Urbs Rōma condita est ante di____ ūndecim______ kalend____ Māi____ (a. d. XI kal. Māi.) annō septingent__________ quīnquāg__________ terti____ (DCCLIII) ante Chrīstum nātum (a. C. n.).
2. Annō ducent__________ quadrāg__________ quīnt____ (CCXLV) ab urbe conditā (a. u. c.) sīve annō quīngent________ nōn____ (DIX) ante Chrīstum nātum (a. C. n.) rēgēs Rōmā exāctī sunt.
3. __________ __________ (XVI) annō post rēgēs exāctōs tribūnī plēbis creātī sunt.
4. Annō a. u. c. trecent__________ sexāg__________ quārt____ (CCCLXIV) Rōma ā Gallīs capta est.
5. L. Genūci____ Q. Servīli____ cōnsul________ mortuus est Camillus.
6. T. Veturi____ Sp. Postumi____ cōnsul________, annō quadringent________ __________ __________ (CCCCXXXIII) a. u. c., exercitus Rōmānus apud Caudium victus sub iugum missus est.
7. Ap. Claudi____ M. Fulvi____ cōnsul________, annō a. u. c. ______________ ______________ (CCCCXC), bellum prīmum contrā Poenōs susceptum est.
8. Poenī classe dēvictī sunt ante di____ quārt____ īd____ Mārti____ (a. d. IV īd. Mārt.) annō ______________ __________ __________ (DXIII) a. u. c., Q. Lutāti____ A. Mānli____ cōnsul________.
9. C. Iūlius Caesar interfectus est īd________ Mārti____ annō ____________ __________ (XLIV) a. C. n., id est annō a. u. c. septingent__________ decim____ (DCCX).
10. M. Tullius Cicerō nātus est ante __________ __________ nōn____ Iānuāri____ (a. d. III nōn. Iān.) annō sescent__________ duodēquīnquāg__________ (DCXLVIII) a. u. c. sīve cent________ sext____ (CVI) a. C. n.

quō annō?
annō -(ēsim)ō
ab urbe conditā: a. u. c.
(post rēgēs exāctōs)
ante Chrīstum nātum: a. C. n.
post Chrīstum nātum: p. C. n.
-ō -ō cōnsulibus (*abl abs*)

quō diē?
kal./nōn./īd. Iān.–Dec. = kalendīs/nōnīs/īdibus Iānuāriīs–Decembribus
a. d. III–XIX/prīdiē kal./nōn./īd. Iān.–Dec. = ante diem III–XIX/prīdiē kalendās/nōnās/īdūs Iānuāriās–Decembrēs

Exercitium 7

1. Pyrrhus fuit prīmus hostis Rōmānōrum ________________ [< trāns mare].
2. Prīmō proeliō Pyrrhus vīcit auxiliō ________________, nam eās bēstiās ________________ [= ignōtās] Rōmānī expāvērunt.
3. Quam ob causam Pyrrhō victōria ________________ [= data est].
4. Pyrrhus captīvōs Rōmānōs ________________ [< honōs] ______________ atque eōs sine pretiō Rōmam remīsit.
5. Senātus captīvōs Rōmānōs quī redditī erant ________________ [= indignōs] habērī iussit.
6. Pyrrhus, cum Fabricium pauperem esse ________________ [= cognōvisset], magnīs prōmissīs eum ________________ [= incitāvit], ut ad sē trānsīret.
7. Pyrrhus lēgātum mīsit quī pācem ______________ condiciōnibus peteret, sed rēgī ________________ [= renūntiātum] est, ut ex Italiā recēderet.
8. Medicus Pyrrhī Fabriciō prōmīsit 'sē rēgem ______________ necātūrum esse, sī Fabricius sibi praemium dedisset', sed Fabricius eum vīnctum remīsit.
9. Hoc admīrātus Pyrrhus dīxit 'illum Fabricium difficilius ab ______________ [< honestus] quam sōl ā cursū suō āvertī posse!'
10. Lēgātīs Rōmam missīs Ptolomaeus amīcitiam quam petīverat ____________ [= adeptus est].
11. Annō ______________ ______________ septimō [CCCCLXXVII] a. u. c. cēnsus habitus est.
12. Mīlitēs Rōmānī elephantōs ______________ [= elephantīs territī sunt].

adversus
aequus
comperīre
contingere
elephantus
expavēscere
explōrātor
honestās
honōrificus
incognitus
īnfāmis
obtinēre
quadringentēsimus
remandāre
septuāgēsimus
sollicitāre
tractāre
trānsmarīnus
trux
venēnum

13. Mīles Rōmānus ______________ [= ferōcī] vultū adversus hostem prōcēdit.
14. Mīles fortis occīsus ______________ vulnere iacet.
15. ______________ est mīles quī hostium mōtūs explōrat.

Exercitium 8

1. Cūr Rōmānī Tarentīnīs bellum indīxērunt? ...
2. Ā quō Tarentīnī auxilium petīvērunt contrā Rōmānōs? ...
3. Quibus bēstiīs Pyrrhus ūsus est in proeliō? ...
4. Quōmodo Pyrrhus captīvōs Rōmānōs tractāvit? ...
5. Quam prope Rōmam perrēxit Pyrrhus? ...
6. Quārē lēgātī ad Pyrrhum missī sunt? ...
7. Quid rēx Fabriciō lēgātō prōmīsit, sī ad sē trānsiisset? ...
8. Quārē Pyrrhus Cineam lēgātum Rōmam mīsit? ...
9. Quid Cineās reversus Pyrrhō nārrāvit dē Rōmānīs? ...
10. Quid medicus Pyrrhī Fabriciō prōmīsit? ...
11. Quid Fabricius illī medicō fēcit? ...
12. Num Pyrrhus Rōmānōs contemnēbat? ...
13. Quis Pyrrhum dēvīcit et dē eō triumphāvit? ...
14. Quō fugātus est Pyrrhus? ...
15. Unde lēgātī annō a. u. c. CCCCLXXXI Rōmam vēnērunt? ...
16. P. Semprōniō Ap. Claudiō cōnsulibus quās cīvitātēs Rōmānī condidērunt? ...

Lēctiō IV

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 306–477

Exercitium 9

praenōmina

Praenōmina Rōmāna

Exemplum: C. Iūlius Caesar = Gāius Iūlius Caesar.

1. A. = ...
2. Ap. = ...
3. C. = ...
4. Cn. = ...
5. D. = ...
6. K. = ...
7. L. = ...
8. M. = ...
9. M'. = ...
10. P. = ...
11. Q. = ...
12. Sex. = ...
13. Ser. = ...
14. Sp. = ...
15. T. = ...
16. Ti(b). = ...

Exercitium 10

calamitās
castellum
complexus
conicere
contingere
dēcipere
dēmergere
fidēs, in fidem accipere
fiscus
grandis
historicus
īnfīnītum
īnfringere
ingredī
īnsignis
modius

1. Quīntō annō bellī Pūnicī, parātīs nāvibus ______________ [= cum rōstrīs], cōnsul C. Duīlius proeliō ______________ [< nāvis] Carthāginiēnsēs vīcit.
2. Alter cōnsul ā Carthāginiēnsibus fraude ______________ est et captus.
3. Classis Carthāginiēnsium ā M. Atīliō Rēgulō victa ______________ [= eō unde vēnerat] sē recēpit.
4. In Āfricā Rēgulus multās cīvitātēs in ______________ [= dēditiōnem] accēpit et multa ______________ [= loca mūnīta] vāstāvit.
5. Postrēmō victus est ultimā ______________ [= strāge], nam MM tantum ex exercitū Rōmānō ______________ [= retrō fūgērunt], Rēgulus captus in catēnās ______________ est.
6. M. Aemilius Paulus CIV nāvēs hostium ______________ [= submersit], XXX cum ______________ [< pugnāre] cēpit.
7. Classis rediēns māximā tempestāte ______________ passa est, nec animus Rōmānōrum hāc ______________ [= clāde] ______________ [= frāctus] est.
8. Metellus in Siciliā Poenōs superāvit et multōs elephantōs cēpit, quōs ingentī ______________ [= agmine] in triumphō dūxit.

9. Carthāginiēnsēs Rēgulum, quem cēperant, Rōmam remīsit, ut pācem et ______________ [< permūtāre] captīvōrum obtinēret.
10. Rōmae ille ______________ 'sē Rōmānum esse [= dīxit 'sē R. nōn esse...'] ex illō diē quō in potestātem Āfrōrum vēnisset.'
11. Itaque uxōrem ā ______________ [< complectī] remōvit et senātuī suāsit nē pāx cum Poenīs fieret.
12. Victōriā nāvālī ad Aegātēs īnsulās ______________ [= immēnsa cōpia] aurī et argentī in potestātem Rōmānōrum ______________ est.
13. Bellum Pūnicum prīmum XXIII annōs ______________ [= prōductum] est.
14. Bellō ______________ [= perāctō] pāx Carthāginiēnsibus ______________ [= data] est.
15. Permūtātī sunt captīvī ita ut captīvī quōs Rōmānī tenēbant pretiō ex ______________ [= aerāriō] solūtō redimerentur.
16. Rēx Hierō CC mīlia ______________ frūmentī populō Rōmānō praebuit.
17. ______________ est frūmentum ex quō pānis albus fit.
18. Sardīs victīs Rōmānī ubīque pācem habuērunt, quod iīs semel tantum ______________ [= acciderat]; ergō Iānus iterum clausus est.
19. Fabius Pictor ______________ [= scrīptor rērum] bellō Gallicō interfuit.
20. Gallīs victīs Mārcellus ______________ [= magnam] praedam Rōmam vēxit.
21. Cum rēgem Gallōrum manū suā ______________ [= interēmisset], spolia opīma ______________ [= baculō crassō] imposita in Capitōlium tulit.
22. *"Aspice ut* ______________ *spoliīs Mārcellus opīmīs* ______________ [= graditur] *victorque virōs* ______________ *omnēs!"*

naufragium
nāvālis
negāre
perimere
permūtātiō
perniciēs
pompa
pugnātor
redigere
refugere
retrō
rōstrātus
stīpes
superēminēre
trahere
trānsigere
tribuere
trīticum

Exercitium 11

1. Quibus cōnsulibus prīmum bellum Pūnicum coeptum est? ...
2. Ubi Rōmānī Carthāginiēnsēs cōpiīs terrestribus vīcērunt? ...
3. Quī dux Rōmānus Poenōs prīmō proeliō nāvālī vīcit? ...
4. Post illam victōriam quō trānslātum est bellum? ...
5. Quōmodo M. Atīlius Rēgulus in Āfricā rem gessit? ...
6. Carthāginiēnsēs in Āfricā victī ā quibus auxilium petīvērunt? ...
7. Quō duce exercitus Rēgulī victus est? ...
8. Quot nāvēs hostium Aemilius cōnsul nāvālī proeliō dēmersit? ...
9. Quid classī victrīcī redeuntī ēvēnit? ...
10. Num animus Rōmānōrum hāc calamitāte īnfrāctus est? ...
11. Ubi L. Caecilius Metellus ducem Poenōrum superāvit? ...
12. Quot elephantōs dux Poenōrum sēcum dūxit et quot Metellus cēpit? ...
13. Quārē Carthāginiēnsēs Rēgulum Rōmam mīsērunt? ...
14. Num Rēgulus Rōmānīs suāsit ut pācem cum Poenīs facerent? ...
15. Cūr ille, uxōre ā complexū remōtā, Carthāginem rediit? ...
16. Quid P. Claudiō Pulchrō contigit cum contrā auspicia pugnāret? ...
17. Annō bellī Pūnicī vīcēsimō tertiō cui bellum commissum est? ...
18. Quot nāvibus in marī contrā Lilybaeum pugnātum est? ...
19. Utra classis eō proeliō nāvālī victrīx fuit? ...
20. Carthāginiēnsibus dēvictīs quid captīvīs factum est? ...
21. Quārē Rōmānī lēgātōs ad Ptolomaeum mīsērunt? ...
22. Quid rēx Siciliae Hierō populō Rōmānō dōnō dedit? ...
23. Quōmodo Carthāginiēnsēs bellum renovāre temptābant? ...
24. Cūr annō a.u.c. quīngentēsimō ūndēvīcēsimō Iānus iterum clausus est? ...
25. Cui bellō historicus Fabius Pictor interfuit? ...
26. Quis spolia opīma tertia tulit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 12

Datur nōminātīvus singulāris: -us.

nōm -us
gen -ī *m*
-oris *n*
-eris *n*
-eris *n*
-ūs *m/f*

Dā genetīvum singulāris: -ī/-oris/-eris/-ūs *et genus: m/f/n!*

Exemplum: annus -ī *m,* fūnus -eris *n,* sinus -ūs *m.*

1. pectus ______ ____; lectus ______ ____; flūctus ______ ____.
2. sonus ______ ____; onus ______ ____; genus ______ ____.
3. pontus ______ ____; pondus ______ ____; mundus ______ ____.
4. nīdus ______ ____; sīdus ______ ____; gradus ______ ____.
5. rītus ______ ____; lītus ______ ____; frīgus ______ ____.
6. latus ______ ____; status ______ ____; metus ______ ____.
7. lupus ______ ____; opus ______ ____; foedus ______ ____.
8. corpus ______ ____; hortus ______ ____; portus ______ ____.
9. tempus ______ ____; campus ______ ____; pignus ______ ____.
10. vultus ______ ____; vulnus ______ ____; mūnus ______ ____.
11. dolus ______ ____; holus ______ ____; scelus ______ ____.
12. facinus ______ ____; asinus ______ ____; manus ______ ____.
13. porticus ______ ____; dēdecus ______ ____; pecus ______ ____.
14. domus ______ ____; humus ______ ____; vulgus ______ ____.

Exercitium 13

1. cēdere, ________isse
2. comperīre, com________isse, com________um esse
3. cōnsenēscere, cōn________isse
4. contemnere, con________isse, con________um esse
5. contendere, con________isse

dē-cipiō -iunt

6. dēcipere, dē________isse, dē________um esse
7. excīdere, ex________isse, ex________um esse
8. expavēscere, ex________isse
9. fluere, ________isse
10. īnfringere, īn________isse, īn________um esse
11. lūgēre, ________isse
12. pergere, per________isse
13. perimere, per________isse, per________um esse
14. redigere, red________isse, red________um esse
15. referre, ________isse, re________um esse

re-gredior -iuntur

16. regredī, re________um esse
17. subigere, sub________isse, sub________um esse
18. trānsigere, trāns________isse, trāns________um esse
19. tribuere, ________isse, ________um esse

CAPITVLVM QVADRAGESIMVM SEPTIMVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–103

Exercitium 1

1. Hōc capitulō continētur ______________ quō A. Gellius tempora comparat quibus Graecī Rōmānīque illūstrēs ______________ [< flōs].
2. Quod dīcit dē vītā clārōrum hominum ______________ [< ex + carpsit] ē librīs quī ______________ sīve ______________ [< annus] appellantur.
3. Ita nōbīs ______________ [< cōnspicere] aetātum antīquissimārum dedit, nē quid ______________ ac prāvum super vītā hominum clārōrum ______________ [> temerārius] dīcerēmus.
4. A. Gellius ā Solōne incipit, quī Athēniēnsibus lēgēs scrīpsit Tarquiniō Rōmae rēgnante, cui ______________ [= cognōmen] Prīscus fuit.
5. Archilochus, poēta Graecus clārus, Tullō Hostīliō rēgnante ______________ [= carmina] scrīpsit.
6. Miltiadēs, quī annō CCLX a.u.c. Persās vīcit apud Marathōnem, damnātus ab Athēniēnsibus in vinculīs mortem ______________ [= mortuus est].
7. Aeschylus Athēnīs ______________ [↔ cōmoediās] scrīpsit paulō antequam Coriolānus, ā tribūnīs plēbis ______________ [= incitātus] ac ______________ [= male tractātus], ā populō Rōmānō ______________ [= dēfēcit].
8. Rōmae decemvirī lēgēs XII tabulārum ______________ [= scrīpsērunt] eōdem tempore quō Empedoclēs in Siciliā ______________ [< philosophus] ______________ [< nātūra] studuit.
9. Sophoclēs et Euripidēs, poētae ______________ [= quī tragoediās scrīpsērunt], ab Ahēniēnsibus ______________ [< nōbilis] sunt.
10. Sōcratēs, ______________ Graecus nōbilissimus, ______________ [= damnātus] 'iuventūtem corrūpisse' in carcere venēnō necātus est
11. In ______________ [< obsidēre] Capitōliī M. Mānlius Gallōs per ardua ______________ [= clam ascendentēs] ______________.
12. Ex temporibus paucōrum hominum quī hīc memorantur haud difficile est ______________ facere dē plūribus quī nōminatī nōn sunt.

Cap. XLVII

Lēctiō I

annālis
chronicus
cognōmentum
commentārius
coniectūra
cōnscrībere
cōnspectus
convincere
dēpellere
dēscīscere
exagitāre
excerpere
flōrēre
incōnspectus
nātūrālis
nōbilitāre
obīre, mortem o.
obrēpere
obsidiō
philosophia
philosophus
poēma
temere
tragicus
tragoedia
vexāre

Exercitium 2

1. Unde A. Gellius facta excerpsit dē vītā clārōrum hominum? ...
2. Cūr A. Gellius nōn ab Homērō, sed ā Solōne incipit? ...
3. Quō rēge Rōmānō rēgnante Solō lēgēs Athēniēnsium scrīpsit? ...
4. Ā quibus occīsus est Hipparchus tyrannus? ...
5. Ubi Persae ab Athēniēnsibus victī sunt Miltiade duce? ...
6. Cūr Cn. Mārcius Coriolānus ad Volscōs dēscīvit? ...
7. Quō duce classis Xerxis ab Athēniēnsibus victa est ad Salamīna? ...
8. Quī lēgēs duodecim tabulārum Rōmae scrīpsērunt? ...
9. Quis historicus bellum Peloponnēsiacum memoriae trādidit? ...
10. Aeschylus, Sophoclēs, Euripidēs quid scrīpsērunt? ...
11. Quōmodo mortuus est Sōcratēs philosophus? ...
12. Cūr M. Mānlius capitis damnātus est? ...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 104–206

Lēctiō II

Exercitium 3

dēcl II

gen pl -<u>um</u> = -ōrum

1. Decem mīlia sēsterti____ /numm____[= sēstertiōrum/nummōrum].
2. "Ō Iuppiter! Pater de____ hominumque!"
3. Cincinnātus agrum quattuor iūger____ colēbat.
4. Sp. Carvīlius Rūga iūrāvit 'uxōrem sē habēre līber____ quaerundōrum causā'.

celebrāre
circumvāllāre
cōmicus
condere
cōnfīdentia
cōnflīctāre
cōnstantia
dēiūrāre
dēlīrāre
dēsipere
deūrere
dīvortium
diūtinus
ecquid
edepol
exūrere
foculus
historia
hospita
iūs iūrandum
lībra
mecastor
mehercle
mercārī
nota
obtrectāre
orientālis
percontārī
pondō
prōdere
prōpōnere
quīndecimvirī
quīngentēsimus
sacrārium
scrīptum
sterilis
subinde
subscrībere
trānsgredī
vēnundare

Exercitium 4

1. Alexander ______ est [= trānsiit] in Asiam et in partēs ______ [< oriēns].
2. Paulō post Rōmānī in bellō Samnīticō ______ [= diūturnō] ab hostibus ______ [< circum + vāllum] sunt ac sub iugum missī.
3. Cēnsōrēs ad nōmen P. Cornēliī Rūfīnī ______ apposuērunt et haec ______: "quod comperimus tē argentī factī cēnae grātiā decem ______ ______ habēre."
4. Quō tempore bellum Pūnicum prīmum coeptum est, Callimachus poēta Alexandrīae ______ [< celeber] est.
5. Annō a.u.c. ______ ūndēvīcēsimō [DXIX] Sp. Carvilius Rūga ______ cum uxōre fēcit 'quod ______ esset.'
6. Terentius, poēta ______ [↔ tragicus], vīxit post bellum Pūnicum secundum, quod A. Gellius fīnem ______ adnotātiunculīs suīs.
7. Lūcīlius aliōs poētās versibus ______ [= male tractāvit].
8. In librō suō prīmō A. Gellius ______ [= fābulam] ______ [= trādit] super librīs Sibyllīnīs.
9. Anus ______ [*f* < hospes] novem librōs ōrāculōrum rēgī Tarquiniō Superbō ______ [= vēndere] voluit.
10. Cum rēx pretium ______ esset [= quaesīvisset], anus tantum poposcit ut rēx eam aetāte ______ [↔ sapere] putāret.
11. ______ cum igne appositō anus trēs librōs ______ [= ussit] et ______ [= continuō post] idem pretium petīvit prō sex reliquīs.
12. Iam rēx rīdēns 'anum ______ [= dēmentem esse]' dīxit.
13. Mulier aliōs trēs librōs ______ [= deussit] et rēgem interrogāvit '______ [= num] reliquōs trēs eōdem pretiō emere vellet?'
14. Tarquinius ______ [< cōnstāns] et ______ [< cōnfīdere] mulieris admīrātus trēs librōs ______ est [= ēmit] eōdem pretiō quod petītum erat prō novem.
15. Librī illī 'Sibyllīnī' in ______ [= locum sacrum] ______ [= dēpositī] sunt.
16. ______ [XV virī] librōs Sibyllīnōs quasi dīvīnum ōrāculum cōnsulunt cum rēs pūblica perīculīs ______ [= vexātur].
17. Virī et fēminae nōn per eōsdam deōs ______ [= iūrant], ut ex veteribus ______ [< scrībere] appāret.
18. ______ [= per Castorem!] est ______ ______ fēminārum, ______ [= per Herculem!] virōrum.
19. ______ [= per Pollūcem!] est iūs iūrandum virīs et fēminīs commūne.

Exercitium 5

1. Quis fuit pater Alexandrī Magnī? ...
2. Rēgnum adeptus quō Alexander trānsgressus est? ...
3. Quot annōs Alexander rēgnāvit? ...
4. Quī fuērunt Platō et Aristotelēs? ...
5. Quod bellum Rōmānī gerēbant cum Aristotelēs mortem obiit? ...
6. Quā dē causā cēnsōrēs P. Cornēlium Rūfīnum senātū mōvērunt? ...
7. Quibus cōnsulibus bellum Pūnicum prīmum coeptum est? ...
8. Cūr Sp. Carvilius Rūga dīvortium fēcit cum uxōre? ...
9. Quid Plautus et Terentius scrīpsērunt? ...
10. Quem fīnem commentāriī suī prōposuit A. Gellius? ...

11. Quid anus hospita rēgī Tarquiniō Superbō obtulit? ...
12. Cūr rēx nōn omnēs librōs novem ēmit? ...
13. Quid fēcit mulier cum rēx librōs emere recūsāvit? ...
14. Num rēx trēs librōs minōre pretiō mercātus est? ...
15. Ubi conditī sunt librī Sibyllīnī? ...
16. Cūr fēminae nōn iūrant per Herculem? ...
17. Quod iūs iūrandum fēminārum proprium est? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 6

Verba dēpōnentia

verba dēpōnentia

1. exīre = ēgred____; exit = ēgred______; exeunt = ēgred__________;
   exiit = ē__________ ______; exī! = ēgred____!
2. timēre = verē____; timeō = vere____; timēmus = verē______;
   timēbāmus = verē________.
3. exspectāre = opperī____; exspectāte! = opperī______!
4. occidere ↔ orī____; occidēns ↔ ori____.
5. temptāre = cōnā____; temptābat = cōnā______;
   temptāvit = cōnā________ ______; temptātūrus = cōnā________.
6. cēnsēre = arbitrā____ = rē____ ; cēnseō = arbitr____ = re____;
   cēnsēbat = arbitrā______ = rē______.
7. ambulāre = grad____; ambulat = gradi______; ambulābat = gradi________.
8. āmittere ↔ adipīsc____; āmittit ↔ adipīsc______;
   āmīsit ↔ ad__________ ______.
9. errāre = vagā____; errāns = vagā______; errābam = vagā______;
   errābō = vagā______.
10. interrogāre = percontā____; interrogant = perconta______;
    interrogāvērunt = percontā______ ______.
11. ōrāre = precā____; ōrābit = precā______; ōrēmus! = prec______!
12. emere = mercā____; emō = merc____; ēmī = mercā______ ______.
13. prōmittere = pollicē____; prōmittō = pollice____; prōmittit = pollicē______;
    prōmīsī = pollic__________ ______; prōmīsit = pollic__________ ______.
14. redīre = revert____; redeō = revert____; redeunt = revert______;
    redībō = revert____; redībunt = revert______; redīte! = revert______!
15. dīvidere = partī____; dīvidit = partī______; dīvide! = partī______!
16. gaudēre = laetā____; gaudeō = laet____; gaudeāmus! = laet______!
17. spectāre = intuē____; spectābat = intuē______; spectā! = intuē____!
18. tolerāre = pat____; tolerō = pat____; tolerābam = pat______;
    tolerāvī = __________ ______.

Exercitium 7

1. convincere, con________isse, con________um esse
2. dēpellere, dē________isse, dē________um esse
3. dēscīscere, dē________isse
4. excerpere, ex________isse, ex________um esse
5. exūrere, ex________isse, ex________um esse
6. flōrēre, ________isse
7. trānsgredī, trāns________um esse

trāns-gredior -iuntur

Cap. XLVIII

Lēctiō I

adigere
alveus
assēnsus
assentīrī
assuēscere/adsuēscere
blandīrī
cōnferre (arma)
differre
dīripere
dispōnere
exsuscitāre
habilis
haudquāquam
hīberna
impedītus
magistrātus
memorābilis
merēre (stipendia)
nītī
oppidānus
praetōrium
prōmovēre
succēdere
trāicere (*bis*)
ultrō
vixdum

CAPITVLVM DVODEQVINQVAGESIMVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–90

Exercitium 1

1. Bellum ______________ [< memorāre] est bellum Pūnicum secundum, quō duae māximae gentēs inter sē arma ______________.
2. Indignābantur Rōmānī quod Poenī victī victōribus ______________ [= sine causā] arma īnferrent, Poenī quod Rōmānī victīs superbē imperitāvissent.
3. Hannibal puer patrī Hamilcarī ______________ [< blandē rogābat] ut cum exercitū in Hispāniam dūcerētur.
4. Tum Hamilcar, antequam excercitum in Hispāniam ______________ [= trādūceret], fīlium iūre iūrandō ______________ [= ad iūs iūrandum coēgit] 'sē, cum prīmum posset, hostem fore populō Rōmānō!'
5. Mortuō Hamilcare gener eius Hasdrubal eī ______________ [= in locum eius secūtus est]; is foedus cum Rōmānīs renovāvit, id quod bellum ______________ [= bellō moram attulit].
6. Hasdrubal Hannibalem ______________ [= vix adhūc] pūberem ad sē arcessīvit, ut puer mīlitiae ______________ [: mōrem nōsceret mīlitiae].
7. In senātū Carthāginiēnsī Hannō dīxit 'Hannibalem domī tenendum esse sub lēgibus, sub ______________ [< magister], nē quandō parvus ille ignis incendium ingēns ______________ [= excitāret/suscitāret]!
8. Paucī Hannōnī ______________ [= assentiēbant], et Hannibal in Hispāniam missus est, ubi triennium sub Hasdrubale ______________.
9. Ingenium Hannibalis ______________ [= aptum] fuit ad omnēs rēs quae magnō futūrō ducī agendae erant.
10. Iuvenis Hannibal ______________ [= labōrābat] ut exercituī cārus esset.
11. Ergō, Hasdrubale obtruncātō, Hannibal in ______________ castrōrum dēlātus omnium ______________ [< assentīre] 'imperātor' nōminātus est.
12. In Hispāniā Hannibal, postquam Cartalam, urbem Olcadum, expugnāvit et ______________ [< dis- + rapuit], exercitum in ______________ dēdūxit.
13. Vēre in Vaccaeōs bellum ______________ [↔ remōvit] et Arbocalam oppidum cēpit, etsī ab ______________ [= cīvibus oppidī] diū dēfēnsum est.
14. Carpētānōs Tagum flūmen ______________ [= trānseuntēs] adortus est, elephantīs in rīpā ______________ [= variīs locīs positīs].
15. Cum hostēs aquam ingressī essent, equitēs impetum fēcērunt in agmen ______________ [= quod mōtū impediēbātur]; ita ______________ [= nēquāquam] parī certāmine in mediō flūminis ______________ concurrērunt.

Exercitium 2

1. Quod bellum memorābile T. Līvius librīs xxi–xxx nārrat? ...
2. Ad quod iūs iūrandum Hamilcar Hannibalem puerum adēgit? ...
3. Quamobrem bellum cum Rōmānīs dīlātum est? ...
4. Quis in locum Hamilcaris successit? ...
5. Hasdrubalne nova bella gessit in Hispāniā? ...
6. Quod foedus populus Rōmānus fēcit cum Hasdrubale? ...
7. Quārē Hasdrubal Hannibalem vix pūberem ad sē arcessī voluit? ...
8. Quid Hannō dē ēa rē cēnsuit in senātū Carthāginiēnsī? ...
9. Quōmodo Hannibal in Hispāniam missus ab exercitū exceptus est? ...
10. Hasdrubale occīsō quis imperātor nōminātus est? ...
11. Quibus Hannibal dux prīmum bellum intulit et quam urbem cēpit? ...
12. Cartalā captā et dīreptā, quō exercitus dēductus est? ...

13. Ubi Hannibal posterō annō proelium commīsit cum Carpētānīs? ...
14. Carpētānīs superātīs, omnisne Hispānia Carthāginiēnsium erat? ...
15. Cūr Saguntīnīs lībertās servābātur? ...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 91–179

Lēctiō II

Exercitium 3

1. Lēgātīs Saguntīnīs ______________ [= inductīs], senātuī placuit 'lēgātōs Saguntum mittī, quī Hannibalī ______________ [= imperārent] ut ā Saguntīnīs, sociīs Rōmānōrum, abstinēret!'
2. Lēgātiōne dēcrētā ______________ [= nec adhūc] missā, Hannibal Saguntum aggressus est, agrīs circā ______________ [= funditus vāstātīs].
3. Ubi duo mūrī iungēbantur ______________ erat quī in ______________ [= aequam] vallem ______________ [= spectābat, versus erat].
4. Adversus eum Carthāginiēnsēs ______________ [tēcta quibus prōteguntur mīlitēs] ēgērunt, sub quibus ______________ [māchinās quibus mūrī feriuntur]. moenibus admōvērunt, nec vērō mūrum ______________ [< quatere] potuērunt, nam hōc locō mūrus ______________ [= fīrmē mūnītus] erat.
5. Saguntīnī fortiter ______________ [= resistēbant] ac ______________ [= tēlīs (missīs)] hostēs ______________ [= remōvērunt].
6. In hōc certāmine ______________ [< tumultus] ipse Hannibal, dum mūrum ______________ [= temere] subit, ______________ [= iaculō] ictus est.
7. Tum nōn multum aberat ______________ dēsererētur ______________ [<oppugnāre].
8. Nec vērō Poenī, quī urbem ______________ [= circum obsidēbant], ab ______________ [< apparāre] operum ac mūnītiōnum cessāvērunt.
9. Renovātā pugnā pars mūrī ita quassāta est ut ______________ [< prō + caderet], sed oppidānī hostēs prōcurrentēs ______________ [= retrō ēgērunt].
10. Lēgātī Rōmānī ab Hannibale dīmissī sunt, cum iīs respondēret 'nōn ______________ [*adv* < tūtus] eōs Saguntum aditūrōs esse.'
11. Hōc respōnsō ______________ [= ad īram incitātī] lēgātī Carthāginem profectī sunt, ut Hannibalem ______________ [= dēdī exposcerent].
12. Hannō ūnus in senātū Carthāginiēnsī Rōmānīs ______________ [= grātum facere] temptāvit, cum 'Hannibalem Rōmānīs dēdendum esse!' cēnsēret.
13. Cum is ______________ [= ōrātiōnis fīnem fēcisset], nēmō eī assēnsit.
14. Interim māior in ______________ [= māior cotīdiē] fit ______________ [↔ spēs] Saguntīnōrum ac minor ______________ [< exspectāre] auxiliī, cum tam procul Rōma, ______________ [= ūna et sōla] spēs, esset.
15. Hannibal ______________ [= cīnctus] armīs et legiōnibus vīvēbat.
16. Dum Rōmānī ______________ [= consulunt inter sē], Saguntum ______________ [= dēlētum] est.

angulus
apparātus
ariēs
circumsedēre
cōnsultāre
dēnūntiāre
dēposcere
dēspērātiō
(in) diēs
ēmūnīre
exscindere
exspectātiō
grātificārī
incautus
intrōdūcere
irrītāre
missile
necdum
obsistere
oppugnātiō
perōrāre
pervāstāre
plānus
prōcidere
quassāre
(nōn multum abest) quīn
redigere
submovēre
succingere
trāgula
tumultuārius
tūtō *adv*
ūnicus
vergere
vīnea

Exercitium 4

1. Quārē Saguntīnī lēgātōs Rōmam mīsērunt? ...
2. Lēgātīs audītīs quid senātuī placuit? ...
3. Quī nūntius Saguntō allātus est lēgātiōne dēcrētā necdum missā? ...
4. Rē iterum ad senātum relātā, omnēsne lēgātōs mittendōs cēnsēbant? ...
5. Cūr haec sententia vīcit? ...
6. Quōmodo Hannibal Saguntum aggressus est? ...
7. Quibus māchinīs mūrī quassārī possunt? ...
8. Prīmōne impetū Carthāginiēnsēs intrā mūrōs Saguntī penetrāvērunt? ...
9. Quid Hannibalī accidit in tumultuāriīs certāminibus? ...

10. Quid Hannibal lēgātīs quī Rōmā vēnērunt respondit? ...
11. Quō lēgātī dīmissī profectī sunt? ...
12. Quid Hannō in senātū Carthāginiēnsī cēnsuit? ...
13. Num senātus Carthāginiēnsis sententiam Hannōnis secūtus est? ...
14. Quid lēgātīs Rōmānīs respōnsum est? ...
15. Inopiā omnium crēscente quae Saguntīnīs erat ūnica spēs? ...

Lēctiō III

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 180–271

assignāre
auctōritās
comparāre
equester
ēvenīre
excidium
īnsuper
inviolātus
labōriōsus
maeror
mentiōnem (facere)
mōmentum
obligāre
omittere
parturīre
Periochae
pervādere
praetor
prīvātum
quīnquerēmis
sēmet
sortīrī
statiō
succlāmāre
summa
trānsitus

Exercitium 5

1. Alorcus ad ______________ [= praefectum urbis] Saguntīnum dēductus pācis condiciōnēs dūrissimās Saguntīnīs attulit:
2. 'Hannibalem urbem iīs adēmptūrum esse et locum ______________ in quō novam urbem aedificārent.'
3. Omnī aurō et argentō ad Hannibalem dēlātō, oppidānī inermēs ex urbe exīre iubēbantur; ita ______________ [= incolumēs] servārī poterant.
4. Ut haec audīvērunt, prīmōrēs, aurō et argentō ex pūblicō ______________que in ignem coniectō, plērīque ______________ [= sē] ipsī eōdem praecipitāvērunt.
5. Ex hōc pavor et trepidātiō tōtam urbem ______________.
6. Mox, cum turris prōcidisset et urbs ______________ [< stāre] cūstōdiīsque solitīs nūdāta esset, exercitus Poenōrum omnibus vīribus impetum fēcit et urbem ______________ [= brevissimō tempore] cēpit.
7. Saguntī ______________ [< exscindere] nūntiātō, ______________ [< maerēre] et īra metusque dē ______________ rērum [= ūniversīs rēbus] senātōrēs cēpit.
8. Cōnsulēs prōvinciās ______________ [< sors] sunt: Hispānia Cornēliō, Āfrica Semprōniō ______________ [= sortibus mandāta est].
9. Utrīque magnae cōpiae pedestrēs et ______________ [< equus] datae sunt, atque ______________ [= praetereā] alterī nāvēs longae CLX, alterī LX ______________ [< v + rēmus].
10. Hīs ______________ [= parātīs] lēgātī Carthāginem missī sunt, quī bellum indīcerent 'sī pūblicō cōnsiliō Hannibal Saguntum oppugnāvisset.'
11. Senātus Carthāginiēnsis lēgātīs respondit 'foedus quod Hasdrubal sine ______________ [< auctor] suā īcisset cum Rōmānīs, sē ______________ [= officiō tenēre] nōn potuisse; ergō iūre oppugnātum esse Saguntum.'
12. "Proinde" inquit Poenus "______________ [= nōlīte] Saguntī ______________ facere [= Saguntum memorāre], et quod diū ______________ animus vester, aliquandō pariat!"
13. Postrēmō Rōmānus "Bellum vōbīs dō!" inquit, et omnēs Carthāginiēnsēs ______________ [< sub + clāmāvērunt]: "Accipimus!"
14. Posterō annō Hannibal post ______________ [< labor] ______________ [< trānsīre] Alpium in Italiam dēscendit.
15. Breviārium librōrum Līviī '______________' appellantur.

Exercitium 6

1. Quem nūntium Alorcus Hispānus Saguntīnīs attulit? ...
2. Quid victor Hannibal Saguntīnīs imperāvit? ...
3. Quōmodo Saguntīnī corpora sua inviolāta servāre poterant? ...
4. Num Saguntīnī omne aurum et argentum suum Hannibalī dedērunt? ...
5. Saguntī excidiō nūntiātō quid Rōmānī sentiēbant? ...
6. Utrī cōnsulī Hispānia prōvincia et utrī Āfrica sortibus ēvēnit? ...
7. Quot legiōnēs in eum annum dēcrētae sunt? ...
8. Iuvenēsne lēgātī in Āfricam missī sunt? ...

9. Quid lēgātī Rōmānī Carthāginiēnsēs percontātī sunt? ...
10. Utrum iūre an iniūriā oppugnātum est Saguntum? ...
11. Utrum Carthāginiēnsēs voluērunt, pācemne an bellum? ...
12. Quō Hannibal, Saguntō captō, exercitum in hīberna dēdūxit? ...
13. Posterō annō quod flūmen Hispāniae Hannibal exercitum trādūxit? ...
14. Quōs montēs trānsgressus est ut in Italiam venīret? ...
15. Ubi Hannibal prīmum cum Rōmānīs cōnflīxit? ...
16. Quis dux Rōmānus in eō proeliō vulnerātus est? ...
17. Quid Cn. Cornēlius Scīpiō in Hispāniā ēgit? ...

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 272–388

Lēctiō IV

Exercitium 7

1. In Etrūriae palūdibus Hannibal ob continuās ____________ oculum āmīsit.
2. C. Flāminius cōnsul auspiciīs neglēctīs neque ____________ [= hostiīs] immolātīs adversus Hannibalem profectus est.
3. Ad lacum Trasumennum Hannibal equitēs in īnsidiīs locāvit ad ____________ [< angustus] inter montem et lacum.
4. Via interest ________angusta [= valdē angusta], deinde lātior ____________ [= patēns fit] campus, suprā quem montēs ____________ [= surgunt].
5. Hannibal levem ____________ [< armātus] post montēs circumdūxit, ipse in campō patentī castra locāvit.
6. Flāminius ____________ [= locō nōn explōrātō] exercitum per ____________ [= angustiās] dūxit in campum, quī dēnsā ____________ operiēbātur.
7. Ex ____________ [= ā fronte] tantum hostēs cōnspexit, sed clāmōre undique ortō sē ____________ [= inexspectātīs] īnsidiīs circumventum sēnsit.
8. Tam ____________ [= repentīna] rēs fuit ut vix arma ____________ [= parāta fierī] possent.
9. Cum cōnsul prae strepitū audīrī nōn posset, sibi quisque dux ____________que [< adhortārī] factus est, ac tantō ārdōre pugnābant ut nēmō eōrum sēnserit eum mōtum terrae quī multās domōs ____________ [= dēlēvit].
10. Eques Īnsuber cōnsulem ____________ [= agnōscēns] "Ēn" inquit "hic est quī agrōs et urbem nostram est ____________ [= populātus]..."
11. Equō ____________ ____________ [< sub + datīs] per ____________ [= dēnsōs] hostēs impetum fēcit cōnsulemque ____________ [= hastā] trānsfīxit!
12. Rōmānī fugientēs ____________ [= vagantēs] dīversīs itineribus Rōmam petīvērunt.
13. Cum populus magistrātūs ē Cūriā ēvocāret, M. Pompōnius ____________ [= magistrātus iūdiciīs praefectus] "Pugnā" inquit "magnā victī sumus."
14. Ad portās stetit multitūdō hominum quī aliquōs ____________ [= cognātōs] suōs aut nūntiōs dē iīs opperiēbantur.
15. Obviīs ____________ [= obviōs circumsistēbant] nec ____________ [= abripī] poterant priusquam omnia ____________ [= in + quaesīvissent]
16. Duae mātrēs, cum fīliōs suōs ____________ [= salvōs] redeuntēs vidērent, nimiō gaudiō ____________ sunt [= exspīrāvērunt].
17. Alia īnsuper clādēs nūntiāta est: 'C. Centēnium ____________ [: quī priōre annō praetor fuit] cum IV mīlibus equitum circumventum!'
18. Itaque populus dictātōrem et magistrum equitum creāvit iīsque mandātum est ut mūrī fīrmārent et pontēs flūminum ____________ [= dēstruerent].
19. Iam Rōmānīs prō urbe dīmicandum erat, ____________ [= quoniam] Italiam tuērī ____________ [= nōn potuerant].

adhortātor
(ex) adversō
angustiae
armātūra
assurgere
āvellere
calcar
circumfundī
cōnfertus
dēpopulārī
exanimāre
expedīre
faucēs
imprōvīsus
inexplōrātō
inquīrere
lancea
nebula
nequīre
nōscitāre
patēscere
per-(angustus)
praetor
propinquus
prōpraetor
prōsternere
quandō
repēns
rescindere
sōspes
subdere
vagus
victima
vigiliae

Exercitium 8

1. Quōs montēs lacus Trasumennus subit? ...
2. Ubi Hannibal equitēs in īnsidiīs locāvit? ...
3. Quid C. Flāminius cōnspexit postquam angustiās superāvit? ...
4. Cūr impetus Poenōrum Rōmānīs imprōvīsus fuit? ...
5. Quae spēs salūtis mīlitibus Rōmānīs erat? ...
6. Quamdiū ad lacum Trasumennum pugnātum est? ...
7. Cūr eques Īnsuber cōnsulem Rōmānum petīvit? ...
8. Num C. Flāminius incolumis ex eō proeliō rediit? ...
9. Quid fugam Rōmānōrum impedīvit? ...
10. Quot Rōmānī in aciē caesī sunt et quot effūgērunt? ...
11. Quī magistrātus eam clādem Rōmānīs nūntiāvit? ...
12. Quōmodo Rōmānī nūntiōs dē suōrum fortūnā petēbant? ...
13. Senātū cōnsultante quae alia clādēs ex Umbriā nūntiāta est? ...
14. Quem populus Rōmānus dictātōrem creāvit? ...

Lēctiō V

Lēctiō quīnta: versūs 389–508

aditus
aequāre
affluere
alligāre
aquārī
aquātor
callidus
cavē (nē)
commūnīre
contrādīcere
crīminārī
cūnctātor
cuneus
dēficere
ēvehere
funda
fūnestus
impatientia
inīquus
īnsidēre
interpōnere
irruere
macte (virtūte estō)
obruere
opplēre
praetervehere
prōminēre
recēns
sarmentum
vīcus

Exercitium 9

1. Ecce Enniī versus dē Q. Fabiō Māximō ____________ [< cūnctārī]: *Ūnus homō nōbīs cūnctandō restituit rem.*
2. Cum magister equitum dictātōrem ____________ [= accūsāret] ut 'timidum' et 'sēgnem', imperium eōrum ____________ [< aequus] est.
3. Hannibal sub Calliculam montem clausus erat ā Rōmānīs quī montem ____________ [= occupātum tenēbant].
4. At dux ille ____________ dēcēpit Rōmānōs, nam ____________ [= virgīs] ad cornua boum ____________ et incēnsīs eōs territōs fugāvit.
5. Cōnsulēs Paulus et Varrō ad Cannās ____________ [= parvum oppidum] bīna castra ____________ [= mūnīvērunt], quibus Aufidus flūmen ____________ [< ad + fluēbat].
6. ____________ quī ex minōribus castrīs ____________ [= aquam petēbant] līberiōrem ____________ [= adīre] ad flūmen habēbant; quibus fugātīs Numidae equitēs ad ipsās prope portās castrōrum ____________ sunt.
7. Posterō diē ob ____________ [< impatiēns] Varrōnis aciēs īnstrūcta est, etsī Paulus collēgae ____________ [= verbīs resistēbat].
8. Varrō laevum, Paulus dextrum cornū tēnēbat, quibus ____________ [= inter quōs positus] erat Cn. Servīlius Geminus.
9. Poenīs nōn aequa erat frōns, sed ____________ ā mediā aciē ____________ [= ēminēbat].
10. Eum cuneum Rōmānī impulērunt, sed Āfrī eōs in medium ____________ [< in + ruentēs] circumdedērunt et inclūsērunt.
11. Pugna ____________ [= impār] fuit quod inclūsī cum circumfūsīs atque fessī cum ____________ [= novīs et integrīs] pugnābant.
12. Paulus cōnsul, etsī ____________ graviter ictus erat, proelium restituit, sed postrēmō necesse fuit equum omittere, quia vīrēs etiam ad equum regendum eum ____________ [= eī deerant].
13. Dum cōnsul cruōre ____________ [= complētus/opertus] in saxō sedet, Cn. Cornēlius Lentulus tribūnus mīlitum equō ____________ [= praeter eum vectus] "L. Aemilī..." inquit, "cape hunc equum! ... Nē ____________ [< fūnus] hanc pugnam morte cōnsulis fēceris!"

14. Ad ea cōnsul "Tū Cornēlī" inquit, "____________ virtūte estō! Sed ____________ (nē) absūmās [= nōlī absūmere] tempus ē manibus hostium ēvādendī!"
15. Hīc hostēs cōnsulem tēlīs ____________ [= operuērunt tēlīs suprā iniectīs].

Exercitium 10

1. Cūr dictātōrī Q. Fabiō Māximō cognōmen 'Cūnctātōrī' datum est? ...
2. Quid M. Minucius magister equitum dictātōrem crīminābātur? ...
3. Quid ēgit Fabius Māximus cum legiōnēs Minuciī in discrīmine essent? ...
4. Quōmodo Hannibal in monte Calliculā Rōmānōs dēcēpit? ...
5. Quid Q. Fabius Māximus abiēns novōs cōnsulēs monuit? ...
6. Castrīs apud Cannās locātīs, unde Rōmānī aquābantur? ...
7. Quid aquātōribus ē castrīs ēgressīs ēvēnit? ...
8. Quid fēcit Varrō posterō diē? ...
9. In aciē ubi locātī sunt equitēs? ...
10. Pulsīs equitibus Rōmānīs peditēsne cōnstābant? ...
11. Cūr inīqua Rōmānīs erat pugna cum Āfrīs? ...
12. Cūr Paulum cōnsulem vīrēs dēficiēbant? ...
13. Quid Cn. Lentulus cōnsulī sauciō obtulit? ...
14. Num Paulus equō Lentulī servātus est? ...

Lēctiō sexta: versūs 509–614

Lēctiō VI

Exercitium 11

1. Mīlitēs quī Cannās perfūgerant extemplō captī sunt, cum vīcus nūllō ____________ [= nūllā mūnītiōne] prōtegerētur.
2. Proeliō Cannēnsī caesa sunt XLVIII mīlia hominum, in hīs ambō cōnsulum ____________, XXXIX tribūnī mīlitum, aliquot ____________ et ____________ [: quī cōnsulēs et praetōrēs fuerant], LXXX senātōrēs.
3. Hannibal tantō bellō ____________ [= dēfūnctus] quiētem sibi et fessīs mīlitibus dedit.
4. Maharbal verō "Immō" inquit "diē quīntō victor in Capitōliō ____________ [= cēnābis]! Sequere! Cum equite ____________ [↔ sequar]!"
5. Ut Hannibal dīxit 'tempore opus esse ad cōnsilium ____________ [= reputandum]', ille "Vincere scīs, Hannibal" inquit, "victōriā ūtī nescīs!"
6. Intereā, cum Hannibal castra Rōmāna minōra ā flūmine ____________ [< ex + clausisset], dēditiō ____________ [↔ sēra] facta est.
7. Ex castrīs māiōribus ________ IV [circiter IV] mīlia peditum et CC equitēs Canusium perfūgērunt; quibus mulier Āpula dīves frūmentum, vestem, ____________ [< via] dedit.
8. Eōdem tempore totidem mīlitēs Rōmānī, nōn agmine sed ____________ [= vagī] per agrōs, Venusiam ad cōnsulem Varrōnem pervēnērunt.
9. Hīs ____________ [< reliquus] collēctīs, iam aliqua ____________ exercitūs cōnsulāris erat.
10. Hannibal per Campāniam Neāpolim petīvit, sed moenia fīrmissima eum ab urbe oppugnandā ____________ [= dēterruērunt].
11. Inde Capuam profectus ā Campānīs receptus laetus ac ____________ [< libet] ūnum diem ____________ [= fēstum habuit], dum urbem vīsit.
12. Posterō diē in senātū ōrātiōne ____________ [= valdē blandā] Campānīs grātiās ēgit 'quod suam amīcitiam societātī Rōmānae ____________ [= praetulissent]' et iīs prōmīsit 'brevī caput Italiae omnī Capuam fore!'
13. ____________ est magistrātus quī aedificia pūblica, viās ac lūdōs cūrat.

absterrēre
ad
aedīlis
celebrāre
cōnsulāris
epulārī
exclūdere
libēns
mātūrus
mūnīmentum
pālārī
pēnsāre
perblandus
perfungī
praecēdere
praepōnere
praetōrius
quaestor
reliquiae
speciēs
viāticum

Exercitium 12

1. Quō cōnsul C. Terentius Varrō cum quīnquāgintā equitibus perfūgit? ...
2. Quot Rōmānī proeliō Cannēnsī caesī esse dīcuntur? ...
3. Cūr clādēs Cannēnsis gravior foediorque fuit quam Alliēnsis? ...
4. Quid Maharbal Hannibalī suāsit post proelium Cannēnse? ...
5. Cūr Hannibal nōn statim adversus Rōmam prōgressus est? ...
6. Quis Rōmānōs quī Canusium perfūgerant adiūvit? ...
7. Cūr castra minōra dēditiōnem mātūram fēcērunt? ...
8. Omnēsne quī in māiōra castra perfūgerant Poenīs sē dēdidērunt? ...
9. Quot mīlitēs Rōmānī Venusiam ad cōnsulem pervēnērunt? ...
10. Quid cōnsul Varrō senātuī litterīs nūntiāvit? ...
11. Quō Hannibal post Cannēnsem pugnam profectus est? ...
12. Cūr urbem Neāpolim nōn oppugnāvit? ...
13. Quōmodo Hannibal ā Campānīs receptus est? ...
14. Quid Hannibal Campānīs prōmīsit? ...

Lēctiō VII

Lēctiō septima: versūs 615–745

acervus
commeātus
cōnscīscere
cōnsultum
dēscrībere
dīmidium
ductus
ecquōs
ēnervāre
explēre
expōnere
exuere
grātēs
īnsigne
luxuriārī
obequitāre
pālus
prōcōnsul
profitērī
speculārī
supplēmentum
suprā
tolerābilis
trānscendere
vidēlicet

Exercitium 13

1. In senātū Carthāginiēnsī Māgō rēs ab Hannibale gestās ______________ [= nārrāvit] et 'deīs ______________ [= grātiās] agendās esse' dīxit.
2. "______________ [= plūs quam] CC mīlia hostium occīdit" inquit, "Rōmānōs bīnīs castrīs ______________ [= Rōmānīs bīna castra adēmit] ..."
3. In vestibulō cūriae effūdit tot ānulōs aureōs ut ______________ [= dīmidia pars] trēs modiōs ______________ [= complēret].
4. Adiēcit 'nēminem nisi equitem Rōmānum id ______________ gerere.'
5. Māgō '______________ [< supplēre], pecūniam, ______________ [= frūmentum, cibum...] Hannibalī mittendum esse' dīxit, atque Himilcō Hannōnem increpāre coepit.
6. Hannō respondit 'bellum aliquā ______________ [< tolerāre] condiciōne fīniendum esse, nec Hannibalī supplēmentō et commeātū opus esse, cum exercitūs hostium occīdisset et bīna castra cēpisset praedae ______________ [= scīlicet] plēna.'
7. "______________ [= num quōs] lēgātōs Rōmānī ad Hannibalem mīsērunt dē pāce?" interrogāvit Hannō.
8. Paucī Hannōnī assentiēbant: ingentī cōnsēnsū senātūs ______________ factum est ut magnum supplēmentum Hannibalī mitterētur.
9. In hībernīs exercitus Hannibalis ita ______________ est [= in luxū vīxit] ut ______________ [= invalida fierent] corpora.
10. Tib. Semprōnius Gracchus ______________ [: quī priōre annō cōnsul fuit] Poenōs ad Beneventum vīcit.
11. Syrācūsīs Archimēdēs interfectus est, cum intentus esset fōrmīs quās in pulvere ______________.
12. Hannibal ______________ [= explōrandī] causā ad ipsam portam Capēnam ______________ [= equō vectus est].
13. Capuā captā Campānī prīncipēs venēnō mortem sibi ______________ [= sē interfēcērunt].
14. Q. Fulvius senātōrēs Campānōs ad __________ alligātōs secūrī ferīrī iussit.
15. Cum nēmō imperium Hispāniae suscipere vellet, P. Scīpiō adulēscēns ______________ est [< prō- + fassus est] 'sē itūrum esse.'

16. Hasdrubal cum novō exercitū Alpēs __________ [< trāns + scandit], sed cum LVI mīlibus mīlitum caesus est M. Līviī cōs. __________ [< dūcere].
17. Multīs rēbus aliīs super aliās positīs magnus __________ fit.

Exersitium 14

1. Quis nūntius victōriae Cannēnsis Carthāginem vēnit? ...
2. Prō quibus rēbus diīs grātiās agendās esse dīxit Māgō? ...
3. Quōmodo Māgō dēmōnstrāvit quot equitēs Rōmānī caesī essent? ...
4. Quae fuit summa ōrātiōnis eius? ...
5. Quid Himilcō Hannōnem interrogāvit? ...
6. Quid Hannō Himilcōnī respondit? ...
7. Quid senātus Carthāginiēnsis dēcrēvit? ...
8. Quī dux Rōmānus prīmus exercitum Hannibalis vīcit? ...
9. Quōmodo exercitus Hannibalis in hībernīs ēnervātus est? ...
10. Quam urbem Siciliae M. Claudius Mārcellus obsēdit et expugnāvit? ...
11. In Hispāniā quem exitum tulērunt P. et Cn. Scīpiōnēs? ...
12. Capuā captā quid Campānī prīncipēs fēcērunt? ...
13. Quid ēvēnit M. Claudiō Mārcellō ē castrīs prōgressō? ...
14. Quārē Hasdrubal cum exercitū Alpēs trānsgressus est? ...
15. Num Hasdrubal sē Hannibalī iūnxit? ...

Lēctiō octāva: versūs 746–865

Lēctiō VIII

Exercitium 15

1. P. Scīpiō in Hispāniā cum Poenīs __________ [= fīnem fēcit bellandī], et in Āfricam nāve __________ foedus cum rēgibus Syphāce et Masinissā iūnxit.
2. Syphāx, cum Sophonisbam, fīliam Hasdrubalis Gisgōnis, uxōrem dūxisset, foedus quod cum Scīpiōne iūnxerat __________ [= revocāvit].
3. Scīpiō Poenōs vīcit et Syphācem cēpit, adiuvante Masinissā, quī Sophonisbam, uxōrem Masinissae, __________ [= amāre coepit].
4. Quā dē causā cum ā Scīpiōne __________ [= reprehenderētur], Masinissa Sophonisbae venēnum mīsit, quod illa __________ [= bibit], nē capta Rōmam dūcerētur.
5. Annō bellī XVI Hannibal ex diūtinā __________ [< possidēre] Italiae revocātus est.
6. __________ [= īrātus dentēs movēns] gemēnsque ac vix lacrimīs __________ [= abstinēns] dīcitur lēgātōrum verba audīvisse.
7. Dīxit 'sē nōn ā populō Rōmānō victum esse, sed __________ [< obtrectāre] atque invidiā senātūs Carthāginiēnsis'.
8. "Neque hāc __________ [< dēfōrmis] __________ [< redīre] meī" inquit "tam P. Scīpiō __________ [= ovābit] quam Hannō...!"
9. In Āfricā Hannibal , cum nēquīquam pācem cum Scīpiōne __________ temptāvisset, aciē victus est.
10. Carthāginem accītus in senātū fassus est 'sē bellō victum esse, nec spem salūtis __________ [= aliō locō] quam in pāce impetrandā esse'
11. Condiciōnibus pācis ēditīs, senātus Carthāginiēnsis multīs verbīs dē pāce __________ [= variās sententiās dīxit].
12. Antequam pāx facta est __________ Carthāginiēnsibus datae sunt in trēs mēnsēs, quibus iīs nōn licuit __________ [= in alium locum] quam Rōmam lēgātōs mittere.

adamāre
alibī
aliō (*adv*)
castīgāre
compōnere
dēbellāre
dēfōrmitās
disserere
exsultāre
frendere
haurīre
indūtiae
lūgubris
obses
obtrectātiō
pēnsiō
perfuga
possessiō
reditus
renūntiāre
temperāre
thema
trānsvehere
trirēmis

13. Pāx Carthāginiēnsibus data est hīs condiciōnibus: ______ [< perfugere] et captīvōs omnēs redderent Rōmānīs, nāvēs praeter X ______ [< III + rēmī] trāderent elephantōsque...; X mīlia talentum argentī discrīpta ______ aequīs in annōs L solverent; ______ C darent.
14. Nāvēs Poenōrum D in altum prōvectae incēnsae sunt, quārum incendium Poenīs tam ______ [= fūnestum] fuit quam sī ipsa Carthāgō ārdēret.

Exercitium 16

1. Quis cum Poenīs dēbellāvit in Hispāniā? ...
2. Cum quibus rēgibus P. Scīpiō foedus fēcit? ...
3. Cūr rēx Syphāx amīcitiam quam cum Scīpiōne fēcerat revocāvit? ...
4. Syphāce captō, quis uxōrem eius Sophonisbam adamāvit? ...
5. Cūr Masinissa Sophonisbae venēnum mīsit? ...
6. Victōriīs in Āfricā Scīpiōnis quid effectum est? ...
7. Quō animō Hannibal lēgātōs sē revocantēs audīvit? ...
8. Lēgātīs audītīs, ā quō sē victum esse dīxit Hannibal? ...
9. Num Hannibal Rōmānōs in Āfricā vīcit? ...
10. Quō Hannibal victus perfūgit? ...
11. Carthāgine quid fassus est in senātū? ...
12. Poenīs dēvictīs, cūr Rōmānī Carthāginem nōn dēlēvērunt? ...
13. Quid Carthāginiēnsēs Rōmānīs trādidērunt? ...
14. Quid nāvibus Carthāginiēnsium factum est? ...
15. Quō cognōmine imperātor P. Cornēlius Scīpiō nōbilitātus est? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 866–873

Exercitium 17

termĭnātiō -ōnis *f*

Dē verbī thematīs et termĭnātiōnibus

futūrum
futūrum perfectum
gerundium
gerundīvum
imperfectum coniūnctīvī
imperfectum indicātīvī
imperātīvus praesentis
imperātīvus futūrī
īnfīnītīvus perfectī
īnfīnītīvus praesentis
participium futūrī
participium perfectī
participium praesentis
perfectum coniūnctīvī
perfectum indicātīvī
plūsquamperfectum coniūnctīvī
plūsquamperfectum indicātīvī
praesēns coniūnctīvī
praesēns indicātīvī
supīnum I
supīnum II

1. *Termĭnātiōnēs sunt litterae vel syllabae, ut* -re, -ō, -isse, -us, -a, -um, *quae adduntur ad vocābulī partem priōrem quae dīcitur* ______.
2. *Verbīs Latīnīs sunt terna themata:* (1) *thema* ______, *ut* ōrā-, dēbē-, leg-, pūnī-; (2) *thema* ______, *ut* ōrāv-, dēbu-, lēg-, pūnīv-; (3) *thema* ______, *ut* ōrāt-, dēbit-, lēct-, pūnīt-.
3. *Ex thematе praesentis* [–] *quae fōrmae fīunt additīs termĭnātiōnibus?*
   (1) *additō* –(e)re: ______ *praesentis;*
   (2) *additō* –(ē)ns –(e)ntis: ______ *praesentis;*
   (3) *additō* –ō, –(i)s, –(i)t...: ______ *indicātīvī;*
   (4) *additō* –(ē)bam, –(ē)bās, –(ē)bat...: ______ *indicātīvī;*
   (5) *additō* –bō, –bis, –bit... *aut* –am, –ēs, –et...: ______;
   (6) *additō* –em, –ēs, –et... aut –am, –ās, –at...: ______ *coniūnctīvī;*
   (7) *additō* –(e)rem, –(e)rēs, –(e)ret...: ______ *coniūnctīvī;*
   (8) additō –(e)nd|um -ī -ō: ______;
   (9) *additō* –(e)nd|us -a -um: ______;
   (10) *additō* – (*nūllō*), –te: ______ *praesentis;*
   (11) *additō* –(i)tō, –(i)tōte: ______ *futūrī.*
4. *Ex thematе perfectī* [~] *quae fōrmae fīunt?*
   (1) *additō* ~isse: ______ *perfectī;*
   (2) *additō* ~ī, ~istī, ~it...: ______ *indicātīvī;*
   (3) *additō* ~eram, ~erās, ~erat...: ______ *indicātīvī;*
   (4) *additō* ~erō, ~eris, ~erit...: ______ ______;
   (5) *additō* ~erim, ~eris, ~erit...: ______ *coniūnctīvī;*
   (6) *additō* ~issem, ~issēs, ~isset...: ______ *coniūnctīvī.*

5. *Ex thema͟te supīnī* [≈] *quae fōrmae fīunt?*
 (1) *additō* ≈um: ______________ I;
 (2) *additō* ≈ū: ______________ II;
 (3) *additō* ≈us -a -um: ______________ *perfectī* (*passīvī*);
 (4) *additō* ≈ūr|us -a -um: ______________ *futūrī.*

thema
thema praesentis [–]
thema perfectī [~]
thema supīnī [≈]

Exercitium 18

1. adigere, ad________isse, ad________um esse
2. currere, ________isse
3. dēficere, dē________isse, dē________um esse
4. differre, dis________isse, dī________um esse
5. dīripere, dī________isse dī________um esse
6. disserere, dis________isse, dis________um esse
7. explēre, ex________isse, ex________um esse
8. exscindere, ex________isse, ex________um esse
9. exuere, ex________isse, ex________um esse
10. haurīre, ________isse, ________um esse
11. inquīrere, in________isse, in________um esse
12. nequīre, ne________isse
13. obicere, ob________isse, ob________um esse
14. obruere, ob________isse, ob________um esse
15. opplēre op________isse, op________um esse
16. permiscēre, per________isse, per________um esse
17. prōcidere, prō________isse
18. profitērī, pro________um esse
19. trāicere, trā________isse, trā________um esse
20. trānscendere, trān________isse

dē-ficiō -iunt
dī-ripiō -iunt
ne-queō -eunt
ob-iciō -iunt
trā-iciō -iunt

CAPITVLVM VNDEQVINQVAGESIMVM

Cap. XLIX

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–101

Lēctiō I

Exercitium 1

1. Nēmō ______________ [= negat] Hannibalem cēterōs imperātōrēs prūdentiā ______________ [= praestāre].
2. Etsī populus Rōmānus aliās ______________ [= gentēs] virtūte ______________ [= antecēdit], tamen Hannibal semper victor discessit ______________ cumque cum Rōmānīs ______________ est [= cōnflīxit] in Italiā.
3. At ille invidiā et obtrectātiōne cīvium ______________ [< dēbilis] est.
4. Odium Hannibalis ergā Rōmānōs velut ______________ [< hērēs] eī relictum erat ā patre Hamilcare, quī eum ______________ [= parvum puerum] iūrāre iussit 'numquam sē in amīcitiā cum Rōmānīs fore!'
5. Post ______________ [< obīre] Hamilcaris, Hasdrubal, ______________ [= scīlicet] gener eius, imperātor ______________ [= locō eius factus] est.
6. Hasdrubale occīsō, exercitus Hannibalem imperātōrem nōmināvit, id quod ā senātū Carthāginiēnsī ______________ [= probātum] est.
7. Hannibal, ______________ [= postquam] gentēs Hispāniae subēgit, Saguntum, cīvitātem ______________ [< foedus], vī expugnāvit.
8. Exercitum Pȳrēnaeum et Alpēs trādūxit, cum incolīs cōnflīxit eōsque ______________ [= cecīdit].
9. Nēmō umquam ________ [= eā viā] Alpēs transierat cum exercitū.

antecēdere
comprobāre
concīdere
congredī
(manum) cōnserere
dēbilitāre
dēligāre
dētrīmentum
dispālārī
eā
expedīre
foederātus
hērēditās
indigēre
īnfitiārī
nātiō
obductā (nocte)
obitus

operam dare
posteāquam
praestāre
prōflīgāre
puerulus
quotiēscumque
rēpere
sēiungere
sufficere
suspīciō
utpote
verba dare
vīsus

10. Apud Padum Hannibal bis manum ________ [= proelium commīsit] cum Rōmānīs eōsque ________ [= dēvīcit].
11. In Etrūriae palūdibus, cum trēs noctēs somnī ________ [= eguisset], alterum oculum āmīsit.
12. Exercitū cōnsulārī ad lacum Trasumennum victō, Hannibal dictātōrī Fabiō Māximō, quī eum intrā montēs clauserat, ________ dedit [= illūsit] et sine ________ [= damnō] sē ________ [= līberāvit]:
13. ________ [: obscūrā] nocte bovēs cum sarmentīs ārdentibus in cornibus ________ [= alligātīs] ________ [= passim pālātōs] immīsit, quō ________ [< vīdēre] Rōmānōs terruit.
14. Lēgātī Rōmānī ________ dedērunt [= labōrāvērunt] ut Hannibalem in ________ [↔ fidem] rēgī Antiochō addūcerent.
15. Mōns Pȳrēnaeus Hispāniam ā Galliā ________ [= disiungit].
16. Īnfāns quī nōndum ambulāre potest, manibus et genibus ________.

Exercitium 2

1. Quid Cornēlius Nepōs dīcit dē fortitūdine Rōmānōrum? ...
2. Quid cēnset dē prūdentiā Hannibalis imperātōris? ...
3. Quōmodo imperātor ille fortissimus dēbilitātus est? ....
4. Quis animum Hannibalis odiō ergā Rōmānōs incendit? ...
5. Post obitum Hamilcaris et Hasdrubalis quis imperātor factus est? ...
6. Quid Hannibal imperātor ēgit in Hispāniā? ...
7. Saguntō captō quō exercitum sēcum dūxit? ...
8. Cum quō apud flūmen Rhodanum cōnflīxit? ...
9. Quī montēs Italiam ab Galliā sēiungunt? ...
10. Alpēs trānsgressus ubi Hannibal equestribus proeliīs Rōmānōs fūdit? ...
11. Quō morbō Hannibal in Etrūriā affectus est? ...
12. Quid factum est apud lacum Trasumennum? ...
13. Quōmodo Hannibal Fabiō Māximō dictātōrī verba dedit? ...
14. Quis cōnsul Rōmānus apud Cannās occīsus est? ...

Lēctiō II

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 102–178

Exercitium 3

adversārius
aēneus
avāritia
bīduum
compōnere (bellum)
cōnsīderāre
corōna
dīlēctus
disicere
ēnumerāre
facultās
grātiā
impraesentiārum
īnsciēns
palam (facere)
pendere
plumbum
praebēre, sē

1. ________ [= tam diū quam] Hannibal in Italiā fuit, nēmō eum vīcit.
2. Longum est omnia eius proelia ________.
3. Cum exhaustae essent Carthāginiēnsium ________ [= opēs], Hannibal revocātus est, ut ________ [= in praesēns tempus] bellum ________ [= bellō fīnem pōneret] cum Rōmānīs.
4. Apud Zamam victus Hannibal ________ [= duōbus diēbus] Hadrūmētum pervēnit.
5. Tum pāx facta est, sed nihilō ________ [= nihilō minus, tamen] Hannibal exercituī praefuit.
6. Posterō annō Carthāginiēnsēs lēgātōs Rōmam mīsērunt, quī Rōmānīs grātiās agerent eōsque ________ aureā dōnārent.
7. Hannibal 'rēx' creātus effēcit ex novīs ________ ut pecūnia quae ex condiciōnibus pācis Rōmānīs dēbēbātur ________ [= solvī] posset.
8. Ubi cognōvit lēgātōs Rōmā vēnisse suī exposcendī ________ [= causā], Hannibal in Syriam profūgit ad rēgem Antiochum, quī ________ [< adversus] Rōmānōrum fuit.
9. Fugā ________ factā [= patefactā], Poenī bona eius ________ [< pūblicus] et domum ________ [= dīruērunt].

10. Antiochō victō Hannibal Crētam vēnit, ut ibi ______________ [= reputāret] quō proficīscerētur.
11. Vir callidē ______________ [= praeparāvit, cūrāvit] nē pecūniam suam āmitteret propter ______________ [< avārus] Crētēnsium.
12. Amphorās ______________ complēvit summīs aurō opertīs eāsque palam in templō dēposuit.
13. Tum, ______________ [= īnsciīs] Crētēnsibus, statuās ______________ [= aereās] aurō et argentō complēvit, eāsque in ______________ ante domum suam abiēcit.
14. Hannibal cum optimum imperātōrem tum bonum magistrātum sē ______________ [= sē esse ostendit].
15. Novī mīlitēs ______________ [< dīligere] cōnscrībuntur

prōpatulum
prōvidēre
pūblicāre
quamdiū
(nihilō) sētius
vectīgal

Exercitium 4

1. Cūr Hannibal ex Italiā revocātus est? ...
2. Quis fuit Hannibalis adversārius in Āfricā? ...
3. Num Hannibal Rōmānōs in Āfricā vīcit? ...
4. Quārē bellum compōnere cōnātus est? ...
5. Ubi Hannibal cum P. Scīpiōne cōnflīxit? ...
6. Quō Hannibal victus profūgit? ...
7. Pāce cum Rōmānīs factā quid ēgit Hannibal? ...
8. Quārē Carthāginiēnsēs lēgātōs Rōmam mīsērunt? ...
9. Cūr Rōmānī captīvōs Carthāginiēnsēs remittere recūsāvērunt? ...
10. Quid Hannibal Karthāgine effēcit? ...
11. Cūr Hannibal in Syriam ad rēgem Antiochum fūgit? ...
12. Fugā eius patefactā quid Poenī fēcērunt? ...
13. Num Antiochus prosperē cum Rōmānīs pugnāvit? ...
14. Quō Hannibal ex Syriā sē contulit? ...
15. Quid Hannibal in Crētā cōnsīderābat? ...
16. Cūr amphorās plumbō complētās in templō dēposuit? ...
17. Quōmodo pecūniam suam abdidit? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 179–275

Lēctiō III

Exercitium 5

1. Ex Cretā Hannibal ad Prūsiam in Bīthȳniam vēnit; quem cum vidēret nōn satis ______________ [= fīrmum, validum] esse, conciliābat eī aliōs rēgēs; sed Eumenēs, rēx Pergamēnus, ab eō ______________ [= dissentiēbat].
2. Cum eō bellum erat et marī et terrā, sed ______________ [= utrōque locō] Eumenēs superior erat.
3. Hannibal vērō classem Pergamēnam ______________ [= prūdentiā] sīc vīcit:
4. Plūrimās ______________ [= anguēs] ______________ [< venēnum] in vāsa ______________ [= ē terrā coctā facta] coniēcit.
5. Ante proelium ______________ [< cohortārī] ______________ [= mīlitum nāvālium] fēcit iīsque praecēpit ut omnēs nāvem rēgis peterent.
6. In proeliō, cum Bīthȳniī ex ______________ [< praecipere] Hannibalis nāvem Eumenis pepulissent, vāsa fictilia in reliquās nāvēs coniēcērunt.
7. Pergamēnī, cum nāvēs suās serpentibus opplētās vidērent, ad castra sua ______________ [< nauta] fūgērunt.
8. Nec tum modo, sed saepe __________ [= aliō tempore] Hannibal hostēs vīcit.
9. Rōmae ______________ vēnit [= accidit] ut ūnus ē lēgātīs Prūsiae inter cēnam dīceret 'Hannibalem in rēgnō Prūsiae esse'.

acquiēscere
aliās (*adv*)
arbitrium
classiārius
cohortātiō
concipere
(patrēs) cōnscrīptī
cōnsilium
cōnsuēscere
cōnsuētūdō
dissidēre
districtus
doctor
dūcere
ēlegāns
eximere
fictilis

fortuītō
innumerābilis
mētārī
nauticus
nōnnihil
peragrāre
praeceptum
prīstinus
rōbustus
serpēns
ūsū (venīre)
utrobīque
venēnātus

10. Quod cum patrēs ______________ [: senātōrēs] comperissent, lēgātōs eō mīsērunt, quī eum exposcerent.
11. Hannibal, cum plūrēs praeter ______________ [< cōnsuēscere] armātī appārērent, intellēxit id nōn ______________ [= forte] fierī, sed sē petī.
12. Ergō, nē vītam aliēnō ______________ [< arbiter] āmitteret, venēnum sūmpsit, quod semper sēcum habēre ______________ [= solēbat]..
13. Sīc vir fortissimus, memor ______________ [= antīquārum] virtūtum, ______________ [ad + quiēvit] annō LXX.
14. Vir tantīs bellīs ______________ [= occupātus] etiam ______________ [= haud paulum] temporis litterīs tribuit atque aliquot librōs Graecē cōnscrīpsit, cum Sōsilō litterārum Graecārum ______________ [= magistrō] ūterētur.
15. Nēmō Hannibalī metum quem ex populō Rōmānō ______________ [= in animum accēperat] ______________ [= adimere] poterat.
16. Hannibal Alexandrum māximum imperātōrem fuisse ______________ [= exīstimābat], quod parvā manū exercitūs ______________ [< in- + numerāre] fūdisset atque ultimās ōrās ______________ [= pererrāvisset].
17. Pyrrhus castra ______________ [= rēctē locāre] prīmus docuit.
18. Dīdō rēgīna in epulārum apparātū ______________ [= decēns] fuit.

Exercitium 6

1. Quō Hannibal ex Crētā vēnit? ...
2. Quid apud rēgem Prūsiam ēgit? ...
3. Quī rēx, Rōmānīs amīcus, bellum cum Prūsiā gerēbat? ...
4. Ante proelium nāvāle quid classiāriīs praecēpit? ...
5. Nāve rēgis pulsā, quōmodo Bīthӯniī reliquās nāvēs adortī sunt? ...
6. Quō Pergamēnī sē rettulērunt? ...
7. Quōmodo Rōmānī cognōvērunt Hannibalem apud Prūsiam esse? ...
8. Cūr Prūsiās Hannibalem Rōmānīs dēdere recūsāvit? ...
9. Ubi Hannibal latēbat? ...
10. Quid puer quī forēs castellī circumiisset Hannibalī nūntiāvit? ...
11. Quid fēcit Hannibal nē ā Rōmānīs vīvus caperētur? ...
12. Quā linguā Hannibal librōs cōnscrīpsit? ...
13. Quō magistrō litterārum Graecārum ūsus est? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 276–295

Exercitium 7

contractiō -ōnis *f* < contrahere

-āvis- > -ās
-ēvis- > -ēs-
-ōvis- > -ōs
-īvis- > -iis- >-īs-

-āver/-āvēr- > -ār-
-ēver/-ēvēr- > -ēr-
-ōver/-ōvēr- > -ōr-
-īver- > -ier-
-īvēr- > -iēr-

Dē contractiōne verbōrum
Exempla
Excidit -v-: rogāvisse > rogāsse; rogāverat > rogārat; rogāvērunt >rogārunt; cupīvisse > cupiisse/cupīsse; cupīverat > cupierat; cupīvērunt > cupiērunt

1. vocāvisse > voc______; vocāvistī > voc______; vocāvisset > voc______.
2. vocāverat > voc______; vocāverit > voc______; vocāvērunt > voc______.
3. cōnsuēvisse > cōnsu______; cōnsuēvistī > cōnsu______; cōnsuēvisset > cōnsu______.
4. cōnsuēverat > cōnsu______; cōnsuēverit > cōnsu______; cōnsuēvērunt > cōnsu______.
5. nōvisse > nō______; nōvistī > nō______; nōvisset > nō______.
6. nōverat > nō______; nōverit > nō______; nōvērunt > nō______.
7. petīvisse > pet______/pet______; petīvistī > pet______/pet______; petīvisset > pet______/pet______.
8. petīverat > pet______; petīverit > pet______; petīvērunt > pet______.

Exercitium 8

1. acquiēscere, ac________isse
2. concīdere, con________isse, con________um esse
3. congredī, con________um esse
4. cōnserere, cōn________isse, cōn________um esse
5. cōnsuēscere, cōn________isse
6. eximere, ex________isse, ex________um esse
7. rēpere, ________isse
8. sufficere, suf________isse, suf________um esse

con-gredior -iuntur

suf-ficiō -iunt

CAPITVLVM QVINQVAGESIMVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs1–128

Exercitium 1

1. Bellum cum rēge Philippō ____________ [= coeptum] est annō quīngentēsimō ____________ prīmō [DLI] ab urbe conditā.
2. T. Flāminīnus cōs. Philippum ex Ēpīrō fugāvit et, postquam Thessaliam ____________ [= vāstāvit], ibi signīs ____________ cum rēge dēbellāvit.
3. Ob rēs prosperē gestās in v diēs ____________ dēcrētae sunt.
4. Flāminīnus Elatēae ____________ [= in hībernīs erat]; inde, pāce factā captīvīsque et ____________ [= perfugīs] redditīs Rōmānīs, Corinthum ad Isthmiōrum lūdicrum profectus est.
5. Is Graeciae ____________ [< mercārī] erat, quō multī conveniēbant.
6. Praecō in mediam ____________ prōcessit et magnā vōce ____________ 'senātum Rōmānum, Philippo dēvictō, līberōs, ____________ [= sine vectīgālibus], suīs lēgibus esse iubēre omnēs gentēs Graeciae...'
7. Gentēs quae sub diciōne rēgis fuerant ____________ [= ēnumerāvit].
8. Hōc audītō Graecī, quī lībertātem ____________ [= valdē cupiēbant], prīmō ____________ [= mīrantēs] siluērunt, sed cum praecō iterum prōnūntiāvisset eadem, clāmor et plausus ortus est
9. Lūdicrum ____________ [= celeriter] perāctum est, cum nēmō spectāculō intentus esset: ūnum gaudium ____________ spectātōrum animōs.
10. Magnō cum ____________ [< sentīre] ____________ [↔ dolōris] Graecī comperērunt 'populum Rōmānum suā ____________ [= pecūniā pēnsā], suō labōre ac perīculō bella gerere prō lībertāte aliōrum!'
11. Nec ____________ [= tantum/modo] prō fīnitimīs et gentibus propinquae ____________ [< vīcīnus] pugnant Rōmānī, sed maria trāiciunt, nē ____________ [= ūllum] iniūstum imperium sit!
12. Catō bellō ____________ [< citrā] Hispāniam ____________ [< pāx].
13. Vere prīmō Corinthī ____________ [< convenīre] fuit, ubi Flāminīnus Graecīs suās rēs gestās ____________ [= exposuit] et ____________ [= adiēcit] 'sibi in animō esse exercitum ē Graeciā ____________.'
14. Prōtinus agmen ab arce dēscendit, quod cūnctī ____________ [= secūtī] sunt, dum Flāminīnum '____________' [< servāre] 'līberātōrem'que ____________ [< ad + clāmant].
15. Flāminīnus omnēs cōpiās Brundisium ____________ [= trāiēcit].
16. Rōmae ____________ [= trēs diēs] triumphāvit: aurum argentumque factum et ____________ [↔ factum] trānstulit ac multōs captīvōs obsidēsque.
17. Sicilia īnsula est, nōn terrā ____________ iūncta cum Italiā.
18. ____________ nostrī sunt patrēs, avī, cēt., posterī sunt fīliī, nepōtēs, cēt.

Cap. L

Lēctiō I

acclāmāre
ārea
avēre
citerior
cōnferre (signa)
continēns
conventus
dēportāre
ēdisserere
hībernāre
immūnis
impēnsa
īnfectus
inīre
māiōrēs
mercātus
mīrābundus
pācāre
percēnsēre
praeoccupāre
prōnūntiāre
prōsequī
(nē) quod
quīnquāgēsimus
raptim
sēnsus
servātor
subicere
supplicātiō
tantummodo
trīduum
trānsfuga
trānsportāre
vexāre
vīcīnitās
voluptās

Exercitium 2

1. Cui rēgī bellum illātum est post bellum Pūnicum secundum? ...
2. Quis cum rēge Philippō in Thessaliā dēbellāvit? ...
3. Hāc victōriā nūntiātā quid dēcrēvit senātus? ...
4. Ubi lēgātīs Philippī senātus datus est? ...
5. Quibus condiciōnibus pāx Philippō data est? ...
6. Cūr magnus numerus Graecōrum Corinthum convēnerant? ...
7. Quid praecō spectātōribus lūdōrum prōnūntiāvit? ...
8. Quōmodo Graecī nūntium lībertātis accēpērunt? ...
9. Lūdīs dīmissīs quō spectātōrēs ruērunt? ...
10. Cum quō tyrannō Flāminīnus posterō annō bellum gessit? ...
11. Exercitusne Rōmānus in Graeciā remānsit? ...
12. Quid senātus Flāminīnō dēcrēvit postquam rēs gestās ēdisseruit? ...
13. Quot diēs T. Quīnctius Flāminīnus triumphāvit? ...
14. Quās rēs in triumphō trānstulit? ...

Lēctiō II

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 129–275

artus
callis
circuīre
circumvehī
contemplārī
continuāre
dīlūcēscere
dirimere
diurnus
dūcere (uxōrem)
exaequāre
incautus
īnsīdere
intercēdere
intermittere
iugum
nī
peculātus
permūnīre
porrō
rādīx
scālae
sēmiermis
subsidium
trānsmittere
vertex

Exercitium 3

1. Dum rēx Antiochus Chalcide mōrātur, M.' Acīlius cōs. exercitum Larīsā Crannōnem et inde __________ [↔ retrō] ad faucēs Thermopylārum dūxit.
2. __________ [= mōns longus] Thermopylārum mediam Graeciam __________ [= disiungit].
3. Acīlius in faucibus Thermopylārum castra posuit adversus Antiochum, quī castra sua duplicī vāllō __________ [= bene mūnīverat].
4. Antiochus Aetōlīs imperāvit ut __________ [= culmina] montium __________ [= occupārent], nē Rōmānī __________ [= parvīs viīs] trānsīrent et castra sua __________ [= circumīrent].
5. Acīlius, aciē __________ [= cōnfertā] fronte īnstrūctā, cōpiās rēgis intrā mūnīmenta pepulit, sed recēdere coāctus esset, __________ [= nisi] Catō __________ [= auxiliō] vēnisset.
6. Catō enim in iugō Callidromī Aetōlōs __________ [↔ cautōs] atque sōpītōs oppresserat.
7. Macedonēs abiectīs armīs fūgērunt, et rēx cum paucīs __________ [= nec armātīs nec inermibus] mīlitibus Chalcidem sē recēpit atque inde Ephesum __________ [= trāiēcit].
8. Acīlius, castrīs ad Hēraclēam mōtīs, equō urbem __________ [= circum urbem vectus] est, ut moenia __________ [= intuērētur].
9. Dum urbs quattuor ē partibus oppugnātur, XXIV diēs nocturnus labor __________ [↔ nocturnō] __________ [< continuus] est.
10. Mediā nocte oppugnātiōne __________ [↔ continuātā], IV vigiliā ā tribus partibus urbem aggressus est, ab ūnā mīlitēs signum exspectābant.
11. Cum iam __________ [= illūcēsceret], signō datō mīlitēs ab eā parte quae dēfēnsōribus carēbat mūrōs integrōs __________ trānscendērunt!
12. L. Cornēlius Scīpiō, Antiochō in Asiā dēvictō, 'Asiāticus' appellātus frātrī cognōmine __________ [= aequātus] est.
13. Cum L. Scīpiō Asiāticus __________ [= fūrtī pecūniae pūblicae] damnātus esset, Tib. Semprōnius Gracchus tribūnus plēbis __________ [= vetuit].
14. Ob id beneficium ille Cornēliam, fīliam P. Scīpiōnis Āfricānī, __________.
15. __________ est pars arboris subterrānea sīve pars īnfima montis.

Exercitium 4

1. Cum quibus Antiochus societātem iūnxit, ut bellum Graeciae īnferret? ...
2. Quōmodo rēx Antiochus Chalcide hiemem cōnsūmpsit? ...
3. Quō M'. Acīlius cōnsul prīmō vēre exercitum dūxit? ...
4. Quō Antiochus sē recēpit? ...
5. Quā pugnā memorābilis est locus quī appellātur Thermopylae? ...
6. Quōmodo Antiochus ad Thermopylās castra sua permūnīvit? ...
7. Quid fēcit Antiochus nē Rōmānī iuga imminentia trānsīrent? ...
8. Quis in mediō proeliō suprā castra appāruit? ...
9. Quōmodo M. Porcius Catō Aetōlōs ab iugō Callidromī dēiēcerat? ...
10. Cūr Macedonēs repente armīs abiectīs fūgērunt? ...
11. Quō rēx Antiochus proeliō victus sē recēpit? ...
12. Num Acīlius Chalcidem veniēns rēgem invēnit? ...
13. Quem cōnsul Rōmam mīsit quī senātuī victōriam nūntiāret? ...
14. Quō Acīlius castra ab Thermopylīs mōvit? ...
15. Ubi sita est Hēraclēa et quōmodo mūnīta est? ...
16. Quot diēs oppugnātiō Hēraclēae continuāta est? ...
17. Aetōlīs fatīgātīs, ab quot partibus Rōmānī urbem aggressī sunt? ...
18. Cūr ūna pars mūrōrum nōn dēfendēbātur? ...
19. Quōmodo Rōmānī ibi mūrōs trānscendērunt? ...
20. Num Aetōlī arcem Hēraclēae dēfendere potuērunt? ...
21. Quis prīmus Rōmānōrum ducum in Asiam trāiēcit? ...
22. Quā condiciōne Antiochō in Asiā victō pāx data est? ...
23. Quō cognōmine L. Cornēlius Scīpiō appellātus est? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 276–383

Lēctiō III

Exercitium 5

1. In Thessaliā P. Licinius Crassus levibus ________ [< expedīre] cum Perseō, rēge Macedoniae, haud prosperō ________ [< ēvenīre] pugnāvit.
2. In Āfricā dē agrō ________ [= certāmen] fuit inter Poenōs et Masinissam.
3. Annō DLXXXVI a. u. c. Perseus ā L. Aemiliō Paulō dēvictus est, et ________ [= deinde] omnis Macedonia dēdita.
4. Illō proeliō magna hostium strāgēs facta est paucōrum Rōmānōrum ________ [= paucīs Rōmānīs āmissīs].
5. Rōmae laetitia eius victōriae ________ [= ante capta] est, nam quārtō post diē ________ [= IV diē postquam] pugnātum est, in circō ________ [↔ clāmor] spectācula pervāsit 'in Macedoniā dēvictum rēgem esse.'
6. ________ [= crēvit] ________ [< fremere] et populus spectāculī ________ [= oblītus] clāmāre et plaudere coepit propter nūntium illum ________ similem [= quī vērus esse vidēbātur].
7. Cum auctor nūntiī nūllus reperīrētur, laetitia ________ [= cessāvit] quidem, sed ________ [= signum reī fūtūrae] laetum animīs ________ [= in animīs sedēbat/remanēbat].
8. Hoc ________ [< augur] animōrum XIII diē firmātum est adventū tabellāriī quī litterās ________ [= laurō ōrnātās] cōnsulī trādidit in circō.
9. Cōnsul litterīs lēctīs populō ________ [= prōnūntiāvit] 'L. Aemilium cum Perseō pugnāsse; Macedonum exercitum caesum fūsumque...'
10. Postquam lēgātī ab Aemiliō Paulō advēnērunt, senātus supplicātiōnēs in quīnque diēs circā omnia ________ [= torōs deōrum] dēcrēvit.

augurium
coniūrātus
deinceps
dēnūntiāre
ēvānēscere
ēventus
expeditiō
fremitus
iactūra
immemor
incrēscere
īnsidēre
invius
laureātus
līs
murmur
nāvālia
ōmen
praecipere
pulvīnar
(post...) quam
vērī similis

11. Placuit ut nāvēs in __________ collocārentur atque ut dīmitterentur sociī nāvālēs et mīlitēs __________ [= quī in verba cōnsulis iūrāverant].
12. Difficile est per saltūs __________ [= sine viā] penetrāre.

Exercitium 6

1. Quis rēgī Philippō V successit? ...
2. Cūr Rōmānī rēgī Perseō bellum indīxērunt? ...
3. Ubi P. Licinius Crassus cum Perseō pugnāvit et quō ēventū? ...
4. Ā quō dēvictus est rēx Perseus? ...
5. Quōs victōriae nūntiōs L. Aemilius Paulus Rōmam mīsit? ...
6. Quae oppida deinceps Rōmānīs sē dēdidērunt? ...
7. Quō rēx Perseus victus trāiēcit? ...
8. Quōmodo victōriae laetitia Rōmae praecepta est? ...
9. Quid factum est cum C. Licinius cōnsul quadrīgās mitteret? ...
10. Cūr populus lūdōs circēnsēs relīquit? ...
11. Quid lēgātī Paulī in senātū et in cōntiōne exposuērunt? ...
12. Lēgātīs audītīs quid cōnsul ēdīxit? ...
13. In quot diēs supplicātiōnēs dēcrētae sunt? ...
14. Quid ex Illyricō nūntiātum est? ...

Lēctiō IV

abaliēnāre
abscēdere
accessiō
clēmentia
cōnscius
cōnspectus
cōnsurgere
contentus
dēlitēscere
dēvehere
effulgēre
extorris
fīdūcia
flātus
ignōbilis
illacrimāre
incolumitās
introīre
lembus
mercātūra
ministerium
miserātiō
māceria
mūtātiō
percontātiō
porrigere
postīcum
praetōrius
pullus
sors

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 384–506

Exercitium 7

1. Perseus, quī nōn __________ rēgnō Macedoniae fīnitimōs oppugnāverat, iam āmissō exercitū, __________ [= exsul] rēgnō, in parvam īnsulam compulsus est.
2. Etiam victor Paulus __________ [< miserārī] permōtus __________ [= fortūnae] hūmānae __________ [< in + lacrimāvisse] dīcitur.
3. Perseus trēs __________ [↔ nōbilēs] ad Paulum mīsit cum litterīs quārum titulus erat: "*Rēx* Perseus cōnsulī Paulō salūtem."
4. Perseō victō necesse fuit nōmen 'rēgis' oblīvīscī et sē suaque omnia in fidem et __________ [< clēmēns] populī Rōmānī permittere.
5. Sōlus relictus, cum omnium animōs ā sē __________ [↔ sibi conciliāvisset], fugae cōnsilium cēpit.
6. Quendam Crētēnsem, quī __________ [< mercārī] in eā regiōne faciēbat, rogāvit ut __________ [= nāviculā] sē in Thrāciam __________.
7. Mediā nocte cum tribus __________ [↔ īnsciīs] cōnsiliī per __________ [= ōstium posterius] in hortum exiit ac __________ aegrē trānscendit.
8. Cum vērō nāvis in portū nōn esset, in templō __________ [= latuit].
9. Nē tum quidem 'puerī rēgiī', quī __________ [< minister] rēgis fungēbantur, ab eō __________ [= abībant].
10. At cum Cn. Octāvius rēgiīs puerīs __________ [< incolumis] prōmīsisset, __________ [< trānsīre] omnium facta est.
11. Tum Perseus sē Octāviō trādidit, et in nāvem __________ [= praefectī] impositus ad cōnsulem missus est.
12. Amictū __________ [= ātrō] praetōrium (__________ imperātōris) [= intrāvit].
13. Cōnsul __________ [= surrēxit] et rēgī dextram __________ [= extendit] nec eum sē ad pedēs __________ [= dēmittere] passus est.
14. "Quā __________ [= coāctus] iniūriā" inquit "contrā populum Rōmānum tam __________ [= tantā vī] bellum suscēpistī...?" nec rēx ad hanc __________ [< percontārī] respondit.

15. Cōnsul eum hortātus est ut ______________ [= cōnfīdentiam] salūtis habēret, ______________ [= quōcumque modō] haec incidissent.
16. Perseum ______________ [= cōnspicuum] faciēbant nōn modo patris et avī fāma, sed ______________ [< ex + fulgēbant] Philippus et Alexander.
17. Fortūna eius est exemplum ______________ [< mūtāre] rērum hūmānārum.
18. Animus virī sapientis ______________ [< flāre] prosperārum rērum nōn effertur.
19. Bellum Illyricum tantum ______________ [< accēdere] bellī Macedonicī fuit.

subigere
submittere
tabernāculum
trānsitiō
utcumque
violenter

Exercitium 8

1. Quī lēgātī Aemiliō Paulō cōnsulī litterās Perseī attulērunt? .,..
2. Quōmodo cōnsul lēgātōs vidēns affectus est? ...
3. Cūr Paulus lēgātōs sine respōnsō ac sine litterīs dīmīsit? ...
4. Quid Perseus alterīs litterīs petīvit et impetrāvit? ...
5. Quid lēgātī Rōmānī ā Perseō postulāvērunt? ...
6. Cūr Perseus fugae cōnsilium capere coāctus est? ...
7. Perseus ubi erat et quō īre cupiēbat? ...
8. Cūr in Thrāciam īre nōn potuit? ...
9. Ubi rēx Samothrācae dēlituit? ...
10. Cui rēx sōlus cum fīliō relictus sē trādidit? ...
11. Quō Octāvius rēgem captum mīsit? ...
12. Quōmodo Paulus Perseum in praetōriō recēpit? ...
13. Quid cōnsul Perseum percontātus est? ...
14. Cum rēx nihil respondēret, quid consul eum hortātus est? ...

Lēctiō quīnta: 507–601

Lēctiī V

Exercitium 9

1. Rēgnum Macedoniae sub rēge Alexandrō in Asiam sē ______________ [= super rīpās effūdit].
2. Euboea īnsula ponte (terrae) ______________ iūncta est.
3. Minerva dea est ______________ [= cūstōs] arcis Athēnārum.
4. In templō Aesculapiī, quod v mīlibus passuum ab Epidaurō ______________, aegrī dōna deō sacrābant prō remediīs ______________ [< salūs].
5. Lacedaemoniī ______________ [< discipulus] sevērissimā ēducābantur.
6. Olympiae Paulus Iovī sacrificium māius ______________ [= quam fierī solēbat] fēcit haud ______________ [= aliter] quam sī Rōmae in Capitōliō immolāvisset.
7. Amphipolim reversus Paulus in ______________ sedēns 'līberōs esse Macedonas' prōnūntiāvit, eōsque ______________ pendere Rōmānīs iussit.
8. Paulus, accītīs ______________ quī ______________ artem faciēbant, magnificum lūdicrum apparāvit, ubi ______________ validissimī inter sē certāvērunt.
9. Epulae quoque māximā ______________ [< opulentus] parātae sunt
10. ______________ [< vulgus] opulentia epulārum laudābātur.
11. ______________ est rēs quā aegrī sānantur.
12. Fīlius P. Scīpiōnis Āfricānī fīlium L. Aemiliī Paulī ______________.

adoptāre
āthlēta
artifex
continēns
disciplīna
distāre
(ars) lūdicra
opulentia
praeses
remedium
salūtāris
secus
solitō (māior)
superfundere (sē)
tribūnāle
tribūtum
vulgō

Exercitium 10

1. Quis fuit prīmus nōbilis rēx Macedoniae? ...
2. Quot annōs rēgnāvit Alexander? ...
3. Num Alexander sē Eurōpae fīnibus continuit? ...
4. Quid morte Alexandrī rēgnō eius factum est? ...

5. Quot lēgātī Rōmānī in Macedoniam missī sunt? ...
6. Quid fēcit Aemilius Paulus prīmō autumnō? ...
7. Quem locum prīmum petīvit? ...
8. Quārē inclutus est portus Aulidis? ...
9. Cūr Agamemnōn fīliam suam victimam ārīs admōvit? ...
10. Cui deae Paulus Athēnīs sacrificium fēcit? ...
11. In Peloponnēsō quās urbēs vīsit Paulus? ...
12. Olympiae quid animum Paulī mōvit? ...
13. Quid Paulus ex tribūnālī Macedonibus prōnūntiāvit? ...
14. Postquam Macedoniae lēgēs dedit, quid apparāvit?
15. Quid magnīs lūdīs in Graeciā fierī solet? ...

Lēctiō VI

Lēctiō sexta: versūs 602–680

adoptiō
cōnfundere
dēflēre
dēstināre
documentum
gaza
impedīmentum
inexpugnābilis
praetestātus
prōgeniēs
prōventus
quaesō
successor
turmātim

Exercitium 11

1. Perseus ______________ [< succēdere] Philippī V fuit.
2. Perseus in catēnīs in triumphō ductus ______________ [< docēre] fuit sortis hūmānae.
3. Paulum triumphantem secūtī sunt duo fīliī quōs in ______________ [< adoptāre] dederat, deinde equitēs ______________ [= in turmīs] et peditēs.
4. Cōnsul vērō duōs fīliōs minōrēs ______________ [< praetextus] sēcum vehere nōn potuit, nam alter ante triumphum, alter paulō post dēcessit.
5. Ex tantā ______________ [= stirpe] līberōrum nēmō domī Paulī supererat.
6. Paulus ōrātiōne quā prīvātam suam calamitātem cum secundā fortūnā pūblicā comparāvit, audientium animōs magis ______________ [= permōvit] quam sī sortem suam ______________ [= sortī suae illacrimāvisset].
7. Paulus: "______________ [= ōrō] sinātis mē cum pūblicā fēlīcitāte comparāre prīvātam meam fortūnam."
8. Cum castra hostium ______________ essent [= expugnārī nōn possent], Paulus aciē Perseum dēvīcit ad Pydnam.
9. Victōriam Paulī rēs secundae velut ______________ [= magnae frūgēs] secūtae sunt: cīvitātēs sē dēdidērunt, ______________ [= thēsaurus] rēgia in potestātem Rōmānōrum vēnit, ac rēx ipse cum līberīs captus est.
10. Nōnnumquam tempestās ______________ [< impedīre] victoriae fuit.
11. Fīlius imperātōris triumphantis sibi ipse similem triumphum ______________.

Exercitium 12

1. Quōs Paulus in triumphō ante currum dūxit? ...
2. Cūr duo Paulī fīliī māiōrēs patris nōmen nōn ferēbant? ...
3. Cūr duo fīliī eius minōrēs in triumphō cum patre currū vectī nōn sunt? ...
4. Dē quibus rēbus Paulus post triumphum in cōntiōne ēdisseruit? ...
5. Quot diēbus Paulus sē bellum Macedonicum perfēcisse dīxit? ...
6. Quae rēs secundae victōriam Paulī secūtae sunt? ...
7. Quid Paulus in exercitū in Italiam trāiciendō timēbat? ...
8. Num Paulus tantum dē pūblicā fēlīcitāte locūtus est? ...
9. Quid populō nārrāvit dē prīvātā suā fortūnā? ...
10. Num pater miserābiliter orbitātem suam dēflēvit? ...
11. Quōmodo sē cōnsōlātus est in tantā clāde domūs suae? ...
12. Cūr Horātius Latium 'agreste' vocat? ...

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 681–694

Exercitium 13

	Ōrātiō rēcta ("...")	Ōrātiō oblīqua ('...')
	Exemplum Sabīnī: "Quid ā nōbīs postulās?" Tarpēia: "Postulō id quod in sinistrīs manibus habētis."	Sabīnī ā Tarpēiā quaesīvērunt 'quid ā sē postulāret?' Tarpēia respondit 'sē postulāre id quod in sinistrīs manibus habērent.'
1.	Aemilia: "Cūr Iūlia plōrat?"	Aemilia quaerit 'cūr Iūlia plōr____?'
2.	Quīntus: "Iūlia plōrat, quia Marcus eam pulsāvit."	Quīntus respondet 'Iūli____ plōr____, quia Mārcus eam pulsāv____."
3.	Iūlius: "Puer quī puellam pulsat improbus est."	Iūlius dīcit 'puer____ quī puellam puls____ improb____ es____.'
4.	Trōiānī: "Lāocoōn poenam meruit quod hastā scelerātā sacrum rōbur laesit."	Trōiānī 'Lāocoont____ poenam meru____' dīcēbant, 'quod hastā scelerātā sacrum rōbur laes____.'
5.	Poenī "Aenēās Trōiā vēnit" inquiunt, "cum quō virō pulchra Dīdō concubuit!"	Fāma nārrābat 'Aenē____ Trōiā vēn______, cum quō virō pulchra Dīdō concubu______.'
6.	Tullus: "Quid petentēs vēnistis?" Albānī "Invītī" inquiunt "aliquid quod tibi displicet dīcēmus: rēs repetītum vēnimus."	Tullus ab Albānīs quaerit 'quid petentēs vēn____?' Iī dīcunt '____ invīt____ aliquid quod Tullō displice____ dict____ ____: rēs repetītum ____ vēn____.'
7.	Horātius pater: "Fīlia mea iūre caesa est. Nē mē, quem paulō ante cum ēgregiā stirpe cōnspexistis, orbum līberīs fēceritis!"	H. prōclāmāvit 'fīli____ ____ iūre caes____ ____!' Ōrābat 'nē ____, quem paulō ante cum ēgregiā stirpe cōnspex______, orbum līberīs fac______!'
8.	Cn. Octāvius: "Rēgiī puerī Macedonēsque aliī quī Samothrācae sunt, sī trānsierint ad Rōmānōs, incolumitātem lībertātemque et sua omnia servābunt quae aut sēcum habent aut in Macedoniā relīquērunt."	Prōnūntiātum est 'rēgi____ puer____ Macedonasque ali____ quī Samothrācae ________, sī trāns________ ad Rōmānōs, incolumitātem lībertātemque et sua omnia servāt______ quae aut sēcum hab________ aut in Macedoniā relīqu________.'
9.	Hannibal: "Omnēs in ūnam Eumenis rēgis concurrite nāvem! quem sī cēperitis aut interfēceritis, magnō vōbīs praemiō erit."	H. iīs praecēpit 'omnēs ut in Eumenis rēgis concurr______ nāvem; quem sī cēp______ aut interfēc______, magnō ______ praemiō ______.'
10.	Prūsiās: "Nōlīte id ā mē fierī postulāre quod adversus iūs hospitiī est!"	Prūsiās recūsāvit 'nē id ā ______ fierī postul______ quod adversus iūs hospitiī ______.'
11.	Paulus: "Et convīvium īnstruere et lūdōs parāre eiusdem est quī vincere bellō scit."	Vulgō dictum ipsīus ferēbant 'et convīvium īnstruere et lūdōs parāre eiusdem ______ quī vincere bellō sc______.'
12.	Paulus: "Quod bellum per quadriennium quattuor ante mē cōnsulēs gessērunt, id ego quīndecim diēbus perfēcī!"	Paulus dīxit 'quod bellum per quadriennium quattuor ante ______ cōnsulēs gess______, id ______ quīndecim diēbus perfēc______!'

Lēctiō grammatica

Ōrātiō rēcta ("...")
nōm + ind
quī quae quod, quia, sī, etsī *+ind*

Ōrātiō oblīqua ('...')
acc + inf
quī quae quod, quia, sī, etsī + coni.

Exercitium 14

1. dēlitēscere, dē_______isse
2. dirimere, dir_______isse, dir_______um esse
3. īnsīdere, īn_______isse, īn_______um esse
4. pendere, _________isse, _______um esse
5. pergere, _________isse
6. porrigere, por_______isse, por_______um esse
7. querī, _______um esse
8. subigere, sub_______isse, sub_______um esse
9. trānsferre, trāns_______isse, trāns_______/___________ esse
10. vīsere, _______isse

Cap. LI

Lēctiō I

aedīlitās
arbiter
circuitus
coīre
compellere
dēcrētum
dēprehendere
dētegere
dīlēctus
ērudītus
ēvincere
explicāre
fingere
irritus
nervus
obstruere
paelex
perrogāre
perstāre
prōsequī
Pseudo-
remōtus
revincere
senecta
sors
struere
suffrāgārī
vigēre
vituperāre

CAPITVLVM VNVM ET QVINQVAGESIMVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–118

Exercitium 1

1. Rōmam nūntiātum est 'Carthāgine bellum ___________ [= parārī], cum ___________ agerentur [= mīlitēs cōnscrīberentur] et classis comparārētur.'
2. Lēgātī Carthāginem missī renūntiāvērunt 'sē exercitum et classem Carthāgine _______________ [= invēnisse].'
3. In senātū cum sententiae _______________, Catō·Carthāginem dēlendam esse cēnsuit, Nāsīca dissuāsit; tamen senātus dēcrēvit ut Carthāginiēnsibus bellum indīcerētur.
4. Etsī Carthāginiēnsēs lēgātōs mīsit ut sē dēderent, Catōnis sententia ___________ [= persuāsit] ut senātus in ___________ [< dēcerenere] ___________ [= persevērāret].
5. Obsidibus et armīs acceptīs, cōnsulēs imperāvērunt ut novum oppidum x mīlia passuum ā marī ___________ [= distāns] conderent.
6. Ita Carthāginiēnsēs ad bellandum _______________ [= coēgērunt].
7. Prīmō ___________ [= vāna] fuit oppugnātiō Carthāginis, sed Rōmānī repulsī ac fugātī ā P. Scīpiōne Aemiliānō ē perīculō _______________ [= līberātī] sunt.
8. Catō, aliter prōmptus ad _______________ [↔laudandum], Scīpiōnem laudibus _______________ est dīcēns 'reliquōs quī in Āfricā mīlitārent umbrās volitāre, Scīpiōnem _______________ [= valēre].'
9. Andriscus sīve _____________-Philippus fābulam _____________ 'sē rēge Perseō et _____________ [= alterā uxōre] nātum esse.'
10. Multī ad eum _____________ [= conveniēbant], sed fraus _____________ [= patefacta] est et Macedonia _____________ [= rūrsus victa].
11. Rēgnum Masinissae _____________ Scīpiōne dīvīsum est inter trēs fīliōs, quōrum minimus Graecīs litterīs _____________ [= doctus] erat.
12. Plēbs Scīpiōnī ita _____________ [= suffrāgiō favēbat] ut, cum _____________ [< aedīlis] peteret, ante annum suum cōnsul creātus sit.
13. Scīpiō, cui extrā _____________ Āfrica prōvincia data erat, portum Carthāginis _____________ [= clausit], ac tandem Carthāginem expugnāvit DCC annō postquam condita est.
14. Carthāgō in _____________ [< circuīre] XXIII mīlia passuum patēbat.
15. _____________ [= senectūs] est aetās īnfirma neque senī tam validī sunt _____________ quam iuvenī.

Exercitium 2

1. Quid Gulussa Rōmam nūntiāvit? ...
2. Quid tum senātuī placuit? ...
3. Quid decem lēgātī ex Āfricā reversī renūntiāvērunt? ...
4. Catō quid senātuī suādēbat?
5. Quis in senātū bellum dissuādēbat? ...
6. Cūr senātuī placuit ut Carthāginiēnsibus bellum indīcerētur? ...
7. Quid Rōmānī Carthāginiēnsibus dēditīs imperāvērunt? ...
8. Num Carthāginiēnsēs imperiō Rōmānōrum oboedīvērunt? ...
9. In obsidiōne Carthāginis quis praecipuam glōriam tulit? ...
10. In senātū Rōmānō quis virtūtem Scīpiōnis laudāvit? ...
11. Quam fābulam fīnxit Andriscus? ...
12. Quōmodo Andriscus orīginem suam sibi dētēctam esse dīxit? ...
13. Masinissā mortuō quī rēgnum Numidiae inter sē dīvīsērunt? ...
14. Cūr necesse fuit Scīpiōnem lēgibus solvere ut cōnsul fieret? ...
15. Quis tandem Carthāginem expugnāvit? ...
16. Num uxor Hasdrubalis Scīpiōnī sē dēdidit?...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 119–215

Lēctiō II

Exercitium 3

1. Achaeīs victīs L. Mummius cōs. Corinthon, urbem ________dīvitem, dīruit.
2. Ille ____________ [↔ cupidum] virum ēgit, neque enim ūllum opus Corinthium sibi sūmpsit.
3. In Hispāniā Viriāthus, ____________ [< vēnārī] quīdam et latrō, dux exercitūs factus Lūsītāniam occupāvit.
4. Senātus pācem quam Q. Pompēius cum Numantīnīs fēcit ____________ [= rem turpem] cēnsuit eamque ____________ [< īnfīrmus].
5. Viriāthus, cum ā ____________ [< prōdere] perfidīs interfectus esset, ab exercitū suō multum ____________ [= dēflētus] est.
6. Mīles quīdam quī exercitum in Hispāniā dēseruerat sub ____________ virgīs caesus est, id quod tīrōnibus exemplum fuit ____________ [= salūtāre].
7. C. Mancīnus contrā auspicia ad bellum profectus est, nam cum sacrificāret, pullī ex ____________ ēvolāvērunt, et cum nāvem cōnscenderet, vōx ____________ [= audīta est]: "Manē, Mancīne!"
8. Victus ā Numantīnīs pācem ____________ [= turpissimam] cum iīs fēcit, quam senātus ____________ [↔ irritam] esse vetuit.
9. Hōc ēventū illa auspicia trīstia fuisse ____________ est.
10. Scīpiō, cui iterum cōnsulātus ____________ dēlātus est, exercitum __________ [= luxū] corruptum ad sevērissimam __________ revocāvit.
11. ____________ [= fēminās impudīcās] ā mīlitibus ____________ [= sēiungī] iussit et omnia dēliciārum īnstrūmenta ____________ [= remōvit caedendō].
12. Mīlitēs māxima onera, sīcut ____________ [VII...] ____________ [= pālōs], ferre cōgēbat; mīlitī onere labōrantī dīcēbat: "Cum gladiō tē ____________ [< vāllus] scieris, vāllum ferre dēsinitō!"
13. Nē mīlitēs ____________ [= onere līberārentur], iūmenta vēndidit.
14. Scīpiō cum Numantiam obsidēret, saepe contrā ____________ [< ērumpere] hostium fēlīciter pugnāvit.
15. Numantīnī, cum frūstrā ____________ [= pābulum petītum] exiissent, dēnique fame coāctī ipsī sē per ____________ [= invicem] gladiīs trāiēcērunt.
16. Scīpiō prīmum Carthāginem, deinde, XIV annīs post, Numantiam cēpit et ____________ [= funditus dīruit].

abstinēns
accidere
cavea
complōrāre
dēlēre
disciplīnam
ēruptiō
exonerāre
furca
ignōminiōsus
īnfīrmāre
lābēs
luxuria
pābulārī
per vicem
prae(dīves)
probāre
prōditor
ratus
recīdere
salūber
scortum
sēcernere
septēnī
ultrō
vāllāre
vāllus
vēnātor

Exercitium 4

1. Cūr Rōmānī Achaeīs bellum intulērunt? ...
2. Quam urbem praeclāram L. Mummius cōnsul dīruit? ...
3. Quis fuit Viriāthus et quid fēcit? ...
4. Num Viriāthus ā Rōmānīs interfectus est? ...
5. Quārē C. Matiēnius damnātus est et virgīs caesus? ...
6. Quae auspicia C. Mancīnus neglēxit? ...
7. Cūr Mancīnus pācem ignōminiōsam fēcit cum Numantīnīs? ...
8. Num senātus illam pācem ratam esse iussit? ...
9. Cūr bellum Numantīnum Scīpiōnī Aemiliānō dēlātum est?...
10. Quōmodo Scīpiō exercitum ad mīlitiae disciplīnam revocāvit? ...
11. Quid Scīpiō quaestōrem dōnīs rēgis Antiochī facere iussit? ...
12. Cūr Scīpiō hostēs quī pābulātum exierant occīdī vetuit? ...
13. Quid ēgit Scīpiō XIV annō post Carthāginem dēlētam? ...

Lēctiō III

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 216–279

admiscēre
adversārī
agrārius
colōnia
ēloquēns
exārdēscere
fragmentem
frūmentārius
modus
offēnsa
optimātēs
ōrdō (equester)
pars
perniciōsus
prōmulgāre
quaestiō
rogātiō
sēditiōsus
sublegere
subsellium
tribūnātus
triēns
triumvirī
triumvirālis

Exercitium 5

1. Tib. Gracchus lēgēs __________ [< ager] tulit et __________ [III virōs] creāvit ad agrum pūblicum dīvidendum.
2. Hās lēgēs __________ [= tulit] adversus voluntātem senātūs et equestris __________ neque sine __________ [= indignātiōne] plēbis, quae amplum __________ agrī cupiēbat.
3. In tantum furōrem __________ ut collēgae M. Octāviō, quī causam dīversae __________ [= factiōnis] dēfenderet, potestātem abrogāret.
4. Tumultū in Capitōliō factō, Tib. Gracchus ab __________ [< optimus] occīsus est, ictus prīmum __________ [< frangere] __________ [= sellae humilis].
5. P. Scīpiō Āfricānus, cum novam __________ [= lēgem lātam] dissuādēret, dīxit 'Tib. Gracchum iūre caesum esse sibi vidērī.'
6. Cum Scīpiō sēditiōnibus __________ [< triumvirī] __________ [< adversus] esset, māne mortuus in lectō inventus est.
7. Fāma erat Semprōniam uxōrem, sorōrem Gracchōrum, eī venēnum dedisse, nec verō ūlla __________ dē morte eius ācta est.
8. C. Gracchus, frāter Tiberiī, ōrātor __________ erat quam frāter.
9. Is lēgem __________ [< frūmentum] tulit 'ut frūmentum plēbī darētur sēnīs assibus et __________ [= $^{1}/_{3}$].'
10. Aliam lēgem tulit 'ut DC equitēs CCC senātōribus __________ [= adderentur miscendō], cum tot equitēs in Cūriam __________ [= legerentur supplendī causā].
11. Senātōribus hae lēgēs __________ [< perniciēs] vidēbantur.
12. C. Gracchus __________ [< tribūnus] suum in alterum annum continuāvit et complūrēs __________ [< colōnus] dēdūxit.
13. Post tribūnātum __________ [< sēditiō] C. Gracchus cum Fulviō Flaccō ā L. Opīmiō cōnsule occīsus est.

Exercitium 6

1. Quās lēgēs Tib. Gracchus tribūnus plēbis prōmulgāvit? ...
2. Quid fēcit M. Octāviō collēgae cum lēgī adversārētur? ...
3. Quī triumvirī ad dīvidendum agrum pūblicum creātī sunt? ...
4. Quem rēx Attalus hērēdem relīquerat? ...
5. Quid factum est cum Ti. Gracchus iterum tribūnus creārī vellet? ...
6. Quid dīxit P. Scīpiō Āfricānus dē caede Ti. Gracchī? ...

7. Ā quibus novae sēditiōnēs excitātae sunt? ...
8. Quis triumvirīs sēditiōsīs adversātus est? ...
9. Quōmodo mortuus est P. Scīpiō Āfricānus? ...
10. Cūr suspecta fuit uxor eius Semprōnia? ...
11. Quās lēgēs tulit C. Gracchus? ...
12. Illō tempore quot senātōrēs erant? ...
13. Alterō tribūnātūs annō quid C. Gracchus effēcit? ...
14. Quid C. Gracchō factum est cum Aventīnum occupāsset? ...
15. Quid Līvius cēnset dē cōnsiliīs Gracchōrum? ...

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 280–326

Lēctiō IV

Exercitium 7

1. Ante Carthāginem dēlētam populus Rōmanus vītam placidam ac ____________ [< modus] ____________ [= agēbat].
2. ____________ [= terror] hostium cīvēs in bonīs ____________ [= mōribus] retinēbat.
3. Victīs hostibus, ob ____________ [= nimiam cōpiam] omnium rērum ____________ [= licentia] atque superbia incessērunt.
4. Glōriae et ____________ [< dominārī] certāmen inter cīvēs erat, omnia in duās partēs ____________ [= distracta] sunt, rēs pūblica ____________ [= lacerandō distracta].
5. ____________ [= cīvēs nōbilēs] factiōne magis ____________ [= valēbat], penes eōsdem magistrātūs, glōriae triumphīque erant.
6. Plēbs, quae in multitūdine ____________ [= passim sparsa] minus poterat, ____________ [= molestā] mīlitiā atque inopiā urgēbātur.
7. Praedās ____________ [< bellum] imperātōrēs cum paucīs ____________ [= rapiēbant].
8. Parentēs et līberī mīlitum, sī ____________ [= fīnitimī] erant cīvī potentiōrī, sēdibus pellēbantur.
9. Avāritia sine ____________ [< modestus] omnia invādere et ____________ [= sordida facere] coepit.
10. At paucī nōbilēs repertī sunt quī vēram glōriam iniūstae potentiae ____________ [= praeferrent].
11. Postquam Ti. et C. Gracchus plēbem in lībertātem ____________ [= līberāre] et optimātium scelera patefacere coepērunt, nōbilitās ____________ [↔ īnsōns] ac pavida eōrum ____________ [< agere] obviam iērunt.
12. Ita ____________ [= discordia] cīvīlis quasi ____________ [< permiscēre] terrae orta est, et prīmum necātus est Tiberius, deinde Gāius cum M. Fulviō Flaccō.
13. Nōbilitās victōriā suā ūsa haud ____________ [< modus] fuit.
14. In bellō cīvīlī alterī alterōs ____________ [= quōlibet] modō vincere vult, id quod saepe magnās cīvitātēs ____________ dedit [= perdidit].

abstrahere
abundantia
āctiō
agitāre
antepōnere
artēs
asper
bellicus
cōnfīnis
dīlacerāre
dīripere
dispergere
dissēnsiō
domīnātiō
formīdō
lascīvia
moderātus
modestia
modestus
nōbilitās
noxius
permixtiō
pessum (dare)
pollēre
polluere
quīvīs
vindicāre

Exercitium 8

1. Quamobrem mōs factiōnum ac dissēnsiō cīvīlis Rōmae orta est? ...
2. Quōmodo populus Rōmānus ante Carthāginem dēlētam vīvēbat? ...
3. Cūr tunc domīnātiōnis certāmen inter cīvēs nōn erat? ...
4. Hostibus victīs, quōmodo cīvēs sē gerēbant? ...
5. Utra pars cīvitātis magis pollēbat? ...
6. Quibus rēbus plēbs urgēbātur? ...
7. Cūr praedae bellicae populum nōn dītābant? ...
8. Quid factum est iīs quī potentiōribus cōnfīnēs erant? ...

9. Cum potentiā quid animōs nōbilium invāsit? ...
10. Quī nōbilēs plēbem in lībertātem vindicāre cōnātī sunt? ...
11. Quī Gracchōrum āctiōnibus obviam iērunt? ...
12. Quid nōbilitās victōriā suā effēcit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 327–383

Exercitium 9

Facienda sunt verba composita ex verbīs simplicibus praepositīs praeverbiīs ad-, con-, dē-, dis-, ex-, in-, ob-, per-, prō-, re-, sub-.

1. ad- + currere > ____________
2. ad- + iacere > ____________
3. ad- + ligāre > ____________
4. ad- + quaerere > ____________
5. ad- + spargere > ____________
6. ad- + tangere > ____________
7. con- + agere > ____________
8. con- + lābī > ____________
9. con- + premere > ____________
10. con- + rapere > ____________
11. con- + regere > ____________
12. dē- + legere > ____________
13. dē- + scandere > ____________
14. dis- + fīdere > ____________
15. dis- + gradī > ____________
16. dis- + placēre > ____________
17. ex- + carpere > ____________
18. ex- + fundere > ____________
19. in- + lūdere > ____________
20. in- + pellere > ____________
21. in- + statuere > ____________
22. ob- + cadere > ____________
23. ob- + ferre > ____________
24. ob- + premere > ____________
25. per- + facere > ____________
26. per- + regere > ____________
27. prō- + salīre > ____________
28. prō- + emere > ____________
29. re- + agere > ____________
30. sub- + capere > ____________
31. sub- + cēdere > ____________
32. trāns- + dare > ____________

Exercitium 10

1. dispergere, di________isse, di________um esse
2. exārdēscere, ex________isse
3. explicāre, ex________isse, ex________um esse
4. fingere, ________isse, ________um esse
5. obstruere, ob________isse, ob________um esse
6. polluere, ________isse, ________um esse
7. recīdere, re________isse, re________um esse

CAPITVLVLVM ALTERVM ET QVINQVAGESIMVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–123

Exercitium 1

1. Sallustius bellum Iugurthīnum ______________ [= explānāre] voluit prīmum quia magnum fuit bellum, ______________ [= deinde] quia tunc prīmum superbiae nōbilitātis obviam itum est.
2. Bellō Pūnicō secundō Hannibal imperium Rōmānum māximē ______________ [= dēbilitāverat].
3. In Āfricā Masinissa, rēx Numidārum, Rōmānōs adiūverat; itaque amīcitia eī cum Rōmānīs ______________ [= diū mānsit].
4. Micipsa, fīlius Masinissae, duōs fīliōs genuit, et Iugurtham, frātris fīlium ex ______________ [= paelice] nātum, domī habuit.
5. Iugurtha, quem avus prīvātum ______________ [= relīquerat], adulēscēns ______________ [= pulchrā] fōrmā atque ācrī ingeniō erat.
6. Ille, vīribus ______________ [= potēns], ______________ [= vītam ōtiōsam] spernēns plūrimum agēbat: currēbat, ______________ [< eques], ______________ [< iaculum], vēnābātur.
7. Propter rēs huius ______________ [= generis] omnēs glōriā ______________ [= antecēdēbat], sed tamen omnibus cārus erat.
8. Micipsa, ______________ [= etsī] prīmō virtūte et glōriā Iugurthae laetus fuerat, tamen cum eum prae līberīs suīs crēscere vidēret, eō ______________ [= eā rē] ______________ [= ācriter] permōtus est.
9. Timēbat nātūram Iugurthae ______________ [= cupidissimam] imperiī, sed difficile erat hominem tam acceptum populō dolō opprimere.
10. Ob hanc ______________ [< difficilis] statuit eum māximīs perīculīs ______________ [= obicere].
11. Ergō, quoniam Iugurtha glōriam mīlitārem ______________ [= cupidē petēbat], Micipsa eum ad bellum Numantīnum mīsit.
12. Ibi Iugurtha ēgregiā virtūte in māximam ______________ [< clārus] et ______________ [< grātus] pervēnit.
13. In exercitū Rōmānō complūrēs nōbilēs fuērunt, domī ______________ [< factiō] atque clārī magis quam honestī.
14. Quī Iugurthae ______________ [= pollicēbantur] 'eum imperiō Numidiae potītūrum esse, quoniam Rōmae omnia ______________ essent [= vēnīrent].'
15. Numantiā dēlētā, Scīpiō Iugurtham abdūxit ac ______________ [= sine testibus] monuit 'ut pūblicē amīcitiam populī Rōmānī coleret nēve quibus largīrī ______________ [= adsuēsceret].'
16. Litterīs ā Scīpiōne acceptīs, quibus virtūs Iugurthae laudābātur, rēx beneficiīs eum sibi conciliāre ______________ est [= coepit] eumque adoptāvit et ______________ cum fīliīs hērēdem īnstituit.
17. Rēx senex, ______________ [= perāctā] suā aetāte, Iugurtham, quī ______________ [= nūper] Numantiā redierat, ______________ est [= dīs testibus ōrāvit] ut frātrēs ______________ habēret [= dīligeret].
18. "______________ ego" inquit "vōbīs rēgnum trādō firmum, sī bonī eritis, sīn malī, ______________ [= īnfīrmum]; nam concordiā parvae rēs crēscunt, discordiā māximae ______________ [= in dīversās partēs lābuntur]."
19. Postrēmō fīliōs monuit 'ut Iugurtham colerent et ______________, virtūtem imitārentur et ______________ [= valdē nīterentur] nē pater suus meliōrēs līberōs adoptāvisse vidērētur quam genuisse!'

Cap. LII

Lēctiō I

aggredī
agitāre (animō)
anteīre
appetere
atterere
avidus
cārum (habēre)
clāritūdō
concubīna
decōrus
dehinc
dērelinquere
difficultās
dīlābī
ēnītī
equidem
equitāre
exigere
expedīre
factiōsus
ficta
grātia
iaculārī
imbēcillus
inertia
īnsuēscere
mediocris
(huius) modī
negōtium
novissimē
obiectāre
observāre
obtestārī
pariter
permanēre
pollēns
pollicitārī
-que ... -que
quīre
sapientia
sēcrētō
tametsī
vehementer
vēnālis

20. Iugurtha, quī __________ [< sapiēns] superior erat, rēgem __________ [< fingere] locūtum esse intellegēbat, sed tum benignē respondit, tametsī longē aliter animō __________ [= cōgitābat].
21. Quī litterās nescit, legere nequit; quī litterās scit, legere __________ [= potest], sī haud __________ [= modicō] ingeniō est.

in-cubāre lectō (*dat*) = cubāre in lectō

22. Dīdō sōla in domō vacuā maeret lectōque Aenēae relictō *incubat, illum absēns absentem audit______ videt______.*

Exercitium 2

1. Cūr Masinissa in amīcitiā populī Rōmānī erat? ...
2. Quot fīliī Masinissae erant? ...
3. Cūr Micipsa sōlus ex tribus frātribus rēgnum accēpit? ...
4. Quōs fīliōs Micipsa genuit? ...
5. Cuius fīlius erat Iugurtha? ...
6. Quōmodo Iugurtha adulēscēns vītam agēbat? ...
7. Quid Micipsa timēbat, cum Iugurtha omnēs glōriā anteīret? ...
8. Cūr rēx Iugurtham in Hispāniam ad bellum Numantīnum mīsit? ...
9. Quid Iugurtha in Hispāniā effēcit? ...
10. Quid Rōmānī nōbilēs factiōsī Iugurthae pollicitābantur? ...
11. Quid P. Scīpiō Iugurtham monuit? ...
12. Quālēs litterās Scīpiō Micipsae scrīpsit? ...
13. Litterīs dē virtūte Iugurthae lēctīs, quid fēcit Micipsa? ...
14. Quid rēx moritūrus Iugurtham obtestātus est? ...
15. Quid Adherbalem et Hiempsalem admonuit? ...
16. Quōmodo Iugurtha ad haec respondit? ...

Lēctiō II

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 124–241

Exercitium 3

abditus
accūrātē
acquīrere
adoptātiō
aldulterīnus
anteferre
commodum
commūtātiō
contendere (*bis*)
dēprāvāre
disceptāre
distribuere
dīvulgāre
extollere
flāgitium
frētus
iūsta
largītiō
mōlīrī
occursāre
patrāre
quīnquennium
quīs (*dat pl*)

1. __________ [= rēgis fīliī] rēgī mortuō __________ [= fūnus] magnificē fēcērunt.
2. Posteā convēnērunt ut dē administrandō rēgnō __________ [= dissererent].
3. Ibi Iugurtha “Oportet” inquit “__________ [= quīnque annōrum] dēcrēta omnia __________ [= irrita fierī].”
4. Ad hoc Hiempsal “Idem” inquit ”mihi vidētur, “nam tū ipse tribus proximīs annīs __________ [< adoptāre] in rēgnum vēnistī!”
5. Ex eō tempore Iugurtha __________ [= labōrābat] ut Hiempsalem opprimeret.
6. Cum rēgulī ad pecūniam inter sē __________ [= dīvidendam] convēnissent, mīlitēs Iugurthae, parātīs clāvibus __________ [= falsīs], in Hiempsalis hospitium irrūpērunt.
7. Interfectīs iīs quī __________ [= occurrunt], loca __________ [= occulta] __________ [= explōrant], atque Hiempsalem in __________ [= casā] ancillae repertum occīdunt.
8. Fāma tantī sceleris lātē __________ [dis- < vulgus].
9. Adherbal, quī timēbat nē Iugurtha sē oppugnāret, __________ [= fīdēns] cōpiīs suīs parābat armīs __________ [= certāre].
10. Adherbal victus in Prōvinciam profūgit atque inde Rōmam __________ [= properāvit].
11. Iugurtha lēgātōs Rōmam mittit, __________ [= quibus] praecipit ut veteribus amīcīs mūnera largiantur et novōs amīcōs __________.

12. Hāc ______________ [= largīrī] Iugurtha tantam ______________ [= mūtātiōnem] in senātū ______________ [= perfēcit], ut ex māximā invidiā in grātiam nōbilitātis venīret.
13. Adherbal senātōrēs ōrāvit ut sibi ______________ [= opem ferrent] neu paterentur rēgnum Numidiae ______________ [↔ convalēscere]
14. Lēgātī Iugurthae paucīs respondent: 'Hiempsalem ob saevitiam et ______________ [= facta indigna] sua interfectum, Iugurtham petere nē verba inimīcī factīs suīs ______________ [= praeferrent].'
15. Hīs audītīs, senātūs magna pars, largītiōne ______________ [= corrupta], Iugurtham laudibus ______________ [= valdē laudābat].
16. Decem lēgātī in Āfricam missī sunt, quōrum prīnceps L. Opīmius ā Iugurthā ______________ [= māximā cum cūrā] receptus est.
17. Iugurtha dandō et pollicendō multa perfēcit, ut plērīque lēgātī ______________ rēgis [= quod rēgī prōderat] sequerentur.

rēgulus
rescindere
scrūtārī
subvenīre
tābēscere
tugurium

Exercitium 4

1. Postquam rēgī mortuō iūsta fēcērunt, quid rēgulī ēgērunt? ...
2. Dē quibus negōtiīs disceptātum est in prīmō conventū? ...
3. Quid Iugurtha dīxit dē quīnquenniī dēcrētīs? ...
4. Quārē Hiempsal dē hāc rē cum Iugurthā cōnsēnsit? ...
5. Quid secundō conventū cōnstituendum erat? ...
6. In oppidō Thirmidā cuius domō ūtēbātur Hiempsal? ...
7. Quōmodo mīlitēs Iugurthae in eam domum penetrāre potuērunt? ...
8. Ubi Hiempsalem repperērunt et quid eī fēcērunt? ...
9. Num Adherbal mortem frātris ultus est? ...
10. Quō Adherbal proeliō victus profūgit? ...
11. Quōmodo Iugurtha īram senātūs Rōmānī in grātiam convertit? ...
12. Dē quibus rēbus Adherbal senātōrēs Rōmānōs admonuit? ...
13. Quid Adherbal Rōmānōs ōrāvit? ...
14. Quid lēgātī Iugurthae respondērunt? ...
15. Omnēsne senātōrēs Adherbalī subveniendum esse cēnsēbant? ...
16. Quid tum senātus dēcrēvit? ...
17. Quōmodo Iugurtha lēgātōs recēpit? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 242–354

Lēctiō III

Exercitium 5

1. ______________ [< dīvidere] Numidiae ita facta est ut pars proxima Maurētāniae Iugurthae trāderētur, Adherbalī pars altera, quae ______________ [= portibus magis ōrnāta] erat.
2. Rēgnō dīvīsō, Iugurtha incitātus ______________ [< pollicitārī] Rōmānōrum quōs mūneribus explēverat, in rēgnum Adherbalis animum ______________.
3. Ergō ex ______________ [= subitō] fīnēs eius cum ______________ [< praedārī] manū invāsit, multōs cēpit, aedificia incendit...
4. Adherbal lēgātōs ad Iugurtham mīsit, quī ______________ [< contumēlia] dicta rettulērunt.
5. Iugurtha, ______________ quī [= quoniam] rēgnum Adherbalis animō iam invāserat, magnō exercitū bellum intulit.
6. Adherbal ______________ [*adv* < necessārius] Iugurthae obvius prōcessit, sed hostēs nocte sērā castra eius invāsērunt et mīlitēs ______________ [= nec vigilantēs nec dormientēs] fugāvit.

adulēscentia
adulēscentia
cōnfīrmāre
contumēliōsus
cōpia
dēfēnsāre
dīvīsiō
honōrēs
(ex) imprōvīsō
inceptum
īnsequī
intendere
malitia
mātūrāre

necessāriō
negōtiātor
ōcissimē
pacīscī
pēnūria
pollicitātiō
portuōsus
praedātōrius
quippe (quī)
sēmisomnus

7. Numidae Adherbalem cum paucīs equitibus fugientem Cirtam ______________ [= persecūtī] sunt, sed Rōmānī armātī hostēs ā moenibus prohibuērunt.
8. Dum Cirta oppugnātur, lēgātī Rōmā ______________ [= properantēs] vēnērunt quī dē ______________ [< malus] Iugurthae quererentur.
9. Iugurtha lēgātīs superbē respondit 'ab ______________ [< adulēscēns] ita sē ēnīsum esse ut ab optimō quōque probārētur...'
10. Lēgātīs Adherbalem appellandī ______________ [= occāsiō] nōn fuit.
11. Adherbal intellēxit nūllam esse spem auxiliī neque bellum trahī posse ob ______________ [= inopiam] rērum necessāriārum.
12. Itaque duōs fortissimōs dēlēgit eōrumque animōs ______________ [= fīrmāvit] ut per hostium mūnītiōnēs cum litterīs Rōmam īrent.
13. Litterīs Adherbalis in senātū recitātīs, dēcrētum est ut lēgātī nōbilēs summīs ______________ [= magistrātibus] fūnctī mitterentur, quī Iugurthae imperārent 'ut quam ______________ [= celerrimē] ad prōvinciam accēderet.'
14. Ille vērō, etsī senātūs verbīs gravēs minae eī nūntiābantur, tamen ab ______________ [< incipere] suō nōn dēstitit.
15. Tum Italicī, quī moenia Cirtae ______________ [= dēfendēbant], Adherbalī suāsērunt 'ut sē et oppidum Iugurthae dēderet, tantum ab eō vītam ______________ [= condiciōnem ferret].'
16. Dēditiōne factā, in prīmīs Adherbal, tum omnēs pūberēs Numidae et ______________ [= mercātōrēs] Italicī armātī interfectī sunt.

Exercitium 6

1. Quōmodo Numidia inter Adherbalem et Iugurtham dīvīsa est? ...
2. Dīvīsō rēgnō, quid Iugurtha parābat? ...
3. Statimne rēgnum Adherbalis magnō exercitū invāsit? ...
4. Cūr Adherbal incursiōnem Iugurthae nōn vindicāvit? ...
5. Quōmodo Iugurtha Adherbalem ad bellum coēgit? ...
6. Quid accidit cum castra Adherbalis ante lūcem oppugnāta sunt? ...
7. Quō Adherbal profūgit? ...
8. Cūr mīlitēs persequentēs Cirtam intrāre nōn potuērunt? ...
9. Quid Iugurtha lēgātīs Rōmānīs adulēscentibus respondit? ...
10. Quid fēcit cum Cirtam armīs expugnāre nōn posset? ...
11. Quibus Adherbal persuāsit ut litterās Rōmam ferrent? ...
12. Litterīs Aderbalis recitātīs quid senātus dēcrēvit? ...
13. Quid lēgātī māiōrēs nātū nōbilēs Iugurthae imperāvērunt? ...
14. Lēgātīs audītīs num Iugurtha ab oppugnātiōne Cirtae dēstitit? ...
15. Quid Italicī quī moenia dēfēnsābant Adherbalī suāsērunt? ...
16. Quam ob rem sē inviolātōs fore cōnfīdēbant? ...
17. Dēditiōne factā, quid fēcit Iugurtha? ...

Lēctiō IV

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 355–483

administer
adventāre
arrogāre
artifex
asper
assūmere
augēscere

Exercitium 7

1. Numidia prōvincia futūrō cōnsulī L. Calpurniō Bēstiae sortibus ______________[= ēvēnit], quī exercitum in Āfricam ductūrus erat.
2. Iugurtha fīlium et duōs ______________ [= amīcōs] Rōmam mīsit; quī cum Rōmam ______________ [< advenīre], ā senātū ex Italiā dēcēdere iussī ______________ [= nōn perfectīs] rēbus revertērunt.
3. Calpurnius initiō ācriter bellum gessit, sed pecūniā Iugurthae corruptus bellum trahere coepit et pācem cum eō fēcit ______________ [= turpem].

4. Pecūniā dandā Iugurtha Scaurum, quī anteā eum _______________ [= oppugnāverat], sibi _______________ [= ministrum] _______________ [= sūmpsit].
5. L. Cassius praetor Iugurtham, datā _______________ pūblicā, Rōmam dūxit, ut _______________ faceret [= indicāret] dē Rōmānīs noxiīs.
6. Sed Iugurtha C. Baebiō tribūnō plēbis _______________ [= māximā] mercēde persuāsit, ut sē tacēre iubēret, nē dēlicta Rōmānōrum nōbilium _______________ [= aperīrentur].
7. Ita ob _______________ [< impudēns] Baebiī populus _______________ habitus est, Bēstiae et Scaurō animī _______________ [= crēscēbant].
8. Cum Massīva rēgnum Numidiae peteret, Iugurtha per Bomilcarem _______________ [< īnsidiārī] parāvit, quī eum interficerent.
9. Iī, tālis negōtiī _______________ [< ars], itinera et _______________ [< ēgredī] eius, loca ac tempora, explōrāvērunt, sed ūnus ex iīs _______________ [= temere] eum aggressus est.
10. Massīvam necāvit, sed ipse dēprehēnsus cum indicium fēcisset, Bomilcar _______________ factus est [= accūsātus est].
11. Iugurtha vērō Bomilcarem clam in Numidiam dīmittit, ipse Rōmā ēgressus "Ō, urbem vēnālem" inquit "et _______________ [= mox] peritūram, sī _______________ [< emere] invēnerit!"
12. Q. Caecilius Metellus duōbus proeliīs Iugurtham fūdit; tum rēx dēditiōnem _______________ [= cōgitābat], sed animum mūtāvit.
13. Rūrsus ā Metellō fugātus, Iugurtha per loca _______________ [= difficilia] pervēnit ad Gaetūlōs, quōs contrā Rōmānōs armāvit.
14. Rōmae cōnsul creātus est C. Marius, quī homō _______________ erat, id est homō quī prīmus ē gente ignōbilī summum magistrātum obtinet.
15. Is ōrātiōnem ad populum habuit dē _______________ [↔ fortitūdine] et _______________ [= inertiā] eōrum quī fortia facta māiōrum memorandō clāriōrēs sē putant.
16. "_______________ [= mea ipsīus] facta" inquit "mihi dīcere licet. Nunc vidēte quam _______________ [= iniūstī] sint: quod ex aliēnā virtūte sibi _______________ [= postulant], id mihi ex meā nōn concēdunt, scīlicet quia _______________ nōn habeō."

ēgressus
ēmptor
familiāris (*bis*)
fidēs (pūblica)
flāgitiōsus
ignāvia
imāginēs
impudentia
impugnāre
incōnsultus
indicium
īnfectus
inīquus
īnsidiātor
lūdibriō (habēre)
meamet
mātūrē
meditārī
novus (homō)
obvenīre
patefierī
permagnus
reus
socordia

Exercitium 8

1. Quōs Iugurtha lēgātōs Rōmam mīsit cum bellum parārī audīret? ...
2. Num iī legātī ā senātū receptī sunt? ...
3. Quis tum Numidiam cum exercitū ingressus est? ...
4. Cūr Calpurnius pācem flāgitiōsam fēcit cum Iugurthā? ...
5. Quārē Cassius praetor Iugurtham Rōmam arcessīvit? ...
6. Quid C. Memmius, prōductō Iugurthā, in cōntiōne memorāvit? ...
7. Cūr Iugurtha ad haec nōn respondit? ...
8. Quis fuit Massīva et quid petīvit? ...
9. Quōmodo Iugurtha Massīvam occīdendum cūrāvit? ...
10. Quid Iugurtha dēcēdēns dīxisse fertur dē urbe Rōmā? ...
11. Quid Q. Caecilius Metellus in Numidiā ēgit? ...
12. Quem rēgem Iugurtha socium suum fēcit? ...
13. Cūr nōbilitās aegrē tulit C. Mariō bellum mandātum esse? ...
14. Cūr C. Marius 'novus homō' appellābātur? ...
15. Cōntiōne advocātā, quōs Marius obtrectāvit? ...
16. Quōmodo Marius sē bellī artem didicisse dīxit? ...

Lēctiō V

abundē
ācta
adnītī
artificium
asperitās
capite cēnsī
cicātrīx
compositus
cōnsultor
decima pars
dōna (mīlitāria)
egēns
(parvī) facere
facilis (amīcitiā)
fācundus
gēns
illicere
imperītia
imprōvīsus
incultus
iūxtā
largītor
latrōcinium
phalerae
praeceptum
sarcinae
sciēns
strepere
sustentāre
tumulōsus
tūtārī
vexillum

Lēctiō quīnta: versūs 484–617

Exercitium 9

1. Marius nōn triumphōs māiōrum ostentāre poterat, at mīlitāria ____________, ut hastās, ____________, ____________ [= ōrnāmenta bellica], atque ____________ [= vetera vulnera] adversō corpore.
2. Ille ____________ [= artem] et verba ____________ parvī ____________ [= aestimābat] nec ____________ [< agere] māiōrum aut Graecōrum mīlitaria ____________ [< praecipere] legēbat.
3. Marius: "Dē Numidiā bonum habēte animum, Quirītēs! Nam quae ad hoc tempus Iugurtham ____________ sunt [< tuērī] omnia remōvistis: avāritiam, ____________ [< im-perītus] atque superbiam."
4. "Deinde exercitus ibi est locōrum ____________ [= quī loca scit]. Quam ob rem ____________ [= ēnītiminī] mēcum! Egomet in proeliō ____________ [< cōnsulere] īdem et socius perīculī vōbīscum aderō, mēque vōsque in omnibus rēbus ____________ [= aequē] geram."
5. "Plūra dīcerem, Quirītēs, sī timidīs virtūtem verba adderent – nam strēnuīs ____________ [= plūs quam satis] dictum putō."
6. Marius mīlitēs cōnscrīpsit nōn ex classibus, sed ____________ ____________ [= prōlētāriōs] plērōsque.
7. Capsa oppidum et moenibus et locōrum ____________ [< asper] mūnītum erat, nam circā erant loca vāsta, ____________ [= quae nōn colēbantur] atque ____________ aquae [= quae aquā egēbant].
8. Marius tribus noctibus in locum ____________ [< tumulus] prope Capsam clam pervēnit, unde repente equitātum ad portās oppidī obsidendās mīsit; quod malum ____________ [= inexspectātum] oppidānōs, quōrum pars extrā moenia ierat, ad dēditiōnem coēgit.
9. Eō tempore Sulla quaestor in castra vēnit, vir ____________ patriciae nōbilis, litterīs ērudītus, ____________ [= ēloquēns], amīcitiā ____________ [= benignus], pecūniae ____________ [< largīrī].
10. Iugurtha vērō Bocchum, rēgem Maurētāniae, magnīs prōmissīs ____________ [= allēxit] ut cum exercitū Iugurtham accēderet.
11. Rēgēs exercitum Mariī, vix ____________ ____________ [= $^{1}/_{10}$] diēī reliquā, invāsērunt, priusquam mīlitēs ____________ colligere quīvērunt, ita ut pugna ____________ [< latrō] similis fieret.
12. Dēnique Rōmānī, orbe factō, vim hostium ____________ [= sustinēbant] ac Marius suōs subdūxit in collem, quī ā barbarīs exsultantibus et ____________ [> strepitus] circumdatus est.

Exercitium 10

1. Quid nōbilēs Rōmānī ostentāre solent? ...
2. Quibus rēbus virtūs Mariī dēclārābātur? ...
3. Cūr Marius litterās Graecās nōn didicerat? ...
4. Quid adhūc Iugurtham tūtātum esse dīxit? ...
5. Quid Marius mīlitibus suīs prōmīsit? ...
6. Quōs mīlitēs cōnscrīpsit Marius? ...
7. Post adventum Mariī quō Iugurtha et Bocchus abiērunt? ...
8. Quōmodo Metellus Rōmam reversus acceptus est? ...
9. Ubi Marius Iugurtham armīs exuit? ...
10. Cūr Marius oppidum Capsam expugnāre cupiēbat? ...
11. Quot noctēs adversus Capsam iter fēcit? ...
12. Num necesse fuit Capsam obsidēre? ...

13. Quālis homō fuit Sulla, Mariī quaestor? ...
14. Quōmodo Iugurtha Bocchum persuāsit ut cōpiās addūceret? ...
15. Quōmodo Rōmānī circumfūsī vim hostium sustinuērunt? ...
16. Quō Marius cōpiās suās ex proeliō dūxit? ...

Lēctiō sexta: versūs: 618–724

Lēctiō VI

Exercitium 11

1. ____________ [= fatīgātīs] hostibus, Rōmānī dē ____________ tubīs canere atque clāmāre coepērunt ac portīs ērūpērunt.
2. Hostēs, repentīnō ____________ [= sonō] excitātī, fūsī et fugātī sunt.
3. Exercitū Mariī in ____________ [= hībernīs] positō, Bocchus lēgātōs mīsit, quī ā Mariō indūtiās impetrāvērunt, sed frūstrā ā senātū Rōmānō amīcitiam et foedus petīvērunt.
4. ____________ [= quibus] rēbus cognitīs, Bocchus ā Mariō petīvit ut Sullam ad sē mitteret; quī cum ____________ [↔ impedītīs] equitibus et ____________ [< funda] Baleāribus missus est.
5. Bocchus fīlium suum cum equitātū Sullae ____________ [= ad praesidium] mīsit; is dīxit 'sē ā ____________ [< speculārī] cognōvisse Iugurtham prope esse.'
6. Sulla vērō negat 'sē Iugurtham ____________ [= expavēscere]' et cōpiās suās incolumēs trādūxit, cum Iugurtha ____________ [= incertus cūnctārētur].
7. Bocchus ____________ [< in locō] Sullae prōmīsit 'sē factūrum quae populus Rōmānus vellet, nec flūmen Muluccham ēgressūrum.'
8. Sulla respondit: "Faciendum tibi est aliquid quod Rōmānōrum magis quam tuā ____________ vidētur: id in ____________ [= facile] est, quia ____________ Iugurthae [= Iugurtham in tuā potestāte] habēs; quem sī Rōmānīs trādideris, amīcitia et foedus tibi dabitur."
9. Rēx prīmō ____________ [= negābat], tum vērō 'omnia sē ex voluntāte Sullae factūrum' prōmīsit.
10. Dum Bocchus Iugurthae sententiam dē pāce ____________ [= quaerit], Iugurtha eum rogāvit ut sibi Sullam trāderet!
11. Bocchus diū haesitābat, sed postrēmō Sullam ____________ [= arcessī] iussit et ex illīus sententiā Iugurthae īnsidiās tendit.
12. Dum Iugurtha cum ____________ [= propinquīs] suīs inermis Sullae obvius prōcēdit, ex īnsidiīs oppressus est ac Sullae trāditus.
13. Victō Iugurthā, spēs populī Rōmanī in Mariō ____________ erat.

accersere
cōpiam (habēre)
dēfessus
expedītus
exquīrere
funditor
haesitāre
hībernācula
īlicō
(dē) imprōvīsō
necessārius
negitāre
pertimēscere
praesidiō (mittere)
(in) prōmptū
quīs (*abl pl*)
rēferre
situs
sonitus
speculātor

Exercitium 12

1. Quō sonitū Maurī et Gaetūlī ante lūcem excitātī sunt? ...
2. Rōmānīsne portīs ērumpentibus restitērunt? ...
3. Ubi cōnsul victor exercitum in hībernīs composuit? ...
4. Quōs lēgātōs rēx Bocchus ad Marium ac deinde Rōmam mīsit? ...
5. Quid lēgātī Bocchī ā Rōmānīs petīvērunt? ...
6. Quem Marius cum praesidiō equitum ad Bocchum mīsit? ...
7. Quis Sullae in itinere obviam vēnit?...
8. Quid Bocchus Sullae prōmīsit? ...
9. Quid Sulla Bocchō faciendum esse respondit? ...
10. Quid Iugurtha ā Bocchō postulāvit? ...
11. Utrum Sullam Iugurthae an Sullae Iugurtham trādidit Bocchus? ...
12. Cūr Iugurtha ab īnsidiantibus sē dēfendere nōn potuit? ...
13. Quō diē Marius dē Iugurthā triumphāvit? ...
14. Eō tempore quō metū omnis Italia contremuit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 725–740

Exercitium 13

Addenda sunt verba ex nōminibus facta suffixīs -āre, -ārī, -īre, -īrī.

1. eques > ______
2. iaculum > ______
3. sitis > ______
4. blandus > ______
5. īnsidiae > ______
6. cūstōs > ______
7. ōrdō > ______
8. sors > ______
9. epulae > ______
10. pars > ______
11. sacer > ______
12. largus > ______
13. hīberna > ______
14. laetus > ______
15. pāx > ______
16. fīnis > ______
17. iūdex > ______
18. mollis > ______
19. laus > ______
20. nōmen > ______
21. ōsculum > ______
22. precēs > ______
23. servus > ______
24. comes > ______

Exercitium 14

1. accersere, ac______isse, ac______um esse
2. adipīscī, ad______um esse
3. atterere, at______isse, at______um esse
4. cōnfīdere, cōn______um esse
5. disserere, dis______isse
6. docēre, ______isse, ______um esse

illiciō -iunt

7. illicere, il______isse, il______um esse
8. intendere, in______isse, in______um esse
9. occidere, oc______isse, oc______ūrum esse
10. pacīscī, ______um esse

pate-fit -fīunt

11. patefierī, pate______um esse
12. pertimēscere, per______isse
13. possidēre, ______isse
14. praestāre, prae______isse

queō queunt

15. quīre, ______isse
16. repellere, ______isse, ______um esse
17. strepere, ______isse, ______um

CAPITVLVM QVINQVAGESIMVM TERTIVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–152

Exercitium 1

1. Rōmānī ā Cimbrīs et Teutonibus ad flūmen Rhodanum victī sunt ingentī ______________ [= perniciē].
2. Iugurthā victō, Marius ______________ [= iterum] cōnsul factus est.
3. Cum bellum Cimbricum ______________ [= traherētur] tertiō et quārtō eī dēlātus est cōnsulātus.
4. Cimbrī et Teutonēs, quōrum cōpia ______________ [= sine fīne] erat, in Italiā victī sunt ā Q. Catulō et C. Mariō.
5. Catulī exercitus ūnum et trīgintā signa Cimbrōrum ______________ [= rettulit], Mariī duo.
6. Annō ______________ ūndēsexāgēsimō [DCLIX] ab urbe conditā bellum ______________ [= socius] in Italiā coeptum est, quod sociī Rōmānōrum lībertātem sibi aequam ______________ [=arrogāre] coepērunt.
7. Mithridātēs, quī Asiam occupāverat, in Achāiā ā Sullā victus est, sed rēx LXX mīlia mīlitum ______________ [< legere] auxiliō mīsit, quī omnēs duōbus proeliīs exstīnctī sunt.
8. Dum Sulla cum Mithridāte bellum gerit, Marius et Cinna Rōmam ingressī ______________ [< numerus] Rōmānōs nōbilēs interfēcērunt, multōs ______________ [= exsulēs nōmināvērunt] atque ipsīus Sullae domum ______________ [= dīruērunt].
9. Mox vērō Sulla urbem ingressus ducēs Mariānōs vīcit ad portam ______________ [< collis]; quī sē nōn dēdidērunt in aciē et in fugā occīsī sunt īrā victōrum ______________ [= quae satiārī nōn potuit].
10. Sulla dē Mithridāte triumphāvit atque Cn. Pompēius dē Āfricā quārtum et vīcēsimum annum ______________ [= XXIV annōs nātus].
11. In bellō cīvīlī ______________ [= suprā] CL mīlia hominum periērunt, in iīs XXIV cōnsulārēs, VII praetōriī, LX ______________ [< aedīlis], CC ferē senātōrēs.

Exercitium 2

1. Cimbrī et Teutonēs quī fuērunt? ...
2. Quid Rōmānī timuērunt cum cōnsulēs ā Cimbrīs et Teutonibus victī essent? ...
3. Quī cōnsulēs Cimbrōs et Teutonēs vīcērunt? ...
4. Cūr Pīcentēs, Mārsī Paelignīque bellum in Italiā mōvērunt? ...
5. Quot annōs hoc bellum tractum est et quis eī fīnem fēcit? ...
6. Quid fēcit Sulla antequam adversus Mithridātem profectus est? ...
7. Quid Mithridātēs Ephesī litterārum nūntiō effēcit? ...
8. Ubi Sulla Archelāum, ducem Mithridātis, vīcit? ...
9. Cōpiīs Mithridātis in Achāiā exstīnctīs, quid rēx fēcit? ...
10. Cūr Sulla ex colloquiō in Italiam festīnāvit? ...
11. Quid Rōmae factum est, dum Sulla in Graeciā bellum gerit? ...
12. Contrā quōs Sulla in Italiā pugnāvit? ...
13. Quis Carbōnem cōnsulem in Siciliā interfēcit? ...
13. Carbōne cōnsule interfectō, quō Pompēius trānsgressus est? ...
14. Sulla et Pompēius quōs triumphōs ēgērunt? ...

Cap. LIII

Lēctiō I

aedīlicius
agere (annum)
asserere
collīnus
ēvertere
īnfīnītus
īnsatiābilis
interniciō
lēctus
numerōsus
prōscrībere
prōtrahere
reportare
secundō (*adv*)
sescentēsimus
sociālis
ultrā

satiāre = satis dare; *pass* satis habēre

Lēctiō II

abundāns
causam (agere)
celeritās
commorārī
compōnere
congregāre
disertus
doctrīna
ēloquentia
excellere
exercitāre
fervēns
īnfēstāre
īnstituere
iuvenīlis
locuplēs
lūdus (gladiātōrius)
moderārī
nervus
patrōcinium
patrōnus
pīrāticus
praesertim
remittere
rhētor
sagittārius
successus
toga virīlis

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 153–303

Exercitium 3

1. Cum Sulla rem pūblicam ____________ [= ōrdināvisset], Sertōrius in Hispāniā variō ____________ [= fortūnā] contrā Rōmānōs pugnāvit.
2. Interim in Asiā, dum Mithridātēs apud Cyzicum ____________ [= morātur], Lūcullus eum vīcit et Byzantium fugāvit.
3. Eōdem tempore LXXIV gladiātōrēs ē Capuae ________ gladiātōriō effūgērunt ac magnō servōrum exercitū ____________ [con- < grex] bellum servīle mōvērunt.
4. L. Lūcullus, fugātō Mithridāte, etiam Tigrānem, rēgem Armeniae, vīcit, quī cum septem mīlibus quīngentīs equitibus et centum mīlibus ____________ [< sagitta] vēnerat.
5. Pīrātae, quī omnia maria ____________ [< īnfēstus], ā Cn. Pompēiō māximā ____________ [< celer] victī sunt.
6. Bellō ____________ [< pīrāta] cōnfectō, lēx lāta est, ut eīdem Pompēiō mandārētur bellum Mithridāticum, ____________ [= praecipuē] cum is in Ciliciā adesset cum exercitū.
7. Cicerō, ōrātor ____________ [= eloquentissimus] quī hanc lēgem suāsit, erat fīlius equitis ____________ [= dīvitis].
8. Postquam ________ ____________ [< vir] sūmpsit, Cicerō in forō ā Q. Mūciō Scaevolā ____________ [= docēbātur] itemque ā Molōne, ____________ [= magistrō dīcendī] Graecō.
9. Simul ōrātōrēs quī tum ____________ [= praestābant] assiduē audiēbat.
10. Hīs magistrīs in ____________ [< ēloquēns] ____________ [< ex ercēbātur], ut ____________ agere [= reōs dēfendere] disceret.
11. Sex. Rōsciō, parricīdiī reō, ____________ [= dēfēnsor] fuit, eōque ____________ [< patrōnus] māximam laudem meruit.
12. Sed ōrātor ____________ [= ārdēns] ita in dīcendō omnēs ____________ contendēbat ut vōx et vīrēs eum dēficerent.
13. Ergō in Graeciam et Asiam profectus est, ut vōcem ____________ [↔ contenderet] et ōrātiōnī ____________ [= superfundentī] ____________ [= temperāret].
14. Cicerō ipse dē ____________ [< doctor] suā ____________ [< iuvenis] nārrat in librō cui titulus est 'Brūtus' sīve 'Dē clārīs ōrātōribus'.

Exercitium 4

1. Bellō cīvīlī in Italiā compositō, quis bellum in Hispāniā mōvit? ...
2. Quō successū Metellus et Pompēius cum Sertōriō pugnāvērunt? ...
3. Num Sertōrius ā Rōmānīs occīsus est? ...
4. Dardanīs victīs quō ūsque C. Scrībōnius Curiō penetrāvit? ...
5. Cūr P. Servīliō cognōmen 'Isauricō' datum est? ...
6. Quī triumphī tum simul āctī sunt? ...
7. Quem Nīcomēdēs, rēx Bīthȳniae, hērēdem fēcit? ...
8. Quī in Bīthȳniam adversus Mithridātem missī sunt? ...
9. Quod bellum in Italiā ā Spartacō mōtum est? ...
10. Quid fēcit L. Lūcullus postquam Mithridātem ad Cyzicum vīcit? ...
11. Ā quō receptus est Mithridātēs ē rēgnō suō fugātus? ...
12. Victīs Mithridāte et Tigrāne, cūr bellum renovātum est? ...
13. Quod bellum Cn. Pompēius paucīs mēnsibus cōnfēcit? ...
14. Quam lēgem tulit C. Mānīlius et quis eam lēgem suāsit? ...
15. Quārē pater Cicerōnis Rōmam migrāvit? ...

16. Quōs ōrātōrēs excellentēs Cicerō in forō audiēbat? ...
17. Quem parricīdiī reum Cicerō dēfendit? ...
18. Quārē Cicerō in Graeciam Asiamque profectus est? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 304–412

Lēctiō III

Exercitium 5

1. Cicerō adulēscēns noctēs et diēs in omnium doctīnārum ____________ [< meditārī] versābātur, neque ūllus diēs ab ____________ [< exercitāre] ōrātōriīs vacuus erat
2. Ōrātiōnēs ____________ [= mente praeparābat] atque ____________ [= dēclāmābat] cum Latīnē tum Graecē, quia lingua Graeca plūra ōrnāmenta ____________ [= offert].
3. Post ōrātiōnem prō S. Rōsciō, quae māximam ____________ [< commendāre (= laudāre)] habuit, aliās multās ōrātiōnēs dīligenter ____________ [= labōre perfectās] atque ____________ [= nocte ēlabōrātās] habuit.
4. Cum ____________ [= duōs annōs] in causīs agendīs versātus esset, iam nōmen Cicerōnis in forō ____________ [= celeber] erat.
5. Eō tempore Cicerōnī erat summa ____________ [< gracilis] et ____________ [< īnfīrmus] corporis atque collum ____________ [= altum et longum] et tenue.
6. Ea ____________ [= fōrma] vītae perīculum afferre putātur, nisi quiēs labōrum datur.
7. Cicerō vērō omnia sine ____________ [< remittere] et sine ____________ [< varius] dīcēbat vī summā vōcis et laterum magnā ____________ [< contendere].
8. Sed suādentibus amīcīs et medicīs, cum intellegeret remissiōne et ____________ [< moderārī] vōcis opus esse, in Asiam profectus est, ut disceret ____________ [= moderātius] dīcere.
9. Rhodī Cicerō sē ____________ [= sē adiūnxit] ad Molōnem, cum ____________ [< agere] causārum, tum scrīptōrem ____________ [= excellentem].
10. Is Cicerōnem nimis ____________ [= abundantem] iuvenīlī dīcendī ____________ [< impūne] ____________ [< re- + premere] et quasi extrā rīpās ____________ [< dis + fluere] coercuit.
11. Bienniō post Cicerō Rōmam revertit ____________ [= mūtātus], cum nimia contentiō vōcis ____________ [= sēdātus esset] et ōrātiō quasi ____________ [= fervēre dēsiisset].
12. Ōrātōrēs duo tum excellēbant, alter ____________ [< remittere] et ____________ [↔ ācer], alter ____________ [< ōrnāre] et ācer.
13. Postquam Cicerō ūnum annum in Siciliā ____________ [= officiō quaestōris] fūnctus est, ēloquentia eius ____________ [< mātūrus] quandam habēre vidēbātur.
14. Cicerō, ____________ [: futūrus] aedīlis, in patrōciniō Siciliēnsī certāvit cum Hortēnsiō, dēsignātō cōnsule.
15. Cicerō autem nōn dēsistēbat omnī genere exercitātiōnis ac māximē ____________ [= arte scrībendī] ingenium illud suum augēre, ____________ [= quidquid] et ____________ erat, ut ipse ait.
16. Animōs hominum ad sē convertit propter ____________ [< assiduus] et industriam in causīs agendīs et propter ____________ [= accūrātum] et minimē ____________ [< vulgus] ōrātiōnis genus.

āctor
applicāre
assiduitās
biennium
celebrātus
commendātiō
commentārī
commūtāre
contentiō
dēclāmitāre
dēfervēscere
dēsignātus
diffluere
ēlabōrāre
ēlūcubrāre
exercitātiō
exquīsītus
figūra
gracilitās
impūnitās
īnfīrmitās
lēnis
mātūritās
meditātiō
moderātiō
ōrnātus
perspicere
praestāns
praetūra
prōcērus
prōpositum
quaestūra
quantuscumque
quicquid
redundāre
remissiō
remissus
reprimere
resīdere
stilus
suppeditāre
temperātus
varietās
vulgāris

17. Post aedīlitātem Cicerō magnā populī voluntāte ______________ [< praetor] atque cōnsulātum adeptus est.
18. Huic sermōnī Cicerōnis ______________ est [= cōnsilium est] ut labōrem et industriam eius ______________ [= plānē videāmus].

Exercitium 6

1. Quibus doctōribus Cicerō adulēscēns sē dēdidit? ...
2. Cūr Cicerō nōn modo Latīnē, sed etiam Graecē dēclāmābat? ...
3. Quam causam pūblicam Cicerō prīmam ēgit? ...
4. Eō tempore quī habitus corporis et quae figūra Cicerōnī erat? ...
5. Cūr amīcī et medicī eum hortābantur ut causās agere dēsisteret? ...
6. Quid fēcit Cicerō ut cōnsuētūdinem dīcendī mūtāret? ...
7. Quod studium Cicerō Athēnīs renovāvit? ...
8. In Asiā quibus rhētoribus Cicerō studuit? ...
9. Quis Cicerōnem Rhodī artem ōrātōriam docuit? ...
10. Quālis Cicerō Rōmam sē recēpit? ...
11. Quī duo ōrātōrēs tum Rōmae excellēbant? ...
12. Quem honōrem Cicerō petīvit, cum ex Asiā rediisset? ...
13. Cūr Cicerō patrōnus Siculōrum factus est? ...
14. Cūr Cicerō tantā populī voluntāte cōnsul creātus est? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 413–435

Exercitium 7

Nōmina adiectīva facienda sunt additīs suffīxīs -ālis, -ānus, -āris, -ārius, -ātus, -(i)ēnsis, -eus, -icus, -īlis, -īnus, -ius, -ōsus.

1. aetās puer________
2. animus host________
3. ānulus aur________
4. ars poēt________
5. ars ōrātōr________
6. bellum cīv________
7. bellum pīrāt________
8. campus Mārt________
9. castra naut________
10. cīvitātēs foeder________
11. columna marmor________
12. cubiculum hospit________
13. currus triumph________
14. diī immort________
15. discipulus studi________
16. fēmina fōrm________
17. fōrma dīv________
18. homō pecūni________
19. lēgēs agr________
20. lūdī circ________
21. lūdī scaen________
22. mīles glōri________
23. mōns Alb________
24. mōrēs urb________
25. mūrus lapid________
26. nāvis mercātōr________
27. nāvigātiō perīcul________
28. ōstium Tiber________
29. patr________ potestās
30. praeda bell________
31. proelium nāv________
32. pāx flāgiti________
33. sermō vulg________
34. tempestās repent________
35. toga vir________
36. vāsa argent________
37. verba contumēli________
38. vestis preti________
39. vir tog________
40. virginēs Vest________
41. vīta ōti________
42. vocābulum fēmin________

CAPITVLVM QVINQVAGESIMVM QVARTVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–93

Exercitium 1

1. Mithridātēs sociīs et __________ Rōmānōrum [= iīs quī vectīgālia pendent Rōmānīs] bellum intulit.
2. Tigrānēs ā Rōmānīs ad bellum __________ [= prōvocātus] est.
3. Ex Asiā afferuntur litterae 'ūnum Pompēium ab omnibus cīvibus et sociīs ad id bellum imperātōrem dēposcī atque __________ [= petī]'.
4. In eō bellō __________ [= in perīculō est] glōria populī Rōmānī.
5. Etenim rēx quī tōtā in Asiā omnēs cīvēs Rōmānōs necandōs cūrāvit ēmergere nōndum poenam tantī sceleris __________ [= accēpit]!
6. Illa __________ [= lābēs] iam __________ [= haerēns factus est] ac nimis __________ [in- < vetus] in populī Rōmānī nōmine.
7. Rēx ille scelerātus sē nōn Pontī __________ [< latēre] occultat, sed __________ [= exit] ē rēgnō suō et in sociīs Rōmānōrum versātur!
8. Lēgātīs Rōmānīs __________ [< iniūria] tractātīs, Corinthus dēlēta est – at Mithridātēs impūne tot cīvēs Rōmānōs necāvit!
9. Populus Rōmānus sociīs __________ [= dē sociīs cūram habēre] dēbet itemque cīvibus multīs quī bona sua āmīsērunt.
10. Vectīgālibus Asiae āmissīs, Rōmānī et pācis ōrnāmenta et subsidia bellī __________ [= dēsīderābunt].
11. Mithridātēs, postquam ā Sullā victus est, omne reliquum tempus ad __________ [< comparāre] novī bellī contulit.
12. In Hispāniam lēgātōs mīsit, ut duōbus locīs __________ [= dīversīs] ancipitī __________ [< contendere] bellum gererētur.
13. In Hispāniā exercitus Sertōriānus, quī māximum __________ [< fīrmāre] habēbat, Cn. Pompēiī __________ [< singulī] virtūte dēvictus est.
14. In Asiā L. Lūcullus initiō praeclārās rēs gessit, quās nūlla umquam __________ [< oblīvīscī] dēlēbit, etsī adversa fortūna secūta est.
15. Mīlitēs enim prōgredī recūsāvērunt, id quod Cicerō 'nōn culpae imperātōris, sed fortūnae __________ esse' dīcit.
16. Ōrātiōne Cicerōnis neque vēra laus Lūcullō dētracta, neque falsa __________ [= fingendō adiecta] esse vidētur.
17. __________ [= exōrdium] ōrātiōnis est dē dignitāte atque glōriā imperiī Rōmānī.
18. __________ est vir quī nāvem mercātōriam possidet.

Exercitium 2

1. Ā quibus rēgibus bellum sociīs Rōmānōrum illātum est? ...
2. Quid litterīs ex Asiā dē bellō nūntiābātur? ...
3. Quem sociī et cīvēs ad id bellum imperātōrem dēposcēbant? ...
4. Quae rēs agēbantur in bellō Mithridāticō? ...
5. Quod scelus Mithridātis atrōcissimum inultum relinquēbātur? ...
6. Quī imperātōrēs dē Mithridāte triumphāvērunt? ...
7. Quid rēx fēcit ut in duōbus locīs dīversīs bellum gererētur? ...
8. Quis bellō Hispāniēnsī fīnem dedit? ...
9. Cūr L. Lūcullus Mithridātem nōn dēvīcit? ...
10. Quae causa fuit bellī Achāicī et Corinthī dēlendae? ...

Cap. LIV

Lēctiō I

affingere
agī
comparātiō
cōnsulere (+*dat*)
contentiō
disiūnctus
ēmergere
exōrsus
expetere
fīrmāmentum
iniūriōsus
īnsīdere
inveterāscere
lacessere
latebrae
macula
nāviculārius
oblīviō
requīrere
singulāris
suscipere (poenam)
tribuere
vectīgālis

Lēctiō II

antecellere
commendāre
cultūra
cūstōdia
decuma
differre
diūtissimē
excursiō
exercēre
exigere
exportāre
frūctus
gnāvus
hūmānitās
irruptiō
mānsuētūdō
negōtiārī
opīmus
pāstiō
pecua
pēnsitāre
perbrevis
propter (*adv*)
pūblicānus
ratiōnem habēre
retardāre
scrīptūra
sēiungere
temperantia
ūbertās
ūtilitās

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 94–178

Exercitium 3

1. Sociī Rōmānōrum Pompēium, quī __________ [= prope] erat, imperātōrem contrā Mithridātēn dēposcēbant, cuius adventū in Asiam impetūs hostium __________ [re- < tardus] esse intellegēbant.
2. Quoniam iīs nōn licēbat līberē loquī, tacitī Rōmānōs rogābant ut salūtem suam Cn. Pompēiō __________ [= committerent].
3. Hoc eō magis cupiēbant quod sciēbant Pompēium esse māximā __________ [< temperāns], __________ [= clēmentiā], __________ [< hūmānus].
4. Ita ille ā cēterīs imperātōribus __________ [= dissimilis erat].
5. Asia tam __________ [< opēs] ac fertilis est ut omnibus terrīs __________ [= praestet] __________ [< ūber] agrōrum et varietāte __________ [= frūgum] et magnitūdine __________ [< pāscere].
6. Multae mercēs ex Asiā __________.
7. Sed cum hostēs appropinquant, etiam sī nōndum __________ [< irrumpere] facta est, __________ [= pecudēs] relinquuntur, agrī __________ [< colere] dēseritur, nāvigātiō cessat.
8. Ergō vectīgālia ex __________ [$^1/_{10}$ frūgum] et ex __________ [< scrībere: mercēde prō pāstiōne] āmittuntur.
9. Necesse est vectīgālēs, quī vectīgālia __________ [= pendent], et __________ [< pūblicus], quī vectīgālia __________ [= administrant] atque __________ [= exposcunt], nōn modo calamitāte, sed etiam formīdine calamitātis līberāre.
10. Ūnā __________ [< excurrere] equitātūs hostium __________ [= brevissimō] tempore tōtīus annī vectīgal auferrī potest.
11. Pūblicānī, quī magnās familiās habent in agrīs et in portibus et in __________ [< cūstōs], Rōmānīs frūctuī et __________ [< ūtilis] sunt.
12. Multī cīvēs Rōmānī __________ [= impigrī] et industriī in Asiā __________ [< negōtium] aut illīc pecūniās magnās collocātās habent, quōrum __________ habenda est [= quibus cōnsulendum est].
13. Nōn semper beātissimus est quī __________ [*sup* < diū] vīvit.

Exercitium 4

1. Quis fuit Ariobarzānēs et quid eī accidit? ...
2. Quī duo rēgēs tōtī Asiae imminēbant? ...
3. Cūr sociī certum imperātōrem dēposcere nōn audēbant? ...
4. Quā dē causā Pompēius in Asiam advēnerat? ...
5. Quālem imperātōrem sociī Pompēium esse audīverant? ...
6. Quae bella Rōmānī propter sociōs suōs gessērunt? ...
7. Cūr hōc bellō salūs sociōrum studiōsius dēfendenda erat? ...
8. Cūr vectīgālia Asiae māiōra sunt quam cēterārum prōvinciārum? ...
9. Quid fierī solet cum hostēs appropinquant? ...
10. Quid est negōtium pūblicānōrum? ...
11. Quī cīvēs Rōmānī timēbant nē rem ac fortūnās āmitterentur? ...
12. In bellō Mithridāticō quae rēs dēfendēbantur? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 179–272

Exercitium 5

1. Cicerō dīcit 'ā L. Lūcullō urbem Cyzicum obsidiōne līberātam esse, classem hostium ____________ [= dēmersam], magnās hostium cōpiās dēlētās, urbēs in quibus erant __________ [= domūs] rēgis et __________ [= plūrimās] aliās urbēs captās, atque ipsum rēgem spoliātum ē rēgnō patriō expulsum esse.'
2. Hīs verbīs Cicerō ____________ [= arbitrātur] sē L. Lūcullō satis laudis ____________ [= tribuisse].
3. Rēx fugiēns aurum et argentum ac rēs pretiōsissimās, quās in rēgnum suum ____________ [= contulerat], relīquit.
4. ____________ [< colligere] hārum rērum mīlitēs Rōmānōs in persequendī studiō ____________ [< tardus].
5. Tigrānēs, ____________ [< miser + cor] commōtus, Mithridātēn fugientem excēpit eumque ____________ [= perculsum] ērēxit perditumque ____________ [= rūrsus vigentem fēcit].
6. ____________ [< opīnārī] erat Armeniōrum 'exercitum vēnisse fānī dīvitissimī et ____________ [= sacerrimī] dīripiendī causā.'
7. Mīlitēs Rōmānī, commōtī nimiā ____________ [< longinquus] locōrum ac __________ [< dēsīderāre] suōrum, reditum magis quam __________ [< prōgredī] quaerēbant!
8. Mithridātēs autem, quī magnīs ____________ [< adventus] auxiliīs iuvābātur, rūrsus in exercitum Rōmānum impetum fēcit.
9. Hīc Cicerō gravissimam bellī __________ [= calamitātem] ____________ [= praetermittit].
10. Fortasse Lūcullus iīs ____________ [↔ commodīs] aliquā ex parte ____________ [= remedium dare] potuisset, sed tum eī successor missus est M'. Glabriō.
11. Certē Rōmānī ea quae Cicerō ____________ [= cōnsiliō] praeterit ____________ perspicere [: intellegere] poterant.
12. Medēam ____________ [= nārrant] in fugā frātrem suum necāvisse et membra eius __________ [= dispersisse], ut patrem persequentem retardāret.

Exercitium 6

1. Postquam dē genere bellī dīxit, dē quā rē dīcit Cicerō? ...
2. Cui imperātōrī Cicerō magnam laudem dēbērī dīcit? ...
3. Quam urbem ā Mithridāte obsessam L. Lūcullus līberāvit? ...
4. Quid Lūcullus in Pontō effēcit? ...
5. Ex rēgnō suō expulsus quō Mithridātēs profūgit? ...
6. Quid Rōmānōs in rēge persequendō tardāvit? ...
7. Quōmodo Mithridātēs ā rēge Tigrāne receptus est? ...
8. Quid effēcit exercitus Rōmānus in Armeniā? ...
9. Quae opīniō per animōs gentium barbarārum pervāserat? ...
10. Cūr mīlitēs Rōmānī ē Pontō prōgredī nōluērunt?
11. Quid tum fēcit Mithridātēs? ...
12. Cūr Lūcullus huic calamitātī medērī nōn potuit? ...
13. Cui imperātōrī exercitus Rōmānus trāditus est? ...
14. Cūr Cicerō hōc locō multa praeterit? ...

Lēctiō III

adventīcius
afflīgere
collēctiō
congerere
coniectūra
cōnsultō
dēprimere
dēsīderium
dissipāre
domicilium
impertīre
incommodum
longinquitās
medērī
misericordia
offēnsiō
opīnārī
opīniō
permultī
praedicāre
praeterīre
prōgressiō
recreāre
religiōsus
tardāre

Lēctiō IV

adōrnāre
antīquitās
attenuāre
concertāre
concupīscere
dēlīberātiō
extrēmus
imperātōrius
inaudītus
ineunte
pār
prō!
prōsternere
quaestus
restat
scientia
taeter
tempestīvus
ūndēquīnquāgēsimus

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 273–373

Exercitium 7

1. Postquam Cicerō dē magnitūdine bellī dīxit, ____________ [= reliquum est] ut dīcat dē imperātōre ad bellum dēligendō.
2. Cicerō dīcit 'nōn difficilem esse hanc ____________ [< dēlīberāre], quia ūnus sit Cn. Pompēius quī omnēs hominēs cum nostrae aetātis tum ____________ [< antīquus] virtūte superet.'
3. Quattuor hās rēs in summō imperātōre inesse oportet: ____________ reī mīlitāris, virtūtem, auctōritātem, fēlīcitātem.
4. Pompēius iam puer mīlitiam discere ____________ [= cupīvit], adulēscens imperātor fuit, saepius cum hoste cōnflīxit quam quisquam cum inimīcō ____________ [= certāvit].
5. Pompēiī virtūs ____________ [< imperātor] tanta est ut nūlla ōrātiō eī ____________ esse [= eam aequāre] possit; dē quā nihil cuiquam novum aut ____________ [= nōn iam audītum] afferrī potest.
6. Plūrimī hostēs ab hōc superātī ac ____________ [= dēlētī] sunt.
7. Bellum servīle ____________ [= horribile] et perīculōsum iam exspectātiōne eius ____________ [ad- < tenuis] est, adventū sublātum.
8. Bellō pīrāticō, nōndum ____________ [= opportūnō] ad nāvigandum marī, Pompēius Siciliam adiit, Āfricam explōrāvit, inde in Sardiniam et in Italiam vēnit: nēmō cōnsequendī ____________ [= lucrī] causā tam brevī tempore tot loca adiit.
9. Postquam Italiae duo maria fīrmissimīs praesidiīs ____________ [= ōrnāvit], Brundisiō profectus ____________ [XLIX] diē Ciliciam ad imperium Rōmānum adiūnxit.
10. "____________ [= Ō], dī immortālēs!" exclāmat Cicerō, "Tantum bellum, tam longē lātēque dispersum, Cn. Pompēius ____________ hieme apparāvit, ____________ [= prīmō] vēre suscēpit, mediā aestāte cōnfēcit!"

Exercitum 8

1. Dē quā rē est ōrātiōnis pars quae sequitur? ...
2. Cūr haud difficilis est dēlīberātiō dē imperātōre dēligendō? ...
3. Quās rēs Cicerō exīstimat in summō imperātōre inesse oportēre? ...
4. Quōmodo Pompēius ad scientiam reī mīlitāris ērudītus est? ...
5. Quā aetāte Pompēius prīmus imperātor factus est? ...
6. Quae bella ā Pompēiō gesta sunt? ...
7. Quae vulgō virtūtēs imperātōriae exīstimantur? ...
8. Quōs testēs virtūtis Pompēiī affert Cicerō? ...
9. Cūr ante bellum pīrāticum perīculōsa erat nāvigātiō? ...
10. Cūr multae īnsulae tum dēsertae erant? ...
11. Omnēsne praedōnēs procul ā Rōmā nāvigābant? ....
12. Quid Pompēius bellō pīrāticō effēcit? ...
13. In hōc bellō quid māximē Cicerō admīrātur? ...
14. Quō annī tempore Pompēius bellum pīrāticum suscēpit et quō tempore cōnfēcit? ...

Lēctiō quīnta: versūs 374–492

Exercitium 9

1. Nōn sōlum bellandī virtūs in summō imperātōre quaerenda est, sed aliae multae artēs ____________ [= ministrae] sunt huius virtūtis, ut ____________ [< innocēns], temperantia, fidēs, ____________ [< facilis], hūmānitās.
2. Quīdam imperātōrēs ____________ [= dignitātēs centuriōnum] vēndunt aut pecūniam ex aerāriō ____________ [= prōmptam] propter avāritiam Rōmae in ____________ relinquunt.
3. Ex ____________ [= murmur assentium] cīvium Cicerō intellegit eōs agnōscere quī haec fēcerint, etsī nēminem nōminat; quārē sī quis eī ____________ [= īrātus fit], ipse dē sē cōnfitētur!
4. Propter avāritiam imperātōrum exercitūs Rōmānī, ____________ [= in quemcumque locum] vēnērunt, magnās calamitātēs afferunt, id quod etiam cīvēs Rōmānī ____________ [= reminīscuntur].
5. Neque enim exercitum ____________ [= coercēre] potest imperātor quī ipse sē nōn continet.
6. Pompēius vērō tantā ____________ [< continēns] est ut nēminī pācātō noceat neque cuiquam vim afferat ut ____________ [= impēnsam] faciat in mīlitēs.
7. Hīberna sunt hiemis, nōn avāritiae ____________ [< perfugere]!
8. Pompēium ad ultimās terrās properantem nihil ____________ est [= retardāvit]: nōn avāritia eum ad praedam ____________, nōn ____________ [< amoenus] ad ____________ [< dēlectāre], nōn nōbilitās urbis ad ____________ [< cognōscere].
9. Ita facilēs aditūs ad eum prīvātōrum, ita līberae ____________ [= querēllae] dē iniūriīs sunt, ut facilitāte īnfimīs pār esse videātur.
10. Pompēius, quī etiam dīcendī ____________ [< gravis] et cōpiā valet, auctōritāte plūrimum potest.
11. Nam quō diē pīrāticō bellō praefectus est, nōmine Pompēiī māxima ____________ [< vīlis] ex summā ____________ [< cārus] cōnsecuta est.
12. Huius adventus in Asiam Mithridātem ____________ [↔ solitā] victōriā ____________ [= superbum factum] continuit et Tigrānem Asiae magnīs cōpiīs ____________ [= minantem] retardāvit.
13. Cicerō dīcit 'imperiī Rōmānī ____________ [< splendēre] lūcem afferre nātiōnibus exterīs.'
14. ____________ dīcuntur quī rēmigant.

Exercitium 10

1. Quae virtūtēs praeter bellandī in imperātōre quaerenda sunt? ...
2. Num innocentēs et temperantēs fuērunt imperātōrēs Rōmānī? ...
3. Cūr nēmō Cicerōnī imperātōrum vitia memorantī īrāscitur? ...
4. Num exercitūs Rōmānī hostium tantum urbēs dēlēvērunt? ...
5. Quem ad modum Pompēiī mīlitēs in Asiā hībernant? ...
6. Quae rēs cēterōs imperātōrēs remorārī solent? ...
7. Cūr Pompēius celerius quam cēterī imperātōrēs prōgredī potuit? ...
8. Prīvātīsne dē iniūriīs querentibus difficile est Pompēium adīre? ...
9. Pompēiō bellō pīrāticō praepositō, quid Rōmae effectum est? ...
10. Quid in Asiā effectum est adventū Pompēiī? ...
11. Quid Cicerō Pompēium auctōritāte suā perfectūrum esse spērat? ...

Lēctiō V

administra
admurmurātiō
amoenitās
centuriātus
cognitiō
continentia
continēre
cāritās
dēlectātiō
dēprōmere
dēvocāre
facilitās
gravitās
īnflāre
innocentia
īnsolitus
īrāscī
minitārī
perfugium
(in) quaestū
querimōnia
quōcumque
recordārī
rēmex
remorārī
splendor
sūmptus
vīlitās

Lēctiō VI

amplitūdō
coniūrāre
coniūrātī
coniūrātiō
cōnsalūtāre
cōnspīrātiō
dēferre (ad)
ēruere
impudēns
ingrātus
lacrimābilis
moderātiō
obsecundāre
obtemperāre
opportūnitās
petītiō
prōficere
repulsa
succēdere

Lēctiō sexta: versūs 493–617

Exercitium 11

1. Dē fēlīcitāte Pompēiī Cicerō ____________ [< moderārī] dīcendī ūtitur, nē dīs ____________ [↔ grātus] esse videātur.
2. Nōn dīcit 'fortūnā dīvīnā eum tantās rēs gessisse ut eius voluntātī nōn modo sociī et hostēs ____________ [= oboedīverint], sed etiam ventī tempestātēsque ____________ [= obsecūtae sint]!'
3. Hoc tantum dīcit: 'nēminem umquam tam ____________ [= sine pudōre] fuisse quī tantās rēs tacitus audēret optāre quantās dī ad Pompēium ____________ [= Pompēiō dedērunt].'
4. Ad cēterās ūtilitātēs haec quoque ____________ [< opportūnus] accēdēbat ut Pompēius in Ciliciā esset cum exercitū.
5. Mithridātēs victus, cum venēnō sūmptō parum ____________ ad mortem, ā mīlite petīvit ut sē interficeret.
6. L. Catilīna in ____________ [< petere] cōnsulātūs bis ____________ [< repellere] passus est.
7. Tum cum Lentulō, Cethēgō aliīsque ____________ [= iūre iūrandō sē cōnsociāvit] dē caede cōnsulum et senātūs et incendiō urbis.
8. Ea ____________ [< coniūrāre] ā M. Tulliō Cicerōne cōnsule ____________ [= dētēcta] est.
9. Catilīnā ex urbe pulsō, reliquī ____________ [= quī coniūrāvērunt] capitis damnātī sunt.
10. Pompēius, Crassus, Caesar inter sē ____________ [= societātem] fēcērunt.
11. Pompēius dē Mithridāte triumphāns ab omnibus cīvibus 'Magnus' ____________ [= simul salūtātus] est propter ____________ [< amplus] rērum gestārum.
12. Postquam Caesar Galliam subēgit, bellum cīvīle ____________ [= secūtum est] exsecrandum et ____________ [< lacrimāre].

Exercitium 12

1. Cūr Cicerō timidē et pauca dīcit dē fēlīcitāte? ...
2. Sōlāne virtūte summī imperātōrēs rēs magnās gessērunt? ...
3. Quid dīcit Cicerō dē fēlīcitāte Pompēiī? ....
4. Cūr dubitandum nōn erat, quīn id bellum Pompēiō mandārētur? ...
5. Quid Pompēius in Oriente ēgit? ...
6. Quās terrās rēgī Tigrānī adēmit? ...
7. Mithridātem persecūtus quō ūsque Pompēius penetrāvit? ...
8. Quam prōvinciam Pompēius imperiō Rōmānō addidit? ...
9. Quid fēcit Mithridātēs ā Pharnāce fīliō obsessus? ...
10. Quae cōnsilia nēfāria cēpit Catilīna? ...
11. Quis coniūrātiōnem Catilīnae dētēxit atque ēruit? ...
12. Quī fuērunt prīncipēs cīvitātis trēs quī cōnspīrātiōnem fēcērunt? ...
13. Quod cognōmen Pompēiō triumphantī datum est? ...
14. Quid ēgit C. Iūlius Caesar in Galliā Trānsalpīnā? ...
15. Num M. Licinius Crassus Parthōs vīcit? ...
16. Cūr Caesar victor bellum cīvīle mōvit? ...
17. Ubi Pompēius victus est ā Caesare? ...
18. Quō Pompēius fūgit et quid eī accidit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 618–642

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 13

Ex hīs verbīs facienda sunt nōmina āctiōnis:

1. adīre > ____________
2. admīrārī > ____________
3. aedificāre > ____________
4. arguere > ____________
5. ārdēre > ____________
6. cadere > ____________
7. calēre > ____________
8. clāmāre > ____________
9. cognōscere > ____________
10. colligere > ____________
11. colloquī > ____________
12. convenīre > ____________
13. cōgitāre > ____________
14. cōnfitērī > ____________
15. cōnspicere > ____________
16. decēre > ____________
17. dēdere > ____________
18. dēsiderāre > ____________
19. discēdere > ____________
20. dīvidere > ____________
21. docēre > ____________
22. dolēre > ____________
23. dūcere > ____________
24. errāre > ____________
25. exīre > ____________
26. exspectāre > ____________
27. favēre > ____________
28. fīrmāre > ____________
29. flēre > ____________
30. furere > ____________
31. gemere > ____________
32. horrēre > ____________
33. impedīre > ____________
34. imperāre > ____________
35. largīrī > ____________
36. lūgēre > ____________
37. maerēre > ____________
38. meditārī > ____________
39. movēre > ____________
40. nāvigāre > ____________
41. oppugnāre > ____________
42. parere > ____________
43. pavēre > ____________
44. plaudere > ____________
45. pudēre > ____________
46. rīdēre > ____________
47. sacrificāre > ____________
48. sentīre > ____________
49. splendēre > ____________
50. studēre > ____________
51. supplēre > ____________
52. terrēre > ____________
53. ūtī > ____________
54. vestīre > ____________
55. vigēre > ____________
56. vāgīre > ____________

Exercitium 14

1. affingere, af________isse, af________um esse
2. afflīgere, af________isse, af________um esse
3. concupīscere, con________isse
4. dēfervēscere, dē________isse.
5. dēprimere, dē________isse, dē________um esse
6. dēprōmere, dē________isse, dē________um esse
7. ēruere, ē________isse, ē________um esse
8. inveterāscere, in________isse
9. lacessere, ________isse, ________um esse
10. resīdere, re________isse

Cap. LV

Lēctiō I

abūtī
aprīcus
assīdere
atquī
attinēre
commodum
conquīrere
cōnsīderātiō
disputāre
fēriae
fēriātī
interventus
investīgāre
nancīscī
paries
paululum
pergrātus
prātulum
propter
puer
relaxāre
sērō
sīquidem
vel (+ *sup*)
ventitāre
vicissim

CAPITVLVM QVINQVAGESIMVM QVINTVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–106

Exercitium 1

1. ____________ Latīnīs P. Scīpiō Aemiliānus in hortīs esse cōnstituit ut corpus et animum ____________ [= ōtiō remitteret].
2. Familiārēs eius 'sē ad eum frequenter ____________ [= saepe ventūrōs] esse' dīxerant.
3. Prīmus vēnit Q. Tūberō. "Permagnum est" inquit, "tē ____________ [= invenīre, adipīscī] ōtiōsum. Sumus multī parātī, sī tuō ____________ fierī potest, ____________ [= plānē ūtī] tēcum hōc ōtiō."
4. Scīpiō et Tūberō ____________ [= disserere] coepērunt dē duōbus sōlibus quōs multī sē vīdisse dīcēbant, nam Tūberō eius modī rēs caelestēs ____________ [in- < vestīgium] studēbat.
5. Scīpiō dīxit 'sē nōn nimis assentīrī Panaetiō, quī haec caelestia ____________ studiōsissimē ____________ [= quaerere] solēret, sed potius Sōcratī, quī eius modī rēs nihil omnīnō ad vītam hominum ____________ [= pertinēre] cēnsēret.'
6. Hunc sermōnem dirēmit ____________ [< intervenīre] L. Philī et P. Rutiliī, quōrum alterum Scīpiō in lectō suō collocāvit, alterum ____________ [= prope] Tūberōnem iussit ____________ [= cōnsīdere].
7. Vix repetītus erat sermō, cum ____________ [= servus] nūntiāvit 'venīre Laelium'; cuius adventus Scīpiōnī ____________ [= valdē grātus] fuit.
8. Cum ____________ [= paulum] collocūtī essent in porticū, amīcī ____________ [< fēriae] in ____________ [= āreā herbā opertā] cōnsēdērunt in locō ____________ [↔ opācō], ibique dē istō alterō sōle disputāre perrēxērunt.
9. Laelius ā Philō quaesīvit 'num satis explōrāta essent quae in rē pūblicā agerentur, ____________ [= quoniam] quaererent quid agerētur in caelō?'
10. ____________ [= at tamen] Laelium ipsum, ut omnēs avidōs sapientiae, ipsa rērum cognitiō et ____________ [< cōnsīderāre] dēlectābat.
11. Mīlitiae Scīpiōnem ut deum colēbat Laelius, domī ____________ [= contrā] Laelium observābat in parentis locō Scīpiō.
12. Domus nostra est quam ____________ nostrī cingunt.
13. Potius ____________ [↔ mātūrē] quam numquam auxilium ferendum est.

Exercitium 2

1. Ubi P. Scīpiō Aemiliānus fuit fēriīs Latīnīs annō DCXXV a. u. c.? ...
2. Sōlusne Scīpiō tunc in hortīs fuit? ...
3. Quārē familiārēs eius iīs diēbus ad eum ventitāvērunt? ...
4. Dē quā rē Tūberō prīmum cum Scīpiōne disserere voluit? ...
5. Quī sermōnī eōrum intervēnērunt? ...
6. Quem deinde puer venīre nūntiāvit? ...
7. Quālis amīcitia fuit inter Scīpiōnem et Laelium? ...
8. Cūr in aprīcō locō cōnsēdērunt disputantēs? ...
9. Quid Laelius cēterōs interrogāvit? ...
10. Dē quibus rēbus Laelius disputāre māluit?
11. Laeliusne sermōnem cēterōrum impedīvit? ...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 107–214

Exercitium 3

1. Archimēdēs in __________ sīve __________ aēneā certōs et __________ [= ratiōne cōnstitūtōs] astrōrum mōtūs dēclārāvit.
2. Laelius __________ [< disputāre] dē rēbus caelestibus inūtilēs esse cēnsēbat nec Tūberō __________ [↔ cōnsentiēbat].
3. Laelius dīxit 'id esse praeclārissimum sapientiae __________ [= officium] ut discāmus eās artēs quae efficiant ut __________ [*dat* < ūsus] cīvitātī sīmus.'
4. Ergō Scīpiōnem rogāvit ut __________ [= explānāret] quem exīstimāret esse optimum __________ [< stāre] cīvitātis.
5. Cēterī id admodum __________ [= probāvērunt].
6. Scīpiō __________ [= saepissimē] dīxerat 'optimum statum cīvitātis esse quem māiōrēs nostrī nōbīs relīquissent.'
7. Antequam __________ est in disputātiōnem [= coepit disputāre] dē rē pūblicā, Scīpiō explicāvit quid esset 'rēs pūblica'.
8. "Rēs pūblica" inquit "est 'rēs populī', populus autem __________ [< coīre] multitūdinis iūris cōnsēnsū et ūtilitātis __________ [< commūnis] sociātus."
9. __________ [< coniungere] tēctōrum domiciliōrum causā cōnstitūta 'oppidum' vel 'urbs' appellātur dēlūbrīs __________ [: īnsignis] spatiīsque commūnibus.
10. Cīvitās, quae est '__________ [< cōnstituere] populī', regenda est aut ab ūnō, quī 'rēx' vocātur, aut ā dēlēctīs, quī 'optimātēs' dīcuntur, aut ā populō, quae cīvitās appellātur '__________'.
11. Ex hīs tribus generibus Scīpiō nūllum perfectum esse cēnset, sed tolerābile esse __________ [= quodlibet], sī teneat illud vinculum quod hominēs reī pūblicae societāte __________ [= vincit].
12. In rēgnō nimis expers est populus commūnis iūris et cōnsiliī, et in optimātium __________ [< dominārī] vix __________ [↔ expers] lībertātis est multitūdō.
13. Cum omnia geruntur per populum, __________ iūstum [= etiam sī iūstissimus est], tamen ipsa __________ [< aequābilis] affert __________ [< inīquus], cum nūllōs gradūs dignitātis habeat.
14. Ex librō antīquō aliquot pāginae __________ [< ex + cadere].
15. Sī valēs, gaudeō, sīn __________ [= aliter], ad tē properābō.

Exercitium 4

1. Dē quibus rēbus amīcī disputāre coepērunt? ...
2. Quōmodo Archimēdēs mōtūs astrōrum dēclārāvit?
3. Quid Laelius dē eius modī disputātiōnibus cēnsēbat? ...
4. Quae Laelius māiōra esse intellegēbat? ...
5. In quās partēs populus Rōmānus eō tempore dīvīsus erat? ...
6. Quid efficiendum erat ut Rōmānī melius et beātius vīverent? ...
7. Quid Laelius Scīpiōnem rogārī voluit? ...
8. Quid Scīpiōnem dē rē pūblicā Rōmānā dīxisse meminerat? ...
9. Quid fēcit Scīpiō antequam dē rē pūblicā disputāre coepit? ...
10. Quae sunt tria genera cīvitātis? ...
11. Quārum rērum expers est populus in rēgnō et in optimātium dominātū? ...

Lēctiō II

aequābilitās
approbāre
coetus
commūniō
coniūnctiō
cōnstitūtiō
dēvincīre
disputātiō
dissentīre
distinguere
dominātus
excidere
explicāre
globus
ingredī (in)
inīquitās
mūnus
particeps
persaepe
populāris
quamvīs
quī- quae- quodvīs
ratus
secus
sphaera
status
ūsuī esse

Lēctiō III

accommodāre
adultus
ascīscere
assequī
bēlua
commūnicāre
compārēre
cōnfūsiō
cooptāre
cūnābula
discrīptiō
exsistere
ferōcitās
fertur
fīrmitūdō
fulcīre
impulsus
interitus
labefactāre
locuplētāre
nūncupāre
obscūrāre
ōrātrīx
perceleriter
perhibēre
recidere
silvestris
subagrestis
temperāre

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 215–344

Exercitium 5

1. Scīpiōnis sententiā praestat genus reī pūblicae quod est aequātum et ____________ [= ratiōne mixtum] ex tribus prīmīs generibus.
2. Haec rēs pūblica cum aequābilitātem, tum ____________ [< fīrmus] habet, nam ē rēge tyrannus ____________ [= orīrī] potest, ex optimātibus factiō, ē populō turba et ____________ [= tumultus].
3. Scīpiō rem publicam Rōmānam cōnstitūtiōne et ____________ [< discrībere] potestātis cēterīs omnibus praestāre cēnset.
4. Ergō ad exemplum rem pūblicam Rōmānam expōnet, atque ad eam ____________ [< ad + commodus] omnem suam ōrātiōnem dē optimō statū cīvitātis.
5. Rōmulus et Remus ____________ [< silva] ____________ [= ferae] ūberibus sustentātī esse ____________ [= exīstimantur].
6. Novā urbe conditā, Rōmulus ____________ [= celerrimē] rem pūblicam fīrmāvit, nam, raptīs virginibus Sabīnīs, cum rēge T. Tatiō foedus īcit, quō Sabīnōs in cīvitātem ____________ [= assūmpsit] sacrīs ____________ [< commūnis].
7. Ipsae Sabīnae fuerant ____________ [< ōrāre] pācis.
8. Post ____________ [< interīre] Tatiī dominātus ad Rōmulum ____________ [< re- + cadere].
9. Is in rēgium cōnsilium dēlēgit prīncipēs, quō cōnsiliō ____________ [= sustentātus] bella prospera gessit atque ex praedā cīvēs suōs ____________ [< locuplēs].
10. Rōmulus, quī ipse auspiciīs ūsus est, trēs augurēs sibi ____________ [= sociōs ascīvit].
11. Rōmulus rēx tantum ____________ [= cōnsecūtus] est ut, cum subitō sōle ____________ [< obscūrus] nōn ____________ [= appāruisset], deus factus esse putārētur.
12. Proculus Iūlius, vir ____________ [= satis agrestis], ____________ patrum [= ā patribus impulsus] dīxisse ____________ [= nārrātur] 'sibi in colle Quirīnālī obvium fuisse Rōmulum deum.'
13. Rōmulus deus 'Quirīnus' ____________ [= nōminātus] est.
14. Rōmulus novum populum nōn ut in ____________ [= cūnīs] vāgientem, sed iam ____________ [< adolēscere] relīquit.
15. Scīpiō ob Gracchōrum ____________ [< ferōx] rem pūblicam ____________ [= quassātam] esse cēnsēbat.

Exercitium 6

1. Quod reī pūblicae genus Scīpiō cēterīs praestāre dīcit? ...
2. Quid reī pūblicae fīrmitūdine prohibendum est? ...
3. Quis rem pūblicam Lacedaemoniōrum cōnstituit? ...
4. Num rēs pūblica Rōmāna ūnīus ingeniō cōnstitūta est? ...
5. Unde incipit ōrātiō Scīpiōnis dē rē pūblicā Rōmānā? ...
6. Cūr Rōmulus et Remus ā rēge Amūliō expōnī iussī sunt? ...
7. Amūliō occīsō, quid fēcit Rōmulus? ...
8. Virginibus raptīs, quōmodo pāx cum Sabīnīs facta est? ...
9. Quōmodo Rōmulus cīvēs locuplētāvit? ...
10. Quae duo fīrmāmenta reī pūblicae Rōmulus peperit? ...
11. Cūr Rōmulus mortuus in deōrum numerō collocātus putābātur? ...

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 345–471

Lēctiō IV

Exercitium 7

1. Platō __________ [= spatium] sibi sūmpsit in quā cīvitātem exstrueret __________ [= arbitriō] suō.
2. Scīpiō disserit nōn vagantī ōrātiōne, sed dēfīxā in certō __________ [= exemplō] reī pūblicae.
3. Post __________ [< excēdere] Rōmulī, cum populus novum rēgem __________ [= valdē posceret], senātus 'interrēgnum' īnstituit, quoad certus rēx dēclārātus esset.
4. Lycūrgus rēgem habendum __________ [= putāvit] quī esset nōbilissimā stirpe __________ [= genitus], __________ [: seu bonus seu malus] vir esset.
5. Sed populus Rōmānus intellēxit nōn __________ [= orīginem], sed virtūtem et sapientiam rēgālem quaerendam esse.
6. Itaque Numam Pompilium rēgem sibi ascīvit, etsī __________ [= peregrīnus] erat.
7. Ille agrōs bellō captōs cīvibus __________ [= singulīs virīs] dīvīsit, ut in pāce sine __________ [< dēpopulārī] colendīs agrīs omnibus commodīs __________ [< abundē], nam bellō impedītur cultus agrōrum et __________ [= collēctiō] frūgum.
8. Īdem Numa cīvēs studiō bellandī __________ [= saevōs] ac ferōs religiōnis __________ [= rītibus] mītigāvit.
9. Simul omnēs conveniendī causās et __________ [< celeber], ut mercātūs et lūdōs, invēnit.
10. Scīpiō rēgēs quattuor quī Numam secūtī sunt haud iniūstōs fuisse putat, __________ [= quamquam] tum populus lībertāte carēret.
11. At Tarquinius Superbus, rēgis Serviī caede __________ [< macula], exsultābat crūdēlitāte atque īnsolentiā.
12. Itaque cum Lucrētia, mulier __________ [= pudīca], ā fīliō rēgis stuprāta esset, L. Brūtus rēgem et līberōs eius exsulēs esse iussit, cum populus et hōc scelere concitātus esset et __________ [< recordārī] iniūriārum Tarquiniī.
13. Hōc exemplō vidētur ut ūnīus vitiō rēs pūblica ex bonā in __________ [= pessimam] convertī possit.
14. Rēgnum sānē bonum est reī pūblicae genus, sed tamen __________ [= inclīnātum] ad perniciōsissimum statum.
15. Sī rēx sē __________ [= flectendō vertit] in dominātum iniūstum, fit tyrannus, quō nec taetrius nec dīs hominibusque __________ [< invidēre] animal ūllum est.
16. Nēmō hunc 'hominem' __________ [= iūre] dīcet quī __________ [< immānis] vāstissimās vincit bēluās.
17. Huic oppōnitur bonus et sapiēns tūtor et __________ [< prō-cūrāre] reī pūblicae, quī cōnsiliō et operā cīvitātem tuētur.
18. __________ [= posterō diē] Scīpiō dē iūstitiā disseruit.
19. Tertiō diē disputātum est dē bonīs __________ [< regere] rērum pūblicārum et dē praemiīs quae iīs dēbentur, ut statuae et triumphī.
20. Scīpiō dīxit 'alia __________ [< stāre] genera praemiōrum in caelō iīs servāta esse in vītā animōrum __________ [= aeternā], dē quibus rēbus avus suus sibi in somniō locūtus esset.'

ārea
abundāre
aliēnigena
arbitrātus
caerimōnia
celebritās
dēpopulātiō
dēterrimus
dūcere
excessus
exemplar
flāgitāre
generāre
immānis
immānitās
īnflectere
invīsus
maculātus
perceptiō
postrīdiē
prōcūrātor
prōgeniēs
prōnus
pudēns
quāliscumque
quamvīs
recordātiō
rēctor
rīte
sempiternus
stabilis
virītim

Exercitium 8

1. Quis est "prīnceps ille quō nēmō in scrībendō praestantior fuit"? ...
2. Quālis est rēs pūblica quam Platō dēscrīpsit? ...
3. Quam rem pūblicam dēscrībit Scīpiō? ...
4. Num Lycūrgus rēgem dēligendum esse dūxit? ...
5. Post interrēgnum unde Rōmānī novum rēgem accīvērunt? ...
6. Quid rēx Numa Rōmānōs docuit? ...
7. Quōmodo Numa animōs cīvium bellicōsōs mītigāvit? ...
8. Quālis fuit ultimus rēx Rōmānōrum? ...
9. Quid fēcit fīlius rēgis cum suam libīdinem regere nōn posset? ...
10. Quōmodo L. Brūtus mortem Lucrētiae ultus est? ...
11. Quid Scīpiō dīcit dē tyrannō iniūstō? ...
12. Dē quibus rēbus tertiō diē disputātum est? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 472–481

Exercitium 9

Ex hīs adiectīvīs facienda sunt nōmina fēminīna quālitātis additīs suffīxīs -ia, -itia, -itās, -itūdō:

1. altus > alt______
2. amīcus > amīc______
3. amplus > ampl______
4. audāx > audāc______
5. avārus > avār______
6. celeber > celebr______
7. concors > concord______
8. cōnstāns > cōnstant______
9. crūdēlis > crūdēl______
10. dignus > dign______
11. dīligēns > dīligent______
12. fēlīx > fēlīc______
13. fīrmus > fīrm____/fīrm____
14. foedus > foed______
15. fortis > fort______
16. grātus > grāt______
17. gravis > grav______
18. hūmānus > hūmān______
19. īnsānus > īnsān______
20. iūstus > iūst______
21. laetus > laet______
22. longus > long______
23. maestus > maest______
24. magnus > magn______
25. malus > mal______
26. miser > miser______
27. multī > mult______
28. nōbilis > nōbil______
29. patiēns > patient______
30. paucī > pauc______
31. perfidus > perfid______
32. potēns > potent______
33. pudīcus > pudīc______
34. pulcher > pulchr______
35. saevus > saev______
36. sōlus > sōl______
37. stultus > stult______
38. trīstis > trīst______
39. superbus > superb______
40. ūtilis > ūtil______

Exercitium 10

1. ascīscere, a________isse
2. distinguere, di________isse, di________um esse
3. excidere, ex________isse
4. exsistere, ex________isse
5. fulcīre, ________isse, ________um esse
6. nancīscī, ________um esse
7. placēre, ________isse / ________um esse
8. recidere, ________isse
9. solēre, ________um esse

CAPITVLVM QVINQVAGESIMVM SEXTVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–60

Exercitium 1

1. Bellō Pūnicō tertiō Masinissa senex Scīpiōnem iuvenem complexus ____________ [= lacrimāvit] ac suspiciēns ad caelum grātiās ēgit Sōlī et reliquīs ____________ [= caelestibus] 'quod in suō rēgnō cōnspiceret P. Cornēlium Scīpiōnem...'
2. Deinde multīs verbīs ultrō ____________que habitīs sermōnem dē Scīpiōne Āfricānō in ____________ [: sēram] noctem prōdūxērunt.
3. Ut ____________ [< cubāre] discessit, Scīpiō in somnīs vīdit avum suum Scīpiōnem Āfricānum stantem inter stēllās in ____________ [= celsissimō] et ____________ [= clārissimō] locō.
4. Avum agnōscēns ____________ [= co- < horrēre] Scīpiō; ille vērō Karthāginem ostendēns "Hanc urbem" inquit "hōc bienniō cōnsul ____________ [= exscindēs], eritque cognōmen id tibi per tē partum quod habēs adhūc ____________ [< hērēs] ā nōbīs."
5. Postrēmō praedīxit 'cum ____________ [8×] septēnōs aetātis annōs cōnfēcisset, quae esset summa ____________ [< fātum], Scīpiōnem dictātōrem fore, sī impiās propinquōrum manūs effūgisset.'
6. Haec Scīpiōnem nārrantem audiēns ____________ [= gemere coepit] Laelius, sed Scīpiō ____________ [= ad eum rīdēns] eum rogāvit 'nē sē ē somnō excitāret!' et somnium nārrāre perrēxit.
7. Nihil exsulī ________ est [= nihil exsul māvult] quam ut patriam suam videat.
8. Numantiā reversus Scīpiō rem pūblicam cōnsiliīs Gracchōrum perturbātam ____________ [= invēnit].
9. Sōlis ____________ [= cursū annuō] cōnficitur annus.
10. In discrīmine salūs cīvitātis ____________ [= sita est] in dictātōre.

Cap. LVI

Lēctiō I

ānfrāctus
arrīdēre
caelitēs
citrō
cohorrēscere
collacrimāre
cubitum (supīnum)
ēvertere
excelsus
fātālis
hērēditārius
illūstris
ingemēscere
(in) multam (noctem)
nītī (in)
octiēs
offendere -disse
potius (est)

Exercitium 2

1. Cūr P. Scīpiō Aemiliānus rēgem Masinissam convenīre cupīvit? ...
2. Quōmodo Masinissa senex Scīpiōnem iuvenem accēpit? ...
3. Dē quō Masinissa in multam noctem locūtus est? ...
4. Cum cubitum discessit, quid Scīpiō in somnīs vīdit? ...
5. Quōmodo Scīpiō avum suum agnōvit? ...
6. Quam urbem Scīpiō Āfricānus nepōtī suō ostendit? ...
7. Quās rēs eum in Āfricā et in Hispāniā gestūrum esse praedīxit? ...
8. Quid dīxit de fortūnā nepōtis cum dē Numantiā triumphāvisset? ...
9. Num Scīpiō Aemiliānus dictātor creātus est? ...
10. Quibus Scīpiō somnium suum nārrāvit? ...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 61–139

Exercitium 3

1. In somnīs Scīpiō avum dīcere audīvit 'bonīs ____________ [< cōnservāre] cīvitātum certum esse in caelō ____________ [dē- < fīnis] locum, ubi beātī ____________ [= aetāte] sempiternō fruantur.'
2. Interrogātus 'viveretne ipse et aliī quōs nōs ____________ [: mortuōs] arbitrārēmur' respondit 'hōs vīvere quī ē corporum ____________ [= vinculīs] tamquam ē carcere ēvolāvissent.'
3. Hīc Paulus pater appāruit et fīlium, quī ____________ [= prōmptus] erat ad migrandum in caelum, monuit 'nē iniussū deī ex hominum vītā migrāret, nē mūnus hūmānum assignātum ā deō ____________.'

Lēctiō II

aevum
alacer
animāre
cadūcus
candor
circus
citimus
cōnectere
cōnservātor

dēfīnīre
dēfugere
ēlūcēre
exstīnctus
extimus
fulgor
globōsus
īnfīgere
lacteus
laxāre
lūstrāre
moderātor
nūtus
pietās
pūnctum
quī (+ *coni*)
quoūsque
radius
rutilus
subicere
subter
tellūs
temperātiō
templum
vinclum
volvī

4. "Hominēs enim" inquit "sunt hāc lēge generātī, ________ [: ut] tuērentur illum globum quem in hōc ________ [= spatiō sacrō] vidēs, quae 'terra' dīcitur, iīsque animus datus est ex illīs sempiternīs stēllīs quae ________ [< globus] et rotundae, dīvīnīs ________ [< anima] mentibus, ________ [= orbēs] suōs cōnficiunt celeritāte mīrābilī."
5. Ergō Paulus fīlium suum hortātus est ut iūstitiam et ________ [< pius] coleret, eam enim vītam viam esse in caelum et in coetum eōrum quī corpore ________ [= solūtī] illum incolerent locum quī 'orbis ________ [< lac]' nūncupātur.'
6. Orbis lacteus est circus splendidissimō ________ [= colōre candidō] inter stēllās ________.
7. Ūniversus mundus cōnstat ex novem orbibus vel globīs, quī ________ [= circum aguntur] cursū sempiternō, quōrum ________ [= extrēmus] est 'caelestis', in quō plūrimae stēllae ________ [= fīxae] sunt.
8. Eī ________ sunt [= sub eō positī sunt] septem, ex quibus medium Sōl obtinet, dux et ________ [< moderārī] lūminum reliquōrum, mēns mundī et ________ [= vīs temperāns], quī cūncta ________ suīs ________ [= illūstrat].
9. In īnfimō orbe vertitur lūna, ultima ā caelō, ________ [↔ ultima] ā terrā, quae sōlis ________ [< fulgēre] illūstrātur.
10. Suprā lūnam sunt aeterna omnia, ________ [= īnfrā] nihil est nisi mortāle et ________ [< cadere].
11. ________ [= terra], quae in mediō mundō posita est, nōn movētur et in eam feruntur omnia pondera ________ suō.
12. Ita philosophī affirmant novem orbibus ________ [= coniūncta] esse omnia.
13. Scīpiō: "________ [= quamdiū] in duās partēs dīvīsus populus Rōmānus erit?"
14. Color sōlis occidentis ________ [= ruber] est.
15. ________ [·] est nota minima.

Exercitium 4

1. Quid Scīpiō Āfricānus māior nārrāvit dē fortūnā mortuōrum? ...
2. Quem tum Scīpiō Aemiliānus vīdit ad sē venientem? ...
3. Num Paulus pater Scīpiōnī permīsit ut ē vītā hominum migrāret?...
4. Quid fīliō colendum esse dīxit? ...
5. Quem locum eōs quī iam vīxissent incolere dīxit? ...
6. Quae stēlla minima est et terrae proxima? ...
7. Ex orbe lacteō quantum vidētur imperium Rōmānum? ...
8. Ex quot orbibus ūniversum mundum cōnstāre dīxit Scīpiō? ...
9. Quī orbis extrēmus esse dīcitur reliquōs omnēs complectēns? ...
10. Quae stēlla omnium māxima esse vidētur? ...
11. Quōmodo lūna et stēllae errantēs illūstrantur? ...
12. Quem globum Scīpiō dīxit medium esse? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 140–231

Exercitium 5

1. Mōtū orbium efficitur __________ [< con- + cantus], cum sonōs acūtōs cum __________ temperantur __________ [< aequē].
2. Orbēs caelī enim coniunguntur intervāllīs imparibus, sed tamen prō __________ parte ratiōne __________ [= dīvīsīs inter sē].
3. Ita summus orbis __________ [= stēllās ferēns], cuius __________ [< convertere] est __________ [= citior], __________ movētur sonō, gravissimō autem orbis __________ [< lūna] atque īnfimus.
4. Terra autem silentiō __________ [= quae nōn movētur] ūnō locō manet in mediō mundō.
5. Illī octō orbēs sīve __________ [= globī] septem sonōs distīnctōs efficiunt, quia eadem vīs est duōrum, primī et octāvī; septem enim quasi __________ est omnium numerōrum.
6. Itaque fidēs quoque septem __________ habent.
7. Sonitū caelestī opplētae aurēs hominum __________ [= surdae factae sunt], sīcut surdī sunt iī quī Catadūpa __________ [= ad C. incolunt] ubi Nīlus māximō sonitū ex altissimīs montibus __________ [= praecipitātur].
8. Nam nōbīs __________ [< sentīre] audiendī __________ [= obtūnsus] est, ut tantum sonitum capere nōn possīmus; sīcut sōlem adversum intuērī nequīmus eiusque radiīs __________ [= vīs videndī] nostra sēnsusque videndī vincitur.
9. Ipsa terra quasi quibusdam __________ sīve zōnīs __________ [= circumdata vinculīs] esse vidētur, ē quibus duae extrēmae caelī verticibus __________ [< sub + nītī] frīgore __________ [= rigidī factae sunt], media autem sōlis ārdōre torrētur.
10. Duae zōnae temperātae __________ [< habitāre] sunt, sed quī zōnam __________ [↔ septentriōnālem] incolunt nōn tantum __________ [trāns + < vertere], sed etiam __________ __________ [= stant] nōbīs.
11. Ita hominēs quī terram incolunt __________ [= inter sē abruptī] sunt, neque cuiusquam nōmen atque glōria in omnibus terrīs __________ [= lātē extendī] potest.
12. Quid autem meā __________ [= rēfert] ā posterīs sermōnem fore dē mē?
13. Necesse est tempore certō __________ et __________ [< exūrere] terrārum accidere.
14. Hominēs __________ [= vulgō] annum ūnō sōlis ānfrāctū __________, sed tum dēmum cum cūncta astra eōdem reversī eandem tōtīus caelī __________ [< discrībere] rettulerint, 'magnus annus' explētus est; cuius adhūc vix __________ pars [1/20] conversa est.
15. Interdum necesse est membrum vulnerātum ā medicō __________ [= secandō removērī].
16. Hieme noctibus frīgidīs terra __________ quasi nive operītur.
17. Horātius Cocles ponte ruptō Tiberim __________ [= trāns Tiberim nāvit].

Exercitium 6

1. Quem sonum Scīpiō in somnīs audiēbat? ...
2. Quōmodo cantus sphaerārum efficitur? ...
3. Omnēsne orbēs eundem sonum ēdunt? ...
4. Cūr aurēs hūmānae hunc sonitum nōn audiunt? ...
5. Quot sunt nervī fidium? ...
6. Cūr sōlem adversum intuērī nequīmus? ...

Lēctiō III

accolere
aciēs
acūtus (sonus)
adversus
aequābilis
amputāre
austrālis
cingulus
concentus
concitātus
conversiō
dīlātāre
discrīptiō
distinguere
ēluviō
exustiō
gravis (sonus)
habitābilis
hebes
immōbilis
īnsistere
interest
interrumpere
lūnāris
mētīrī
nervus
nōdus
obrigēscere
obsurdēscere
populāriter
praecipitāre
pruīna
ratus (prō ratā parte)
redimīre
sēnsus
sphaera
stēllifer
subnīxus
trānatāre
trānsversus
vīcēsima (pars)

7. Cūr hominēs quī terram incolunt interruptī sunt? ...
8. Quibus quasi cingulīs vel zōnīs circumdatur terra? ...
9. Quae zōnae habitābilēs sunt? ...
10. Cūr nec zōna media nec zōnae extrēmae habitārī possunt? ...
11. Quō marī terra habitābilis circumfunditur? ...
12. Ubi situm est flūmen Gangēs et mōns Caucasus? ...
13. Cūr hominēs nōn modo nōn aeternam, sed nē diūturnam quidem glōriam assequī possunt? ...

Lēctiō IV

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 232–325

aestīvus
aestuōsus
aliunde
āridus
ciēre
contuērī
exagitāre
fābulōsus
fragilis
illecebra
inanimus
inhospitālis
integer
obruere
ōcius
perennis
pervolāre
pharetra
posteritās
pulsus
quōcircā
renāscī
torridus
volūtāre

Exercitium 7

1. In somnīs Scīpiō Āfricānus māior nepōtem suum monuit 'ut aeternam domum caelestem ____________ [= intuērētur] nēve in glōriā aut praemiīs hūmānīs spem pōneret, sed ipsīus virtūtis ____________ [< illicere] ad vērum decus traherētur.'
2. "Neque" inquit "tē sermōnibus vulgī dederis! Sermō omnis ille et angustiīs cingitur nec umquam dē ūllō ____________ [= perpetuus] fuit et ____________ hominum interitū et oblīviōne ____________ [< posterī] exstinguitur."
3. Aeternum est quod ā sē ipsō ____________ [= movētur], nec quisquam negābit hanc esse nātūram animī; ____________ [= sine animā] est enim omne quod agitātur ____________ [= ex aliā rē] vel ____________ [< pellere, = impulsū] externō.
4. Ut mundum mortālem ipse deus aeternus, sīc ____________ [< frangere] corpus animus sempiternus movet.
5. Animus ____________ [= innocēns] quī, dum inclūsus est in corpore, optimīs in rēbus sē exercuit, ____________ [= celerius] in domum suam caelestem ____________ [= perveniet volandō].
6. "Namque" inquit Āfricānus "eōrum animī quī sē voluptātibus dēdidērunt, corporibus ēlāpsī circum terram ipsam ____________ [= volvuntur] nec hunc in locum, nisi multīs ____________ [= vexātī] saeculīs, revertuntur."
7. Corpus mortuum ____________ [= rūrsus nāscī] nōn potest.
8. Perīculōsum est iter facere per Syrtēs ____________ [= turbidās] aut per ____________ [↔ hospitālem] Caucasum aut per ea loca quae Hydaspēs, flūmen ____________ [< fābula], lambit.
9. In zōnā frīgidā nūlla arbor aurā ____________ [< aestās] recreātur.
10. In zōnā ____________ [< torrēre] terra est ____________ [= sicca] et nūda; ____________ [= itaque] ea terra ab Horātiō dīcitur 'domibus negāta.'
11. Ut gladius vāgīnā, ita sagittae ____________ continentur.

Exercitium 8

1. Cūr Āfricānus nepōtem suāsit nē hominum glōriam quaereret? ...
2. Quid Scīpiō avō suō prōmīsit? ...
3. Quid Āfricānus eī dīxit dē nātūrā animī? ...
4. In quibus rēbus animum exercendum esse dīxit? ...
5. Quem dīcit Horātius armīs nōn egēre in locīs perīculōsīs? ...
6. Quōmodo poēta id ita esse probat? ...
7. Ubi Horātius lupō occurrit et quid ibi faciēbat? ...
8. Quae est Lalagē? ...
9. Quae terra ab Horātiō 'Iubae tellūs' dīcitur? ...
10. Quae est regiō ubi 'nūlla arbor aestīvā recreātur aurā'? ...
11. Quae est 'terra domibus negāta' sub sōle nimium propinquō? ...
12. Quid poēta pollicētur sē factūrum ubicumque positum erit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 326–359

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 9

Ex hīs verbīs incohātīva facienda sunt additō suffīxō -(ē)scere ad thema praesentis:

1. ārdēre > ex__________, ex________isse
2. fervēre > dē__________, dē________isse
3. gemere > in__________, in________isse
4. horrēre > co__________, co________isse
5. latēre > dē__________, dē________isse
6. lūcēre > il__________, il________isse
7. pallēre > __________, ________isse
8. pavēre > ex__________, ex________isse
9. rigēre > ob__________, ob________isse
10. rubēre > ē__________, ē________isse
11. stupēre > ob__________, ob________isse
12. tacēre > con__________, con________isse
13. timēre > per__________, per________isse
14. tremere > con__________, con________isse
15. valēre > con__________, con________isse

Exercitium 10

Ecce strophē Sapphica cuius singulī versūs notīs in pedēs (trochaeōs, spondēōs, dactylōs) dīvīsī sunt:

Pōne | mē pig|rīs ubi | nūlla | campīs
arbo|r⁀aestī|vā recre|ātu|r⁀aurā,
quod la|tus mun|dī nebu|lae ma|lusque
Iuppite|r⁀urget;

Eōdem modō notandī sunt hī versūs:

1. pōne sub currū nimium propinquī
2. sōlis⁀in terrā domibus negātā:
3. dulce rīdentem Lalagēn⁀amābō,
4. dulce loquentem!

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